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Somalia

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2025

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Overview

Somalia grapples with escalating climate challenges, including floods, prolonged droughts, and tropical storms, despite its minimal contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions. The country recently endured its longest recorded drought which pushed 6.6 million people (a third of the population) into acute food insecurity^[1]. Although the drought ended and famine was averted by mid-2023, its impact lingers, causing sustained food insecurity and malnutrition. The late 2023 El Niño event exacerbated the situation, leading to floods that displaced a million people, destroyed livelihoods and properties and decimated services in affected areas, with lasting food security and nutrition implications. By the end of 2023, 4.3 million Somali people faced severe acute food insecurity and 1.5 million children under five faced malnutrition^[2].

An intricate mix of climate shocks, conflict, displacement and economic instability creates a complex crisis affecting millions in Somalia, necessitating comprehensive and timely intervention. Somalia hosts 3.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), predominantly women and children. Recent IDPs, especially those fleeing conflict regions, face acute challenges in urban centres, arriving without access to nutritious food, essential services and adequate humanitarian aid. The prolonged drought had devastating impacts on education as children accounted for the majority of those affected^[3], with 4.8 million children missing out on school and lacking access to protective quality education^[4].

WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) for Somalia, covering 2022-2025, aligns with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)^[5]. Through interconnected activities, the plan aims to address both immediate and prolonged crises through coordinated strategies to save lives in emergencies, enhance nutrition, build resilience, foster human capital development, and assist the Somali Government in achieving sustainable outcomes over the long term. WFP implemented a range of activities in 2023, reaching 10.6 million people (52 percent women) through USD 453.7 million of cash-based transfers (CBT), 76,966 mt of in-kind food assistance and capacity strengthening initiatives. WFP prioritizes cash assistance in Somalia because it improves operational efficiency and stimulates local economies, Somalia operation has the largest of volume of cash delivery among all WFP operations globally.

To address substantial humanitarian needs and save lives, **WFP delivered lifesaving humanitarian food assistance by optimizing resources to reach the most in need**. Insufficient funding during the year necessitated a reduction in relief interventions. General food assistance delivered in the form of CBT and in-kind support reached 7.4 million people. WFP also coordinated with the Government and food security organizations for streamlined delivery of emergency relief assistance.

Using a lifecycle approach to tackle malnutrition and improve nutrition status of vulnerable people, WFP reached 3 million children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBWG) and TB/HIV patients across all nutrition activities. Following the famine prevention scale up, the nutrition response was downscaled from September onwards with a pause of malnutrition prevention support and reduced treatment support to enhance quality and prioritization of resources.

WFP played an instrumental role in proactively mitigating El Niño-induced flood impacts and responding to the devastating floods in 2023. WFP provided technical support to Somalia Disaster Management Agency for the development of the national flood anticipatory action framework which subsequently laid the foundations for WFP's flood anticipatory action programme, a first-of-its-kind for WFP in Africa. Anticipatory actions implemented included the provision of cash based transfers to more than 218,000 people and the dissemination of early warning messages enabling families and communities to protect themselves, their assets, and their livelihoods from the impact of flooding. After the floods hit, WFP's supported by strategically positioning boats for evacuation and timely delivery of supplies. In addition, 510,000 flood-affected people benefitted from food assistance to meet their immediate food needs, while 76,000 flood-affected PBWG and children were supported with nutrition support to prevent acute malnutrition.

WFP further contributed to longer-term development gains by channeling investments towards its changing lives agenda to help achieve community-level resilience, self-sustainability, enhanced human capital and reduced dependency on humanitarian aid. Under the Government-led national safety nets programme, WFP completed its third year of support for the predictable cash-based transfers benefiting 1.2 million people and enabling improved food security, self-reliance and shock resilience. Further complementing famine prevention efforts in 2023, the national safety net was expanded to reach 2 million people during a six-month period - effectively addressing drought-induced acute humanitarian needs. Meanwhile, home-grown school feeding initiative safeguarded education outcomes for 197,000 students, including those in crisis-affected areas, and incorporated nutrition-sensitive social messaging.

Comprehensive packages of livelihood support and investments on climate-smart food systems reached 314,000 people reinforcing vulnerable communities' capacity to withstand shocks and address underlying causes of

food insecurity and malnutrition. Guided by WFP's own capacity strengthening framework, engagements with government entities at national and sub-national levels focused on institutional policy development, systems strengthening, and human capacity development. Leveraging on its large operational footprint, WFP's continued to provide technical support and effectively providing critical logistics services and air services through the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service to the humanitarian community enabling quick transport of relief commodities and teams.

WFP also undertook efforts to minimize risks by **developing a comprehensive assurance plan** focusing on improving internal controls, expanding the beneficiary hotline, and regular spot checks on partners. Efforts further included strengthening data linkages with financial service providers to verify beneficiary identities and identify eligible IDP sites; and establishing robust data protection terms in partnerships agreements.

Somalia continues to experience some of the worst food security and nutrition conditions in the world. With donor support shrinking at such a critical time, funds available to WFP were only enough to cover lifesaving assistance for less than half of the people in need in the final month of 2023. With humanitarian needs expected to persist, it is essential that WFP receive the funding to scale anticipatory action, make longer-term investments to build resilience and provide emergency food assistance. Without this support, any improvement in hunger rates will be wiped out with millions forced to take desperate measures to feed themselves and their families.

10,644,707

Total beneficiaries in 2023



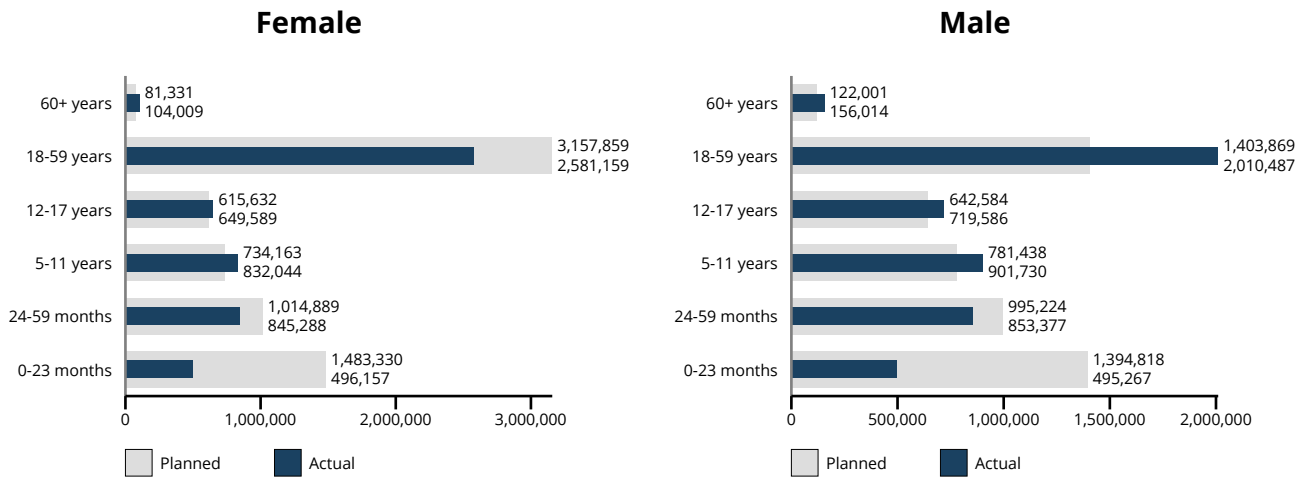
52% female



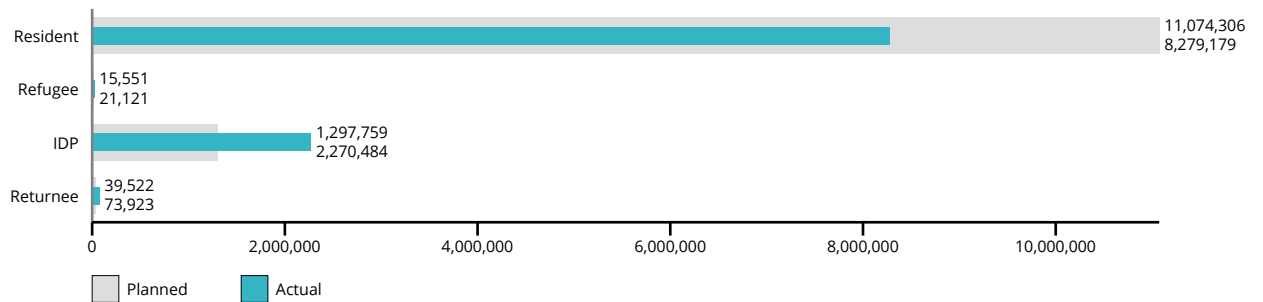
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 531,710 (50% Female, 50% Male)

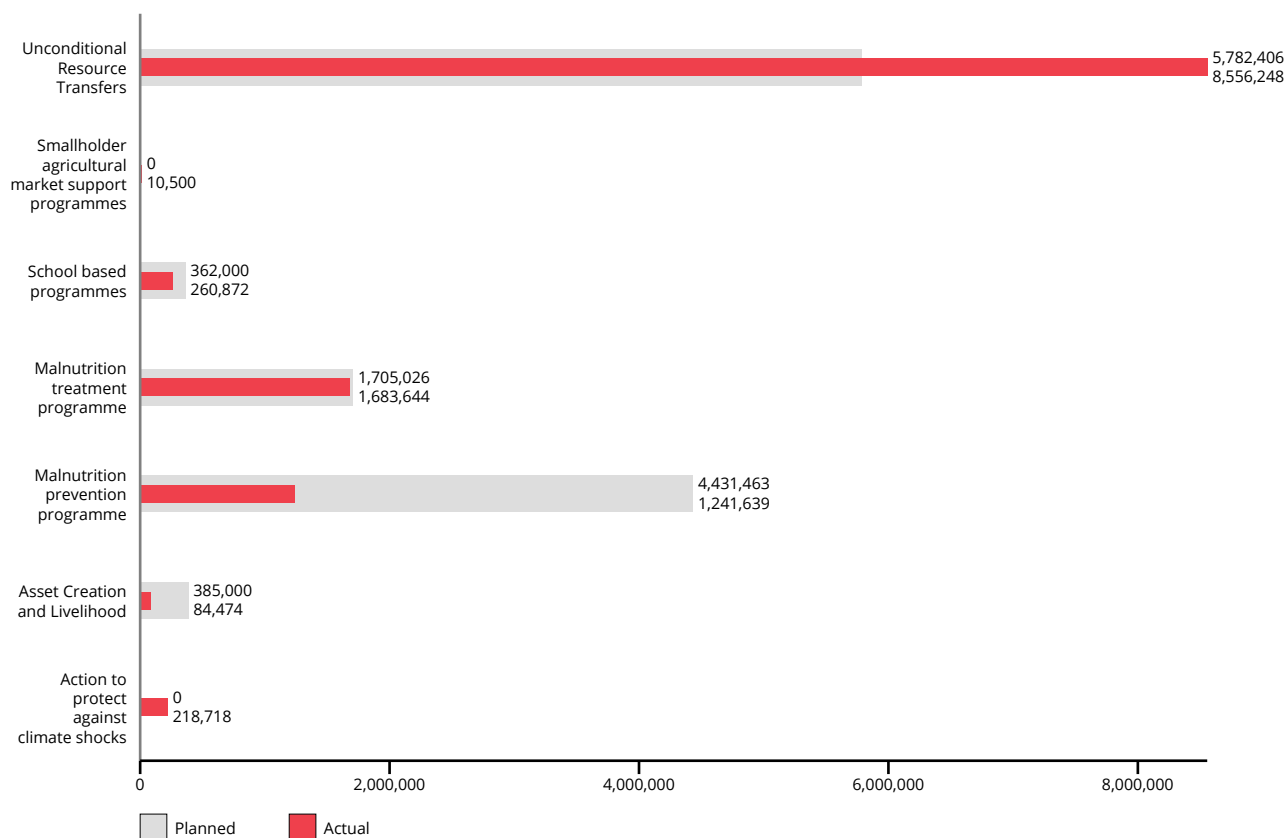
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



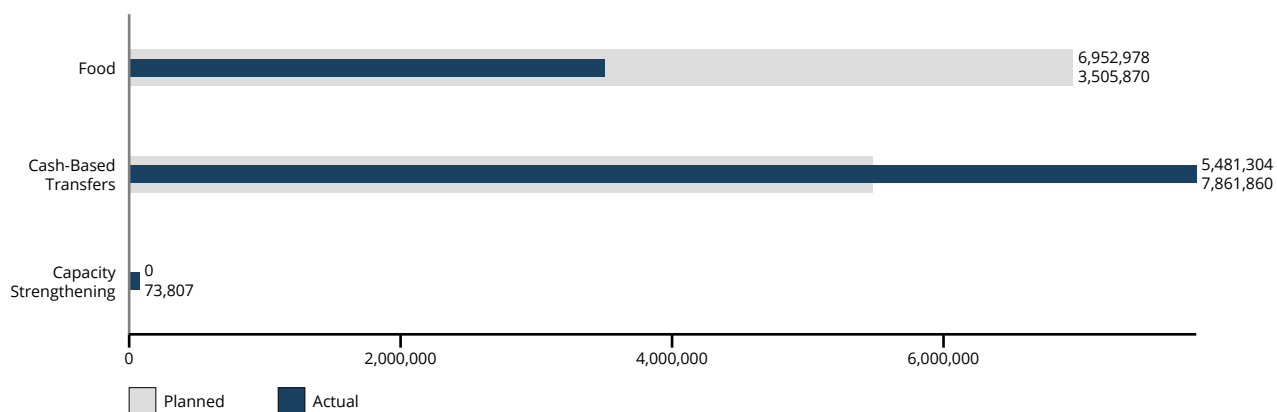
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



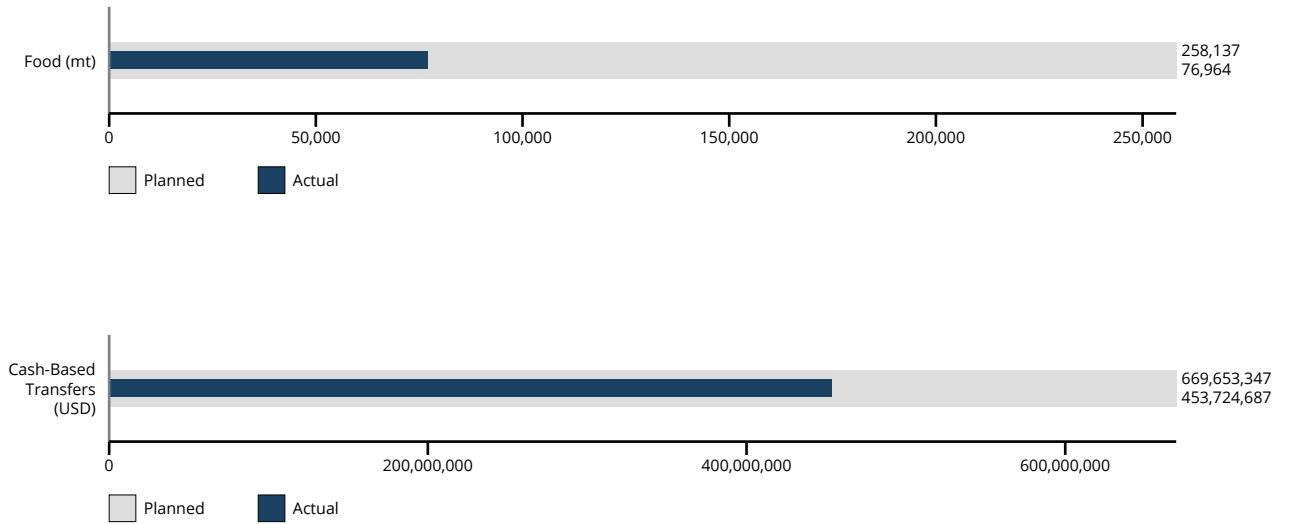
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



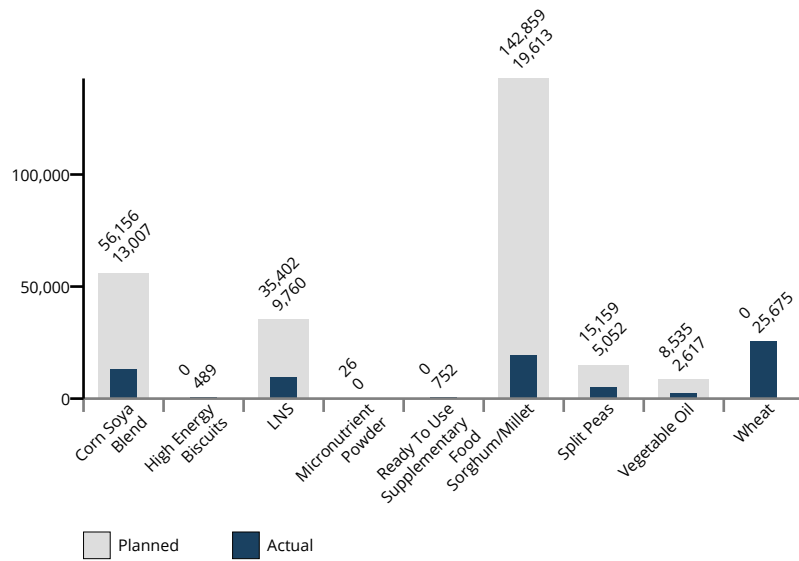
Beneficiaries by Modality



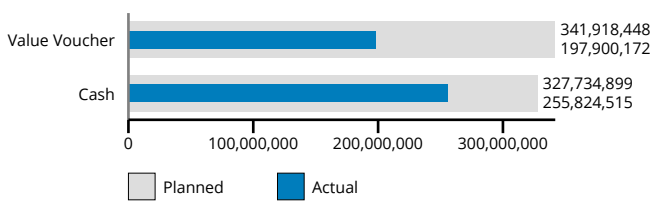
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Decades of pervasive armed conflict, insecurity, political fragility, recurrent climatic shocks and increasing economic instability have had devastating impacts on the lives of millions of Somalis and have hindered effective governance and establishment of stable institutions. Factors as such have further catalysed displacements, disrupted access to

resources, and complicated the delivery of humanitarian aid. Economic hardships arising from conflict, instability and climatic shocks further disrupt agriculture and trade, affecting livelihoods and income generation. Moreover, inadequate access to basic services and infrastructures, such as education and healthcare, have heightened vulnerability of communities, ultimately impacting the ability of Somali people to withstand shocks. Against this backdrop, 6.9 million Somali people are estimated to be in need of immediate humanitarian assistance^[6].

Somalia has been on the forefront of climate change and has repeatedly faced severe impacts of recurrent climate shocks such as floods, drought and tropical storms, despite its own negligible contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions. 2023 has been a stark demonstration of how these worsening cyclic climate shocks are taking an increasing toll on Somalia. At the beginning of the year, the country was brought to the brink of famine by the longest drought in its recorded history, with over 6.6 million people - over a third of the population - facing crisis-level food insecurity or worse. Concerted humanitarian interventions and scale up helped avert famine in 2023. However, the widespread repercussions of the historic 2020-2023 drought persist, with many impoverished and vulnerable households grappling to rebound, leading to sustained dire food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. Consequently, by the end of 2023, an estimated 4.3 million people in Somalia were experiencing crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity, with a million facing emergency-level hunger^[7]. In February 2023 an estimated 1.8 million children under five and 400,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women were likely to suffer from acute malnutrition with 1.5 million children facing moderate malnutrition. While acute malnutrition prevalence improved somewhat by the end of 2023, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates remained at critical levels (15-19.6 percent) in many areas of central and southern Somalia.

Further aggravating the situation, the El Niño climate event hit Somalia in late 2023, bringing torrential rains and devastating floods which swamped communities along the Juba and Shabelle rivers. The Federal Government of Somalia declared an emergency in several flood zones, while several government bodies^[8] called for evacuations to higher ground in high-risk areas. By December, 2.4 million people were affected by floods and over one million displaced from their homes - with a majority facing immediate food needs.

While the establishment of a new government and transition of presidential power in May 2022 contributed to political stability to a certain extent, the security landscape remains unpredictable in Somalia. The Government's offensive against non-state armed groups, improved access to hard-to-reach areas and influenced the Government's national security strategies in 2023. However, the ongoing multi-phased withdrawal of the African Union Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) has further prompted a reassessment of the national security architecture, requiring the Government to take a more prominent role in safeguarding stability, in turn necessitating shifts in strategic planning and resource allocation for long-term stabilization. The drawdown raises risks of direct impacts on WFP programmes in remote and hard-to-reach locations which rely on ATMIS for security. The political crisis in Puntland during the presidential elections near the end of 2023 has further added to the complexity.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly those recently displaced, exhibit more acute needs compared to other demographic groups. Somalia currently hosts an estimated 3.8 million IDPs, a majority being women and children. Displaced individuals, particularly women and children from regions grappling with armed conflicts and heightened insecurity, undertake challenging journeys to urban centres in search of refuge where they often arrive without access to essential services and sufficient humanitarian aid and can face potential protection and exploitation risks.

Widespread poverty also notably characterizes the situation in Somalia. With around 70 percent of the population living below the poverty line, Somalia remains one of the most impoverished nations globally. Only approximately 50 percent of Somalia's working-age individuals participate in the labor force, suggesting that a large proportion of Somalia's productive potential remains untapped. The World Bank reports an overall inflation rate exceeding nine percent, and food inflation specifically reaching 17.5 percent, amplifying economic strain on households. Elevated food prices disproportionately impact economically disadvantaged households, including IDPs and minority communities. The most vulnerable and marginalized individuals have endured irreversible harm to their lives and livelihoods, depleting their resilience and crisis coping capacity.

It is within this context that WFP operates in Somalia under its Country Strategic Plan (2022-2025) with five strategic outcomes primarily contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Among WFP's five interlinked strategic outcomes, three contribute to SDG 2 and two to SDG 17 in the areas of crisis response (strategic outcome 1), improving nutrition and building human capital (strategic outcome 2), building resilience, livelihoods and productive food systems (strategic outcome 3), strengthening national capacities, policies and systems (strategic outcome 4), and strengthening capacity to implement the SDGs (strategic outcome 5).

In line with WFP's emergency activation protocol and linked to the Humanitarian System-wide Scale-up in Somalia, WFP activated a corporate scale-up for Somalia in August 2022. Through the nine-months of the scale-up, WFP exponentially increased its assistance coverage and actively provided urgent humanitarian support for the drought response and famine prevention and mitigation efforts based on a no-regrets approach, to enable the most vulnerable households to meet their minimum food and nutrition requirements. Aligned with WFP's operational guidelines, the corporate scale-up was deactivated in May 2023.

Risk management

WFP operations were faced with a complex operating environment with numerous risks in 2023 including fraud and corruption risks, risks related to access restrictions due to conflicts, political instability and climate shocks.

WFP continued strengthen its internal controls, including regularly updating and monitoring its risks register to mitigate against fiduciary risks.

A comprehensive assurance plan was developed to monitor progress against multiple control-strengthening actions across the operation. This included the expansion of beneficiary hotline and radio messaging on beneficiary entitlements in all regions and conducting regular spot checks on cooperating partners to ensure program quality and proper fund utilization. Additionally, remote monitoring and verification, spot checks and missions to hard-to-reach areas provided additional insights on WFP programmes and related risks.

Concerns about gatekeepers collecting taxes led to collaborative efforts among the UN agencies, Government, and donors under the Humanitarian Country Team. WFP improved beneficiary data protection and verification through the widescale use of SCOPE for registration, establishment of robust data protection terms in partnerships agreements, enhancement of data linkages with financial service providers and collaboration with Camp Coordination and Camp Management to validate beneficiary identities within eligible internally displaced persons sites.

WFP made significant investments to enhance security and broaden access to hard-to-reach areas. WFP ensured operations are limited to areas declared accessible by United Nations Department of Safety and Security. Nevertheless, WFP expanded oversight in these areas through strengthened coordination between its supply chain and monitoring and evaluation teams to facilitate third-party monitoring resulting in better visibility of WFP's operations in hard-to-reach areas.

WFP continued periodic reviews of potential opportunities to expand its coverage in consultation with the Access Working Group which provided recommendations based on needs analyses to ensure risk-informed decision-making.

Lessons learned

WFP, in partnership with various clusters^[9], adopted a fast-tracked referral mechanism for most food insecure minority and marginalized groups to minimize their structural exclusion from WFP's food assistance interventions - which proved to be beneficial in ensuring equitable and inclusive provision of assistance. Learnings revealed that direct targeting of minorities as an effective exclusion mitigation measure that can be replicated and expanded across the country. Furthermore, a shift from an agency led process towards a cluster-led and coordinated approach further enables effective targeting and inclusion at desired scale. Additionally, protection risk assessments are imperative prior to the roll out of assistance, enabling identification of risk and drafting of the risk's mitigation plans.

In 2023, WFP undertook an exercise to develop a country assurance plan for enhanced reliability and strengthened control across the operation. Initial learnings highlighted the importance of investing in internal controls, emphasizing targeting, identity management, field-level partner management, accountability for achievement of greater operational effectiveness and the need to develop comprehensive data sharing agreements with other UN agencies.

Flood Anticipatory Action

WFP anticipated and mitigated flood impacts.



© WFP/Petroc Wilton

Flash flood forced Bashir Abdi out of his home in Somalia. His family of 11 found shelter in a camp for displaced people in Iftin.

As climate change takes a heavy toll on the country, WFP and government authorities work to anticipate and mitigate the effects of weather extremes.

Bashir Abdi, his wife and nine children fled to the Iftin camp for displaced people, outside the town of Beletweyne in central Somalia.

"I was forced to move by the flash floods. In the middle of the night, water started to pour through the village," says Bashir Abdi.

"[But] the warning messages were good," he adds of assistance he received from the World Food Programme (WFP). "We were told everything: what to do, where to go, and to collect important household items. And the cash vouchers helped."

Abdi is one among the million people driven from their homes by deadly floods sweeping southern and central Somalia, made worse by El Niño weather patterns. He and his family evacuated to the higher ground of Iftin from nearby Wadi Shabelle, now a ghost town of empty tents mired in stagnant water and stinking mud.

The floods feel like a cruel joke, coming just months after the longest drought in Somalia's recorded history. The drought pushed the country to the brink of famine, barely averted with a massive humanitarian scale-up. Now torrential rains and rising waters, which have lashed much of East Africa, have robbed vulnerable communities of any chance to recover.

But WFP and government authorities equipped Abdi and his family, along with many others, with the funds and knowledge to prepare for the floods before they hit. The family counts among hundreds of thousands of Somalis reached with WFP's first anticipatory action programme against floods in Africa. The programme, aimed to anticipate and mitigate the fallout of weather extremes, was recently launched in coordination with the Somali Disaster

Management Agency.

"The most vulnerable people in Somalia have been hit once again by climate change," says Laura Turner, WFP Somalia Deputy Country Director. "We need to provide communities with the tools and knowledge to weather these extremes to break the crisis-driven cycle of hunger that has afflicted Somalia for too long."

As soon as rainfall and flood forecasts passed agreed thresholds, WFP sent pre-emptive cash transfers to over 200,000 people in anticipated flood zones along the Juba and Shabelle rivers. The money enabled them to pay for their evacuation or buy vital supplies once they had moved.

WFP also used local radio, loudspeakers and cell phone voice messages to warn hundreds of thousands more people about the coming deluge and to guide them in their planning.

These initiatives can mean that fewer people urgently need humanitarian assistance when disaster does strike. For many of those in Iftin, it has come just in time.

"I heard the radio messages, and I received USD 70 I bought rice, spaghetti and oil," says 80-year-old Madina Odawye, who moved to the camp with her three grandchildren just a few days before Abdi. "It helped us; it came at the right time."

Today, Iftin bustles with activity. Other flood evacuees are taking advantage of a brief lull in the rains to build temporary shelters from whatever they can find: tree branches, old fabric, corrugated iron.

This devastating cycle of drought and flood is tragically recurrent in Somalia, a major driver for the country's persistent hunger crisis. Climate change is making things even worse; the seasonal droughts and floods are growing more extreme, driving some of the worst hunger levels in over a decade. Over four million people, a quarter of the population, face acute hunger by the end of 2023.

"This is the fourth time we suffered from floods, and the fourth time we came here," says Abdi. "But we were not expecting these kinds of flash floods we were not aware that our valley would flood so quickly [this time]."

"The price of food is increasing, and there is less available," he adds. "And with these floods, everybody is frustrated; there are fewer opportunities to work."

Investments in Somalia for longer-term, climate-adaptive hunger solutions and anticipatory action programmes will be crucial to help build resilient communities, break cycles of dependency on humanitarian aid and effectively safeguard vulnerable people's lives and livelihoods against the backdrop of recurrent climate shocks.

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.



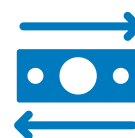
7.4 million crisis-affected people received **life-saving food and cash-based transfers**.



2.8 million pregnant and breastfeeding women, children and TB/HIV patients received **nutrition support**.



510,000 flood-affected people received cash transfers and one-off delivery of fortified biscuits.



USD 3 million transferred to **51,000** people affected by the **Laas Caanood conflict**.

Strategic outcome (SO) 1 contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and constitutes Activity 1, focused on providing immediate life-saving assistance to people affected by crisis to help them meet their basic food and nutrition needs and emergency school feeding for school going children in crisis-affected areas.

Strategic Outcome 1 was funded at 70 percent against the annual requirement. Funding gradually decreased throughout the year, with a significant decline in the third quarter. To address this, WFP developed a prioritization plan based on geographical and population criteria, aligned with the global food insecurity vulnerability framework. This ensured efficient allocation of resources for emergency food assistance and nutrition support in the most food-insecure locations, prioritizing population groups at highest risk (such as newly displaced persons), those facing emergency-level food insecurity (IPC 4), remote communities, and marginalized groups.

Humanitarian food assistance

WFP humanitarian food assistance scale-up of nine months (August 2022- May 2023) coupled with response efforts from other partners, and slightly improved rainfall in early 2023, helping to avert famine in Somalia. These positive gains could be watered down due to reduced funding levels which necessitated the deactivation of the scale-up in May 2023, and scale down based on prioritization of beneficiaries in the latter half of the year.

In Somalia, WFP prioritizes cash-based transfers giving beneficiaries control and flexibility to make choices about how to utilize while stimulating the local economies. In 2023, unconditional general food assistance reached 7.4 million people, exceeding the annual target. Of these, 87 percent received cash-based transfers and remaining received in-kind food.

Post-distribution outcome monitoring^[10] revealed a moderate increase in the proportion of households with acceptable levels of food consumption which rose from 42 percent in 2022 to 49 percent in 2023. This indicates improvements in food consumption frequency and dietary diversity including among targeted population recovering from the drought-induced food insecurity. Consequently, the proportion of households resorting to emergency coping mechanisms decreased from 38 percent in 2022 to 20 percent in 2023. Reductions in negative coping measures correlates with a decrease in the consumption-based coping strategy index (rCSI) from 13 in 2022 to 10 in 2023 indicating slight reductions in the level of stress faced by households due to food shortages. While relief beneficiaries experienced a moderate improvement in food security, male-headed households remained more food secure than their female counterparts.

The Government-led national safety net supported by WFP contributed significantly to averting famine in Somalia. The shock response window of the national safety net was leveraged to reach an additional 930,000 people, increasing reach from 1.2 million to 2 million people. Monitoring results noted a 26-percentage point increment in proportion of supported households with acceptable food consumption levels demonstrating notable contribution toward protecting the food security of those affected by drought. WFP further supported the Government in institutionalizing the shock-response framework, providing technical assistance, and expanding stakeholder involvement. Additional multi-year funding bolstered this initiative which leverage national safety net platforms, encompassing targeted shock-response to floods and other hazards.

WFP implemented first line assistance programme in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), which expanded operations in hard-to-reach areas previously inaccessible due to conflict as part of a strategy to increase humanitarian access and coverage in Somali. This programme, which started in 2022 and completed in 2023, enabled delivery of an integrated package of emergency assistance (relief, nutrition) to vulnerable populations, in accordance with the Integrated Response Framework for Somalia^[11]. Throughout the implementation period of this integrated emergency assistance, WFP reached 407,000 people across 15 hard-to-reach locations^[12]. For expansion of nutrition treatment services in hard-to-reach districts, WFP worked with field-level partners and leveraged on UNICEF's operational presence to provide 84,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children under five with specialized nutritious foods to improve their health and nutrition outcomes.

Conflict in Laas Caanood, which erupted in February, resulted in internal displacements up to 200,000 - half of whom faced high food insecurity. To address this, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 51,000 conflict-affected people with USD 3 million of cash-based transfer to meet their immediate food needs, and 56,000 children under five and PBWGs with nutrition support to treat and prevent acute malnutrition for three months across seven districts^[13].

A humanitarian crisis unfolded in Somalia after the onset of El Niño and heavy rains as devastating floods swamped multiple riverine communities along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers near the end of the year. In close collaboration with Somalia Disaster Management Authority, UN agencies, and food security cluster partners, WFP, through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS), helped strategically position 15 boats along the Juba and Shabelle rivers to support evacuation and timely delivery of supplies. As part of its flood response, WFP provided 510,000 flood affected people with emergency cash-based transfers and one-off delivery of fortified biscuits^[14], while malnutrition prevention support reached 76,000 vulnerable PBWG and children in flood affected areas by the final month of 2023.

WFP coordinated with Somali Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, district authorities, and food security organizations for streamlined delivery of emergency relief assistance and ensure maximum use of data to inform resource optimization and targeted aid delivery. WFP also engaged with the Somalia Bureau of Standards to strengthen food testing and inspection through market monitoring and public communication for alignment with regional standards.

Nutrition support in the aftermath of shocks

As part of the famine prevention response, WFP's nutrition support was scaled up with monthly coverage peaking in June with a total of 1.3 million PBWG, children and TB/HIV patients reached. By the final quarter of the year, nutrition programme was scaled down to prioritize treatment of acute malnutrition and to enhance quality and efficiency in delivery. Floods affecting access to health facilities and delivery of nutritious commodities also contributed to a reduction in coverage while malnutrition prevention phased-out in September. WFP, together with partners and the Ministry of Health, provided emergency nutrition support to a total of 2.8 million children, PBWG, and TB/HIV patients within this SO.

Monitoring findings show that WFP programme for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme recorded positive results, achieving a 97 percent recovery rate for children and PBWG. This exceeded SPHERE standard, demonstrating effectiveness of the programme. The results of national nutrition coverage survey conducted in Somalia further revealed a treatment coverage of 67 percent and malnutrition prevention support coverage of 54 percent. Treatment coverage in rural areas was above the international SPHERE standards but slightly below the standards for urban areas, attributable to prioritization of treatment and phase-out of prevention support 2023.

Cognizant of global shortfalls in specialized nutritious food during the famine prevention response, WFP launched a pilot cash for prevention project in IDP camps in Baidoa and Mogadishu where markets were functional, aiming to prevent malnutrition and reduce maternal and child mortality. The project was integrated with WFP's existing emergency food assistance, providing cash top-ups that reached 15,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two. Tailored social and behaviour change communication messaging through radio shows, drama, and phone messages promoted healthy and nutritious practices. In 2024, WFP will assess the pilot outcomes to evaluate the effectiveness and scalability of cash for malnutrition prevention.

In 2023, WFP and UNICEF collaborated to advance the continuum of care, integrating the management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition cases through microplanning, referrals, and partnerships. With the operationalization of the global action plan on child wasting, a simplified approach has been adopted in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas, utilizing expanded admission criteria (EAC) to ensure that nutrition services reach those in need.

WFP co-leads the Nutrition Cluster in Somalia which plays a crucial role in streamlining emergency nutrition response at national, state, and regional levels, identifying capacity gaps, providing strategic guidance to partners, and monitoring nutrition response plans. WFP also prioritized building the technical capacity of cluster partners and provided financial support for the nutrition cluster-led IPC level 1 training for 88 participants.

Emergency school feeding programme

Acknowledging school feeding programme's potential in safeguarding children in emergencies and the importance of investing in human capital especially in protracted crises, an emergency school feeding component was introduced into the CSP in the past year. However, despite persistent efforts, adequate funding could not be secured in 2023. Nevertheless, WFP will continue to advocate for funds and will work with the Education Cluster in Somalia to initiate emergency school feeding, as part of the education in emergencies component of the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan - aiming to reach 174,000 children living in crisis-affected locations and complement existing education in emergency activities.

In 2023, great efforts were made in aligning programme design and resource mobilization to gender transformative commitments as evidenced by a gender and age marker code of 4. Routine data collection, stand-alone gender studies, and a multi-sectoral approach to evidence generation for gender and age disaggregated data enabled for better integration of gender and age components.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 1: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected people	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



1.2 million people benefited from unconditional predictable cash transfers under the **National Safety Net for Human Capital Project**.



197,000 school-aged children (47 percent girls) received **home-grown nutritious meals**.



60,000 children under five and more than **33,000** PBWGs received specialized nutritious food for **prevention and treatment of malnutrition**.



162,000 women **trained on digital financial literacy and mobile money**, enabling **64 percent** of trained women to make **independent consumption choices**.

Strategic outcome (SO) 2 contributes to sustainable development goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) by focusing on human capital development and durable solutions to resilience building in both rural and urban settings through investments in social protection, education, nutrition and economic inclusion. Under Activity 2, WFP provided conditional and unconditional assistance, including cash-based transfers (CBT), and nutrition-sensitive messaging through predictable social safety nets; and includes the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) intervention. Activity 3 focused on delivering comprehensive, integrated nutrition package through maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) clinics to treat and prevent acute malnutrition among children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).

Activities 3 and 4 were funded at 103 and 94 percent respectively against the annual requirement. WFP secured an additional funding which further allowed extension of support towards the national safety-nets programme for six months up to June 2024. Additionally, sustained donor interest and support facilitated the expansion of the Unified Social Registry (USR) in Somalia and implementation of HGSF programme at scale. However, expected resource constraints in 2024, if not addressed, may lead to a reduction in school feeding programme coverage - undermining the hard-won gains in human capital development thus far.

Safety net, school feeding and human capital development

Over the past five years, the Government of Somalia's collaborative efforts in social protection with key development partners (WFP, UNICEF, World Bank) have resulted in convergence of support and strengthening of synergies. Consequently, the national shock-responsive safety net programme addresses both acute consumption needs and root causes of food insecurity of poor and vulnerable Somalis. In 2023, the safety net sustained its coverage across 893 villages in 21 districts, benefiting 1.2 million people through predictable cash-based transfers and contributing to improved food security, self-reliance and resilience to shocks. As a partner of choice for the Government, WFP provided capacity strengthening and technical advisory to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs towards strengthening the national social protection systems.

The national safety net cash transfers features substantial linkages with WFP's gender transformative agenda by identifying women as primary recipients. The program is also nutrition-sensitive, prioritizing households with children under two years and creating awareness of available nutrition services. The Government's safety nets programme is further designed with the agility to respond quickly to crisis situations. Complementing famine prevention efforts in 2023, the national safety net was expanded for six months to reach 2 million people, effectively addressing drought-induced acute humanitarian needs.

WFP undertook a social protection diagnostic study in 2023 successfully documenting achievements of the Government's flagship safety nets programme and recognizing strategic leadership provided by the Government in undertaking timely shock response interventions in partnership with WFP. Additionally, the study also provided strategic direction to guide a gradual transition toward direct government-implementation with requisite capacity

investments.

WFP continued to support the Government in registering Somali households in the USR and by the end of 2023, 2.9 million people, 14 percent of Somalia's population, had been registered. The Government's vision constitutes a universal coverage by 2026 as a crucial step toward national systems building, informed social sector planning and effective safety nets programme expansions.

WFP partnered with Global Systems for Mobile Association (GSMA) to deliver trainings on digital financial literacy and safe mobile money use, focusing on women's economic empowerment to 26 trainers in Somalia - who then subsequently trained 162,000 women across 21 national safety nets covered districts. This initiative also prompted mobile service providers to extend digital literacy and mobile money use training to their frontline staff, enhancing service quality in the last mile. Post-distribution monitoring indicated a 50 percent increase in independent mobile money users and that 64 percent of trained women made independent consumption choices.

The HGSF programme is built on WFP's life-cycle approach to human capital development and prioritizes school meals sourced from local agri-food producers as a strategy to support favourable education outcomes and simultaneously stimulate local economies. To further this objective, WFP piloted a project linking 10 farmer cooperatives as local suppliers for HGSF in Gedo region. Good practices from the pilot will be replicated and implemented in 2024 with the aim of gradual transition toward 100 percent purchase from smallholder farmers.

In 2023, the HGSF programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, supported 197,000 students (47 percent girls) with locally sourced meals. The initiative incorporated nutrition-sensitive social messaging, reaching 700 individuals and contributing towards enhancing dietary diversity and hygiene practices in schools. Education outcomes noted throughout the year were substantially positive, with WFP-supported schools remaining operational even during times of heightened crisis and retention rates reaching up to 99 percent.

WFP strengthened the Government's capacity by establishing school feeding units in all federal member states and providing trainings to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education staff on programme planning, implementation guidelines, coordination and reporting on school feeding programme. WFP facilitated the Government's participation in a high-level School Meals Coalition ministerial meeting in Paris to foster strategic partnerships for improved resourcing, advocacy, and knowledge-sharing to establish and expand national school feeding programme.

With WFP's support, the Government participated in the School Meals Coalition sub-regional network launch in Rwanda which brought nine East African Governments together. WFP supported the Federal Government of Somalia in developing a National School Feeding Policy, which was endorsed and disseminated to all federal member states. It is envisioned that government-led evidence generation, capacity assessments, and WFP's global expertise will guide a transition towards a nationally owned school feeding programme in Somalia. To achieve this, a technical working group, led by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education and supported by WFP, is implementing key activities stipulated within a transition roadmap.

Integrated nutrition support to treat and prevent acute malnutrition

WFP implemented activities to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through 72 WFP-assisted health centres reaching 60,000 children under five and 33,000 PBWG with specialized nutritious food. Monitoring results indicate a low minimum dietary diversity for women and girls (a score of 34 against a target of 57), this can be attributed to a phase-out of nutrition prevention in 2023. However, MAM treatment performance cure rates (at 96 percent) adequately surpassed the annual target, indicating contributions toward improved nutrition outcomes.

WFP, UNICEF and FAO continued to deliver the Joint Resilience Programme in Gedo region, working in partnership with the Mogadishu Federal Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and Jubaland State Ministry of Health. The programme continued to provide MAM treatment support to address wasting among children and PBWG and ensure early access to high quality integrated nutrition services, enabling WFP to reach 35,200 children and 9,300 PBWG.

WFP, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health jointly conducted a training of trainers for partner staff and community health workers on targeted SBCC for first-time pregnant women and fathers. The program focused on key messages in health, nutrition, hygiene, and education, with a special emphasis on involving men to enhance nutrition practices at the household level. In addition, WFP conducted a comprehensive survey on knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to health, nutrition, WASH, and education among 662 households with children under five in Gedo region. The findings of which will be used towards development of evidence-based strategies to address identified nutrition gaps.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of activities under SO2, with the gender and age marker of 4. The national safety nets programme targets women as primary recipients, whilst also expanding its scope to contribute towards women's economic empowerment and digital financial inclusion. WFP's nutrition support portrays effective targeting of children under five and PBWG in areas with high levels of acute malnutrition while specific

research and investments work to build gender-inclusive, targeted and nutrition-sensitive SBCC.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



More than **218,000** people (59 percent women) received cash based transfers worth **USD 2.7 million** through the **anticipatory action programme**.



10,500 smallholder farmers' (40 percent women) **capacities strengthened and resilience enhanced** across **42** smallholder farmer cooperatives.

FFA

78,000 people participated in and benefited from conditional cash assistance under **food assistance for assets projects**.



USD 114,300 saved through village saving loans association (VSLA) benefitting **7,500** people, **57 percent of whom were women**.

Strategic outcome (SO) 3 contributes to the broader vision of longer-term sustainable development and WFP's changing lives agenda by addressing underlying causes of food insecurity, improving income opportunities and strengthening resilience to shocks for vulnerable people in Somalia. Strategic outcome 3 primarily contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and further aligns closely with SDG1 (No Poverty), and SDG13 (Climate Action). Under this strategic outcome, WFP empowered households and communities by providing comprehensive packages of livelihood support for skill and assets building while also maintaining a focus on climate-smart food systems to address the interconnected challenges of hunger, poverty, and climate change.

In 2023, multifaceted interventions aligned with local contexts reached 314,000 beneficiaries, representing 48 percent of the annual target, reinforcing capacity of vulnerable communities to withstand shocks, adapt to evolving environmental conditions, and ultimately address underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and benefit from robust food systems and stronger local economy. With only 31 percent funding secured against the total needs, restrictions were noted on the capacity to scale up projects that had already demonstrated positive results and replicate successful initiatives that were crucial in enhancing the resilience of rural farming households to climate shocks like prolonged drought and flash floods.

Flood anticipatory action - WFP's first in Africa

Demonstrating its commitments towards mitigating impact of disasters, WFP, in close coordination with the Somalia Disaster Management Agency, activated a flood anticipatory action programme^[15] - its first in Africa - building on the foundations laid by the national flood anticipatory action framework^[16]. This included early warning messages disseminated through radio and community loudspeakers that reached an estimated 440,000 people providing guidance for flood preparation and safe evacuation and cash-based transfers worth USD 2.7 million to more than 218,000 people (59 percent women), empowering them to safeguard themselves and their assets from the impacts of floods. Additionally, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to 25,000 children under five years and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) facing acute malnutrition. To support evacuation and delivery of nutrition commodities and fortified biscuits, WFP also pre-positioned boats at strategic points along the Juba and Shabelle rivers.

Comprehensive packages of livelihood support

WFP provided conditional CBT to 78,000 participants taking part in community asset creation projects. Although the achievement was only 25 percent of the annual target, attributable to funding shortfalls, people reached benefited as the projects addressed participants' multidimensional needs, promoted sustainable livelihoods and paved a path towards economic mobility. Through the asset creation approach, WFP facilitated community-led rehabilitation, constructing three-meter catchments, seven water bans, and rehabilitating 207 shallow wells, which collectively improved access to water for domestic use. WFP also established four community water management committees,

providing training on effective water management, conflict resolution and basic management skills for sustainability of assets. Beneficiaries also actively contributed to the construction of soil bunds, production of over 200 kg of fodder, establishment of 843 cubic meter check dams and expansion of a water Berkad, sand dam, and crop vegetable garden spanning 9,110 square meter. Such community assets play a crucial role in enhancing natural resource management, soil fertility^[17] and implementing climate adaptation practices.

Food assistance for training (FFT) interventions provided vocational trainings, focused on marketable and income generating skills, to 6,400 people (78 percent women) and covered a range of skills that enabled beneficiaries to tap into new channels of income within local markets. Participants received training and start-up kits on income generating to empower them to establish their own businesses and acquire improved livelihood opportunities.

Post-distribution monitoring indicates a positive impact on food security, with 92 percent of households participating in asset creation reporting to benefit from enhanced livelihood asset base; and the average consumption-based coping strategy index (rCSI) decreasing from 11 to 7, indicating reduced food consumption gaps and food shortage-induced stress. These results highlight the program's efficacy in addressing and alleviating food insecurity, contributing to improved livelihoods, increased income-generating opportunities, and empowering individuals and families towards self-sufficiency.

Climate-smart food systems and improved resilience

The food systems projects, supporting resilient smallholder farming systems (SRSFS) and KOBCIYE, supported by the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, collectively reached 10,500 smallholder farmers (40 percent women) across 42 smallholder farmer cooperatives, achieving the desired annual target. These projects enabled farmers to increase production, improve post-harvest handling and storage (by using solar-powered cool boxes) and increase market integration for cereals and horticulture value chains. WFP further worked with the cooperatives to deliver trainings on improved agricultural techniques.

The SRSFS, delivered jointly with FAO, created market linkages for 7,500 farmers in 30 cooperatives across 37 villages - generating revenue of USD 7 million. This joint initiative was also complemented with collective market training on group leadership, marketing, pricing, and relationship building. KOBCIYE supported 3,000 smallholder farmers (40 percent women) organised into 12 producer groups with agricultural production inputs and labour-saving equipment (tractors), improved marketing skills and better access to markets. As a result, the cooperatives were able to produce and market over two mt of vegetables. This not only signifies an increase in the quantity of local produce but also underscores the improved quality and diversity of crops and contributions toward healthy diets.

Both SRSFS and KOBCIYE projects promoted financial inclusion by establishing 280 village savings and loans associations (VSLAs), benefiting 7,500 individuals (57 percent women), by November, these VSLAs had accumulated USD 114,300. The VSLAs strengthened resilience in emergencies, enhanced access to financial services for rural communities, fostered investment in income-generating activities, agriculture, and other livelihood projects, and, further instilled a saving culture. Anecdotal evidence reveals that VSLAs had positive impact on financial inclusion, women's empowerment, and improved household business outcomes transforming livelihoods, mobilizing local savings, and equipping households to manage emergencies effectively.

Under the Joint Resilience Programme, WFP sought to strengthen programme integration and stimulate local production and market access by linking smallholder farmer cooperatives with home-grown school feeding programme. WFP piloted an initiative where 10 smallholder farmer cooperatives (two led by women) supplied foods to 22 schools in the Gedo region, establishing a sustainable source of nutritious food and fostering community development and resilience. This initiative is being expanded to Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Puntland.

WFP, in consultation with key internal and external food systems stakeholders, developed a climate-smart food systems strategy which aims that by 2025, national institutions, private sectors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems.

WFP also established capacity-strengthening partnership agreements with two Federal Government Ministries - the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to strengthen their capacity in implementing effective sectoral policies and programmes. Further, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, to develop a livestock production strategy focusing on early warning and climate awareness. WFP has further continued partnerships with Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to operationalize IGAD's Climate Adaptation Strategy for Somalia.

To further provide evidence-based support for the cooperatives, WFP is undertaking the Farmer Organization Readiness and Maturity Assessment (FORMA), to evaluate the organizational readiness and maturity of the farmer organizations, providing valuable insights and guidance for tailored capacity-building efforts. Additionally, WFP is conducting water feasibility studies for crop and livestock water infrastructure, the findings of which will guide construction at selected sites in 2024, supporting productivity and resilience.

Lessons learned from 2023 emphasized the importance of early engagement with the Government, streamlined project-based partnerships, partnering with knowledgeable food systems entities, and prioritizing security in targeted areas. Continuous capacity-building in climate-smart food systems and collaboration with local partners were highlighted for successful program implementation despite challenges.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities as demonstrated by the gender and age marker code of 4. Women-led cooperatives were supported with thresh machines to lessen manual labour load, freeing up more time for women to engage in other household activities. Additionally, women were also trained to enable participations in modern agricultural practices and on enhanced vocational and marketable skills. Gender transformative approaches and principles were well-integrated into WFP’s recently developed climate-smart food systems strategy with further plans of undertaking a "women in agricultural index" study to inform the implementation of the strategy.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



6 capacity strengthening initiatives implemented for **5 government ministries** at the national level.



Technical support provided to Somaliland authorities for a transition roadmap towards **national ownership** of **malnutrition treatment programme**.



22 trainings delivered to Ministries to develop technical skills on integrated malnutrition management and infant and maternal health and nutrition.

Strategic outcome (SO) 4 strengthens capacities, policies, and systems of national institutions and government agencies in Somalia in a bid to enhance systemic ability and achieve sustainable social and economic development. WFP provides technical support to national and subnational actors to strengthen capacities in developing and implement national policies on reducing hunger through humanitarian-development and peacebuilding nexus. Capacity strengthening elements were systematically integrated across WFP's country strategic plan to ensure WFP's programmes and national institutions successfully contribute to greater and more impactful food and nutrition outcomes.

Capacity strengthening activities were fully funded against the annual requirements which adequately facilitated WFP's engagements with government entities at the national level to support the implementation of 6 capacity strengthening initiatives for 5 government ministries. Available funding also enabled sensitization roadshows at the federal and state levels, generating added awareness on potential partnerships for institutional capacity enhancement in developing and enhancing policies, systems and human capacities.

WFP's country capacity strengthening framework includes five core domains: policy development, systems strengthening, human capacity development, evidence generation and a whole of society approach^[18]. Throughout 2023, WFP successfully signed Letters of Understanding (LoUs) with government institutions to focus and contribute toward policy, systems and human capacity development.

Strengthening country capacity at national and sub-national levels

WFP supported the development of the Somali Disaster Management Agency's 2024-2029 strategic plan that prioritizes integration of disaster risk management and institutionalization of disaster mainstreaming into development initiatives. Leveraging on WFP's expertise and consultations with development stakeholders, enabled the Agency to further tailor the plan to best fit the needs and priorities of the targeted communities. Galmudug State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management was also supported in developing and endorsing a three-year strategic plan (2023-2025), as well as in developing a disaster management model which further guided revisions to the Ministry's disaster management policy. WFP also delivered 22 technical trainings to government ministries on integrated malnutrition management and infant and maternal health and nutrition; and competency development.

As a joint approach to capacity strengthening and optimal resource use across the common UN system, WFP played the role of a convener, coordinating with other UN agencies to collectively enhance capacity across various programmatic themes. WFP, through its area office in Puntland, institutionalized the process of streamlining UN agencies' efforts in catering to requests for support by ministries at the state level. WFP envisions to replicate such successful initiatives in 2024 to foster similar collaborative efforts across different other states in the country.

In Somaliland, WFP supported the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family and the private sector mobile service provider, Telesom, in a learning visit to Kenya to enhance their knowledge of social assistance programmes and existing systems architecture. The support also aimed to advance WFP's whole-of-society approach by helping the Somali Government better understand potential benefits of public-private partnerships, by assessing the relationship between the Government of Kenya and Safaricom as an example. WFP also supported the Somaliland Ministry of Health to develop a roadmap for the transition towards national ownership and direct implementation of malnutrition treatment programmes. The roadmap, inclusive of capacity building plans, outlines a gradual handover of nutrition sites in Somaliland, with alignment with the Government's overall strategy on direct implementation, reducing humanitarian aid dependency and strengthening relationships with communities.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health at the national level to enhance the delivery of integrated nutrition services at health facilities and mobile outreach programmes, aiming to strengthen the Government’s capacity in delivering nutrition services. Within this scope, WFP also collaborated with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) secretariat at the Office of the Prime Minister to address underlying drivers of malnutrition and improve nutrition outcomes through a multi-sectoral approach. WFP has supported the development of a joint work plan at federal and state levels, focusing on capacity building and transition towards direct implementation by the Government.

Further, WFP signed an Letter of Understanding (LoU) with SUN secretariat in Jubaland to decentralize advocacy, social mobilization, and multi-sectoral collaboration efforts at the state level. Through this partnership, the SUN movement has established a business network, engaged media and leaders, and coordinated across sectors to advocate for better nutrition outcomes in Jubaland.

Capacity strengthening integrated across activities

Integration of capacity strengthening across WFP activities has supported positive outcomes at multiple levels within WFP’s changing lives agenda. Prioritizing social protection, WFP’s support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs enabled the establishment of a Poverty Analysis Unit and support through capacity injection. WFP also sponsored senior ministry officials’ participation in the ILO’s International Conference of Labour Statistics. Within the livelihoods and food systems sectors, two new agreements with the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry and the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources helped strengthen institutional capacity for effective implementation of the Somalia Agriculture Development Strategic Plan 2022-2026 and address poverty and food insecurity issues. The agreement signed with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources is geared towards capacity strengthening at the national, state and local levels to reform water sector governance. Ongoing strategic engagement with Ministry of Agriculture and Industry demonstrates alignment with the Government’s vision on prioritizing sustainable, long-term growth in the productive sectors for revenue generation to finance the alleviation of multi-dimensional poverty, as articulated in Somalia’s National Development Plan 9 (NDP IX)^[19].

In 2024, WFP aims to closely monitor project implementation, thoroughly evaluate capacity strengthening outcomes and continue support provision to ministries in developing concepts that involve key stakeholders throughout the project life cycle. WFP plans to prioritize support for institutions in assessing behaviour change and measuring the return on WFP’s training investments.

Capacity strengthening is a longer-term goal that requires a shift in mindset of stakeholders. In 2024, WFP will conduct refresher sessions on its country capacity strengthening approach with selected government ministries to enhance capacity strengthening gains and to catalyse a shift from transactional/activity-driven to longer-term strategy-driven partnerships. Additionally, understanding relationship managers’ and focal persons’ roles in engaging with national and sub-national actors to further WFP’s capacity strengthening vision, a greater focus will be placed on developing internal capabilities to forge strategic partnerships with government institutions. To achieve this, WFP will conduct an internal capacity needs assessment to identify competency gaps and design and deliver appropriate learning and training interventions.

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.



808 mt of cargo delivered and **19,431** passengers flown by UNHAS on behalf of **105** humanitarian partners reaching **39** regular and ad-hoc locations.



15 boats transported by UNHAS via helicopters on behalf of the logistics cluster to flood-affected locations.



570 mt of urgent light humanitarian cargo transported on behalf of partners responding to the floods.



3,300 mt of cargo transported to **30** locations on behalf of **24** organizations by the logistics cluster.

Strategic outcome (SO) 5 positions WFP as an enabler of humanitarian response in Somalia by supporting the humanitarian community to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, contributing to sustainable development goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Under this SO, through an expansive operational footprint across the country, WFP provided reliable and timely air services (activity 6), mandated logistics services through the Logistics Cluster (activity 7), on-demand bilateral services (activity 8), and mandated emergency telecommunication services through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (activity 9).

United Nations Humanitarian Air Services

In 2023, the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) was fully funded with donor contributions covering a half of the financial requirements and cost recovery mechanism covering the remaining resourcing needs. This funding model was crucial for maintaining air transportation of light humanitarian cargo and personnel in areas where access constraints and insecurity limited commercial flight options.

UNHAS utilized fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters procured jointly with logistics cluster to support one medical evacuation, two security relocations, 76 special flight requests, interagency assessment missions and diplomatic missions. In addition, 808 mt of cargo and 19,431 passengers were transported on behalf of 105 humanitarian partners reaching 39 regular and ad-hoc locations. Humanitarian air transport services played a crucial role in enabling humanitarian assistance even during the onset of climatic shocks, such as floods, which rendered roads impassable, cut off access to airstrips and isolated vulnerable communities. UNHAS's support in transporting 15 boats via helicopters on behalf of the Logistics Cluster to flood-affected locations enabled timely support for evacuation of the population trapped by the floods and distribution of humanitarian supplies as a part of rapid flood response. In addition, working closely with the Logistics Cluster, UNHAS also transported 570 mt of urgent light humanitarian cargo on behalf of partners responding to the floods.

To address security constraints, UNHAS collaborated closely with aviation authorities, United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), and WFP to monitor events and coordinate on security advisories, prioritizing safety in its operations. Capacity-building initiatives included three aviation trainings^[20], installing six windsocks at various airfields, donating three very high frequency (VHF) airband radios, providing vehicles to enhance civil aviation systems in Somalia, and participating in the drafting of the Aviation Security Programme in support and enhancement of Civil Aviation Systems in Somalia.

The overall results of UNHAS Somalia annual Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and Passenger Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) showed that users expressed a 99 percent satisfaction with services. Survey findings, along with user group meetings and Board of Directors meetings, further informed refinement of UNHAS operations throughout the year while increased demand led to an expansion of flight frequency from three to five days per week, enhancing response to regular, ad-hoc, and emergency requests.

Logistics Cluster

Despite securing only 79 percent of required annual funding, the Logistics Cluster remained at the forefront in supporting the humanitarian community's logistics operations in Somalia. A total of 25 national and two sub-national coordination meetings, along with Drought Operations and Coordination Centre (DOCC) and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings, provided crucial platforms for collective resolution of logistics constraints issues. Notably, the Cluster also engaged in advocating for the temporary reopening of the Mandera land border, collaborating with OCHA, donors, and key stakeholders to ensure cost-effective delivery of life-saving items to drought-affected areas.

The establishment of Import and Customs Clearance Technical Working Group in collaboration with Importation and Customs Clearance Together (IMPACCT) marked an important milestone in 2023. The Logistics Cluster has assumed a lead role in facilitating bi-weekly technical working group discussions focusing on improving import and customs clearance processes in Somalia. Furthermore, the Cluster, IMPACCT, and eight humanitarian organizations organized an import and customs clearance workshop in Mogadishu and developed an action plan for enhancing clearance processes - which reflects commitments of both the humanitarian community and the Government toward enhancing the efficiency of import and customs clearance operation; and will be implemented in 2024.

The Logistics Cluster facilitated the transportation of 3,300 mt of cargo to 30 locations on behalf of 24 organizations, fulfilling 100 percent of common service requests. The Cluster also leveraged on its dedicated information management capacity and website to disseminate 113 information products on contextual and operational updates to support humanitarian response plans. Particularly during the flood response, the Cluster monitored road and airstrip accessibility and boat movement to identify gaps and prioritize areas for deploying humanitarian boats through the logistic information exchange tool. Logistics Cluster further initiated a comprehensive gap and needs analysis, recognizing the critical importance of such information exchange exercise in enhancing humanitarian response capabilities - the results of which will further guide the refinement of Cluster operations in 2024.

Furthermore, the Logistics Cluster organized two training sessions in 2023 focusing on transport, procurement, units of measurements, inventory management, and warehousing and storage - benefiting a total of 39 partners. The training materials were developed based on recognized capacity strengthening needs, identified via surveys, and ensured valuable and relevant skill development of the participating partners.

The Logistics Cluster attained a 95 percent overall user satisfaction rate based on the end-year survey covering the services provided in 2022. The Cluster will consolidate and evaluate satisfaction survey for services provided in the current year in 2024.

On-demand bilateral services

Through on-demand bilateral services, WFP provided common logistics services to humanitarian partners. This included transportation of 819 mt of cargo on behalf of seven organizations generating a cost-recovery of USD 2.1 million, and storage of 9,253 mt for two organizations generating a cost-recovery of USD 130,700. Additional services, such as cargo handling for one organization, generated USD 35,000 in cost-recovery. Furthermore, the WFP-led Far Reaching Integrated Delivery project included a dispatch of six mt of cold chain equipment, health emergency kits and cholera-treatment supplies to Beletweyne, BeletHawa, Haradhere, Dolow, Adan Yabal and Kismayo on behalf of project partners.

Emergency Telecommunication Cluster

The Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC) was activated in September 2022 to provide shared mandated communication services in support of the Somalia drought response. Through two-way communication, the ETC intended to coordinate for reliable communication services in emergencies, disseminate information and reports, and achieve greater accountability to Somalia's affected people. However, despite repeated efforts to raise funds for the ETC from pooled funds, bilateral contributions, and inter-agency cost-sharing arrangements, WFP took the difficult decision to deactivate the ETC in May 2023. WFP is grateful for the UNDSS's willingness to incorporate a few of the most urgent workstreams into its work plan, ensuring compliance with minimum security requirements.

WFP enters 2024 with a critical lesson on the importance of initiating timely fundraising efforts for the augmentation of air services, specifically for helicopter operations, to enable effective planning and timely preparations to avoid logistics gaps. Thanks to generous support from donors, UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster were able to rapidly respond to devastating humanitarian emergencies in Somalia. Acknowledging humanitarian needs will remain high in the country, UNHAS, mandated Logistics Cluster services and common on-demand logistics services will remain critical in the upcoming year. WFP will continue advocating for additional funding in support of collective capacity of the wider humanitarian community in responding to emergencies and crises.

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender inequality index for Somalia stands at 0.78, signifying high inequality^[21]. Socio-cultural norms and scarce and partial law reforms confer low status to women and restricts access and ownership to productive resources^[22], jobs and social services further indicating that women and girls endure most impacts of the prevailing food insecurity occasioned by poverty, shocks and protracted conflict. Literacy rate in Somalia stands at 37.8 percent, with women's literacy at 25.8 percent^[23] evidencing inequalities in education. Labour force inequalities persist alike, with 46.9 percent of men engaged in labour force compared to 21.2 percent women^[24].

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality), WFP commits to ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls and to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making, both within economic and public contexts. In 2023, WFP adopted gender transformative programming as a core priority and invested in enhancing the capacity of its staff and partners through training and adaptation of gender toolkits to promote a deeper understanding of gender concepts. A total of 116 staff, 220 cooperating partners (including third party monitoring staff hired by WFP) and WFP staff including senior management, were trained on mainstreaming gender concepts in programming. Design and implementation of gender transformative activities was prioritised to foster an inclusive culture while advancing gender equality across the breadth of WFP's core programmatic themes. Minimum standards for integrating gender and protection in field-level agreements were also developed and are being implemented by partners.

WFP partnered with the Global Systems for Mobile Association (GSMA) to deliver digital literacy training for 162,000 women under the government-owned national safety nets, Baxnaano, through a train-the-trainer approach. The women gained knowledge and practical skills in areas such as accessing digital financial services through mobile money in a safe manner, in turn boosting confidence and thereby enhancing access to economic opportunities. Training outcome evaluations indicated a 50 percent increase in independent mobile money users and that 64 percent of trained women made independent consumption choices.

Further building on the digital financial inclusion of women and women economic empowerment under the safety net interventions, WFP initiated a pilot project on women's economic empowerment and livelihoods resilience targeting communities covered by the safety nets programme in Gabiley District, Somaliland. The project intended to provide women with income generation options, creating inclusive digital financial capability and strengthening the existing lending and savings groups by targeting nine village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) to enhance financial inclusion for both women and men. This was complimented with social behavioural change communication on nutrition, importance of women engagement in household-level decision making and gender-based violence.

WFP also initiated an empowerment project targeting women street vendors providing affordable and nutritious fresh produce in Somaliland. The project aimed to strengthen fresh produce value chains and empower Somali women food vendors to potentially become retailers. Sustainable market systems and linkages across agricultural value chains will also be established to improve their self-reliance and long-term food security. WFP has completed a mapping exercise for street vendors and will aim to drive the initiative to completion in 2024.

In 2023, WFP enhanced its efforts to ensure women are effectively engaged in community-based committees. For instance, in food assistance interventions, meaningful engagement of women and girls in leadership and decision making ensures women's needs, concerns and aspirations count in the planning and implementation of food security process. Monitoring findings indicate that 44 percent of households had women in the primary decision-making roles and 46 percent engaging in joint decision-making.

Women were trained on financial and digital literacy enabling them to participate in modern agricultural practices. Women-led cooperatives were supported to go through formalisation processes, introducing new governance structures and management terms to enhance community involvement and project governance. Additional support was provided in the establishment of VSLAs, which are critical in the creation of livelihood opportunities. 7,500 farmers

(57 percent women) have benefitted through such food systems initiatives.

Through food assistance for training, WFP provided vocational skills training to 3,700 beneficiaries (78 percent women), covering a range of marketable and income generating skills. Trained participants were also provided with start-up kits to help initiate their own businesses. Newly acquired marketable skills enabled beneficiaries to tap into new channels of income within the local markets and improve their livelihoods. Initiatives as such further aim to improve equality in employment and livelihood opportunities and increase access to nutritious food for women in most vulnerable communities.

The leading role of WFP in gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) was well pitched across different coordination forums, including inter-agency working groups, donor groups, and the Government, including the Ministry of Gender and Human Rights Development. At the UN Gender theme group, WFP effectively engaged in drafting the gender workplan geared towards operationalizing the UN Somalia gender strategy, the recruitment of the gender scorecard assessment consultant and the review of the gender policy and the sexual offenses bill. Upon endorsement the policies and legislative instruments will serve as an overarching framework to advance gender equality and human rights.

Collaboration between WFP's gender, partnerships and technical teams in Somalia ensured effective alignment to gender transformative planning and increased resource mobilization efforts through development of integrated and gender specific proposals. Throughout 2023, WFP focused on promoting behavioural change communication in relief programmes, advocacy campaigns, and mentorships for few selected schools. These activities disseminated messages on reproductive health, negative impacts of early marriage, adverse cultural practices, and importance of girls' education.

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

Globally ranking second in the list of most fragile countries, Somalia faces volatile security situation with high civilian casualties. Lack of access to basic services and negative cultural norms exacerbate the protection gap in Somalia. This is further aggravated by discriminatory cultural norms that limit women's direct access to the male administered customary justice system, which accords access to them and children only through a male representative. Conflict, drought and floods further aggravate displacement, increasing the number of people living without the prospect of durable solutions. Displaced women and girls continue to face increased vulnerability to severe risk, including sexual abuse, harassment, early marriage and child labour.

WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR, implemented an integrated protection response in Beletweyne which mainstreamed protection components, inclusive of capacity strengthening of partners and communities. The project targeted the most vulnerable people with immediate assistance while building the capacity of the local protection partners through a training to effectively identify and respond to protection issues and concerns. The training aimed to deepen knowledge and understanding of the core elements of protection mainstreaming (safety, dignity, and integrity), strategies on responding to and mitigating gender-based violence (GBV), preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (aligned with WFP policies on GBV and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse), and fostering integration of protection activities across all of WFP's country strategic outcomes in Somalia. Ensuring a feedback loop, WFP further collected and documented outcomes of the training with the intention of utilization during the design of protection action plans.

Additionally, WFP and UNHCR established and trained 30 community-based structures (community volunteers) to facilitate the identification and reporting of persons with specific needs to minimize the exclusion during targeting and mitigate protection risks. Four protection desks were set up across four zones in Beletweyne town to provide channels for the communities to raise their concerns and issues to WFP. Through dedicated community mobilizers and case workers, 2,355 people (of whom 1,524 were women and girls) across the four zones and within the internally displaced population (IDP) groups were reached with messages on sexual and gender-based violence, preventing harmful traditional practices, and sanitation and hygiene.

In 2023, as the Southwest State faced unprecedented displacement due to floods, the Somalia Protection Cluster initiated a protection needs assessment in Baidoa and Marka. The survey results revealed that a majority of respondents prioritize livelihood, followed by security, transportation, and basic services for a safe return to their place of origin. Protection services, including those against general and gender-based violence, were also deemed crucial. 79 percent of the interviewed respondents reported no issues accessing services, while 21 percent faced denial of services, mainly due to minority clan affiliation, disability, or gatekeeper refusal. Improved referral pathways, mapping of minorities in IDP sites and enhanced communication with communities for inclusive assistance were recognized as key strategies required to enable optimal protection service access. WFP further utilizes findings as such to continually inform the refinement of community-based action plans and expedite aid for those at risk of exclusion.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to increase awareness among people served under the Government-led shock responsive safety net programme on identifying and reporting GBV and increase understanding of GBV referral pathways within the communities. 387 individuals (191 women), comprising community health workers, nutrition and safety net cooperating partners, were trained on GBV prevention and response to lead social change interventions and effective survivors' referrals. GBV referral pathways (service providers) were also mapped and updated on the social management plan for the safety net programme. Further for effective community-level communication, posters on GBV prevention and referral pathways were also developed and provided to the Ministry. As a result, monitoring findings indicate that all interviewed beneficiaries under the safety nets programme reported not to have experienced any safety concerns, and were treated with dignity and respect, while 98 percent reported that they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance.

Positive results were also noted for other WFP interventions. For instance, in the relief interventions, 98 percent of interviewed beneficiaries reported that they did not experience any safety concerns and 99 percent reported they were

treated with dignity and respect and did not experience barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance.

Reinforcing its commitment to zero tolerance against sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP invested in enhancing prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) capabilities for staff and partners. A dedicated task force assisted in coordinating and supporting the implementation of WFP's PSEA policy. Community health workers underwent intensive training on GBV and PSEA for heightened community awareness and referrals. WFP also actively engaged with the UN Somalia PSEA Network to contribute towards awareness building, training, reporting, investigation and survivor's assistance and supported the network in collaborating with other sectors and clusters to help ensure mainstreaming of PSEA across humanitarian response.

To ensure the inclusivity of the minority and marginalized groups, WFP partnered with organizations representing minority and marginalized communities and worked closely with agencies whose mandate is to work on protection issues (OHCHR and UNHCR). Through such collaborative partnerships, WFP supported fast-track referrals of unassisted minority and marginalized households at risk of exclusion while establishing a protective framework to shield communities from exploitation. This approach helped mitigate potential interference in assistance by gatekeepers by triangulating information received through call centres with protection assessments and minority mapping conducted by protection partners. WFP is leading a conflict-induced food insecurity and protection risks study in Somalia to understand direct and indirect linkages between conflict dynamics and food insecurity. To further enrich the understanding, the study maps associated protection risks resulting from conflict-induced food insecurity as well as food security risks resulting from protection risks. WFP envisions to utilize the findings of the study to guide the development of context-specific theories of change, which, in turn, will set forth a pathway to address protection risks resulting from conflict-induced food insecurity.

WFP's accountability to affected populations (AAP) component focused on policy dissemination and capacity strengthening for both WFP staff and its partners' staff. In 2023, WFP embarked on the development of a community engagement for accountability to affected populations action plan (CEAAP) with the aim of strengthening community engagement by providing multiple pathways for community interactions and ensuring that communities remain at the centre of humanitarian operations. This featured community conversation and listening sessions, town hall meetings, remote calls, household visits, focus group discussions and revamping the operational committees. Through consultative processes, inclusive of receiving inputs from communities on preferred approaches to community engagement, a draft community engagement for AAP (CEA) action plan was developed for validation in 2024.

WFP also continued to strengthen existing strategies, and policy guidelines to enhance accountability to the affected population. This included capacity strengthening and simulation exercises for both WFP's and its partners' staff to help acquire the soft skills required to effectively engage with communities and other stakeholders. 35 partner staff and 55 WFP staff were trained on AAP and community engagement across Garowe, Hargeisa and Galkaayo, while five community feedback mechanism (CFM) focal points and 10 case managers were trained on case management and related process and on escalation and resolution guidelines.

2023 post-distribution monitoring results, however, were indicative of low information sharing on WFP programmes. To improve on this front, WFP is intensifying community engagements across Somaliland, Garowe and Galkayo through a robust area-based community engagement framework. This effort further envisions promoting inclusive participation, effectively addressing community concerns and empowering discussions on rights and responsibilities. WFP also aims to improve dissemination of key messages on targeting, entitlements, disability inclusion, and minority rights in local languages throughout 2024.

With establishment of safe, inclusive, and accessible CFM for affected communities, WFP enables the people served with the ability to express concerns, lodge complaints, request for information, ask questions and provide feedback on humanitarian assistance. In Somalia, this includes the WFP call centre numbers and the newly introduced toll-free short code linked with interactive voice response (IVR) as well as CP's helpdesk 42,401 cases^[25] (81 percent women) were received through established CFM channels in 2023, a 48 percent increase compared to 2022 which could be attributed to an increase in the number of call centre staff from 7 to 14 coupled with the addition of two toll-free hotlines and short code numbers linked with the IVR. Mass sensitization of communities on the new toll-free hotlines through radio campaigns, bulk SMS, printing of toll-free hotline and short code numbers on new SCOPE cards and effective community engagement also contributed to the increase in the usage of the call centre/CFM and increase in the number of cases recorded in 2023. WFP successfully addressed and closed 98 percent of the cases by the end of the year.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Somalia's economy is dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agri and pastoralism. Frequent droughts and floods have caused a sharp decline in livestock and crop production across the country^[26]. Extreme weather events like floods, droughts, increases in temperature, and inadequate rainfall have negatively affected food security, causing a depletion of resources and conflicts. These conditions have caused water and pasture scarcity, resulting in a reduction in milk production and excess livestock mortality^[27].

In line with its sustainable development and changing lives mandate, WFP aims to increase the adaptive capacities of the most vulnerable and food-insecure communities in Somalia. WFP focuses on enhancing climate resilience in a way that integrates climate risk management into its programming and enables the Government and the most vulnerable food-insecure people to address the impacts of climate change on food and nutrition security in the long term and adapt to climate change. For instance, through the asset creation approach, WFP facilitated community-led rehabilitation and the creation of assets. Supported beneficiaries contributed to the construction of soil bunds, production of 206 kg of fodder, the establishment of 843 cubic meters of check dams to control soil erosion, expansion of a water Berkard, construction of sand dam, and crop vegetable garden spanning 9,110 square meters. These community assets played a crucial role in achieving natural resource management as it promotes land rehabilitation and restoration, climate-resilient and regenerative agriculture practices, value chain and market development focusing on women and youth, integrated climate risk management, financial inclusion, and strengthened shock resilience.

Exploring its strengths and comparative advantages, WFP has focused its strategic direction on anticipatory action, climate risk insurance, climate-smart livelihoods and food systems, water resources management, and energy access. Building on these strategic areas has further led to collaboration with different government ministries. WFP has signed a letter of understanding (LoU) with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources to support the ministry in reforming the water sector governance and strengthening the institutional capacities within the Federal Member States and Local Governments of Somalia. In addition, WFP has provided technical support for the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change's strategic plan (2023-2028), facilitated participation of four government officials in the 2023 Conference of the Parties. WFP further works with government entities to strengthen disaster response and climate risks management, in partnership with the Somalia Disaster Management Agency.

Partnerships have also been initiated and strengthened with other UN Agencies to position WFP as a credible partner for building climate resilience in Somalia and to represent WFP in relevant coordination mechanisms such as the Somalia Joint Fund and the Environmental Task Force.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Somalia has been implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS) since October 2023. EMS is a core pillar of WFP's Environmental Policy to identify, reduce and manage environmental impact of in-house operations. During the EMS launch, environmental assessments focusing on energy, waste and water management have been conducted within the WFP's country office and selected area and field offices in Somalia.

In line with corporate decarbonisation targets, WFP has taken concrete steps to reduce energy consumption and cut greenhouse gas emissions. With support from its regional environment team, WFP has identified sites with larger energy needs and conducted third party on-site energy audits. The energy assessments have identified opportunities for energy efficiency measures and renewable energy and provided high-level design of renewable energy systems with integrated cost-benefit analyses. Remote energy meters have been connected to track real time consumption and create solid energy profiles. Further building on the energy audits, WFP is defining priority target sites for decarbonisation and mobilising resources for implementation.

WFP has also committed to reducing its environmental footprint by increasing its waste recycling rates. After establishing a long-term agreement for environmentally and socially responsible recycling and disposal of hazardous electronic waste (e-waste), WFP is working on recycling approximately 11 mt of e-waste through a licensed recycler. In 2023, WFP Somalia also focused on scaling its recycling initiatives upward through setting up a recycling agreement to recycle supply chain waste. After conducting a thorough market research, a licensed, local recycler has been identified and assessed, and WFP looks forward to recycling approximately 20 mt of accumulated HDPE pallets^[28] locally, following the conclusion of the procurement process.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP works towards integration of nutrition-sensitive programming across multiple strategic outcomes to tackle both underlying and immediate drivers of poor diets and malnutrition.

Integration of nutrition complemented WFP's emergency response preventing and treating moderate acute malnutrition in fragile or humanitarian settings. WFP delivered social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) messaging to improve infant young child feeding practices (IYCF) and WASH practices alongside the provision of lifesaving specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs), and children targeted through the maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme. Integrated with emergency food assistance, WFP activated a nutrition-to-relief referral pathway which linked more than 270,000 nutrition beneficiaries with relief interventions. It also piloted the cash for malnutrition prevention programme in Baidoa and Mogadishu, providing relief and cash top-ups, coupled with targeted SBCC messaging promoting healthy and nutritious practices, to 15,000 children and PBWGs. It is anticipated that the pilot will further generate the evidence needed to determine if utilizing cash for nutrition and the addition of nutrition sensitive SBCC messaging in the programme would result in lower rates of malnutrition and higher dietary diversity.

Beyond emergencies, WFP integrates nutrition components to enhance capacities and resilience of communities against incidence of malnutrition and long-term stressors, while addressing inequalities and access barriers to healthy diets. Under SO2, WFP integrated nutrition within the Government-led national safety nets programme, by prioritizing households with the most nutritionally vulnerable individuals, children under two and enhancing community awareness on available nutrition services. Further, nutrition was integrated into school feeding programme through delivery of SBCC on healthy diets to 45,000 schoolchildren and 1,500 community education committee (CEC) members.

Additionally, support provided to smallholder farmers improved quality and diversity of crops, with 3,000 farmers supplying the market with nutritious horticultural products. Additional 7,500 smallholder farmers were sensitized on nutrition through SBCC messaging and 16,000 benefited from a multi-sectoral package of interventions aimed at improving both food and nutrition security.

Incorporation of nutrition support within the flood anticipatory action programme supported 25,000 children under five and PBWGs facing malnutrition in flood-risk areas.

WFP also promotes nutrition as a national priority and builds institutional capacity in integrating nutrition-sensitive components into national policies and programmes. Through its capacity strengthening activities, WFP supported national-level entities such as Federal Ministry of Health and Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) hosted by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to advance their nutrition priorities. WFP also funded the training of community health workers on maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition (MIYCAN) and integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines, through the Federal Ministry of Health. As part of South-South cooperation, the Government's did a study tour to Rwanda to exchange best practices on multisectoral nutrition initiatives, supported by WFP. Leveraging further on the SUN-OPM project, WFP is supporting formative research on food fortification.

Complementing overall integration of nutrition, WFP also incorporated gender-sensitive components into its nutrition-sensitive SBCC messaging under nutrition treatment and prevention programmes, targeting PBWGs, male caregivers and TB/HIV patients. This enhanced integration stimulates positive change in nutrition practices and challenges prevailing gender norms around nutrition and childcare to improve male engagement on child and household nutrition.

Demonstrating a high-level of commitment to nutrition integration, WFP Somalia has endeavoured to quantify its nutrition integration impact through the calculation of relevant indicators for the first time. 28 percent of people supported by WFP met their nutritional needs through specialized nutritious products and a diverse diet while an estimated 16 percent people served benefited from nutrition-sensitive programming. WFP upholds a strong commitment to pursue improvements in nutrition integration throughout 2024.

Partnerships

WFP leverages its partnerships with the Federal Government of Somalia, government donors, international financial institutions, private sector, international and local NGOs and UN agencies to advance its mandate of saving lives and changing lives. Guided by its country strategic plan, WFP harnessed existing and newly formed partnerships to respond to humanitarian crises such as drought, floods, conflict, and political instability, and address the root causes of food insecurity, malnutrition and vulnerability with a longer-term sustainable development perspective.

WFP received USD 284 million in funding contributions in 2023, down from almost USD 1.1 billion in 2022 - a decrease of 74 percent. Furthermore, predictable, and flexible funding in 2023 significantly reduced by 29 percent compared to 2022. This is largely attributed to alterations in donor priorities and subsequent fiscal contractions, competing humanitarian crises and donor preferences for humanitarian and development aid. With reduced funding, WFP scaled down its monthly relief food assistance target, allocating available resources efficiently to the most food insecure locations, targeting the most vulnerable population groups, and ensuring the highest programmatic coverage of humanitarian food assistance.

While prospects for donor contributions for relief faced a gradual decline in 2023, funding opportunities for development interventions such as social protection initiatives, climate-smart food systems and resilience programmes, and capacity strengthening continued to increase. WFP, hence, diversified and attracted multiyear development funding from multiple existing and new donors.

The Government of Somalia has been a notable donor for WFP since 2022 with contributions toward social protection activities. Further leveraging its strategic engagement with international financial institutions, WFP continued supporting the Government through the World Bank-funded national safety net for human capital project. This partnership paved the way for additional funding for cash-based transfers for vulnerable populations, strengthening social protection systems in Somalia. Additionally, WFP was selected to implement the World Bank's Somalia crisis recovery project, which aims to improve disaster risk management by strengthening and integrating federal and state early warning systems. WFP furthered its cooperation with the Bank by exploring joint venture prospects to strengthen food systems resilience and heighten readiness to combat food insecurity. This was bolstered by strong engagement with key Government line ministries, including Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, to ensure alignment with priorities and objectives. WFP continued to build on its partnership with International Monetary Fund (IMF), through increased data and information sharing, and joint analytical work for more effective social spending in Somalia. IMF and WFP co-authored a selected Issues Paper on Food Insecurity in Somalia for the Somalia 2022 Article IV. Joint analysis is set to continue and will focus on the structural challenges related to food insecurity. Priority will also be given to joint advocacy for social spending going forward. Additionally, WFP continued to build its engagement with the African Development Bank through exploring opportunities for collaboration focused on food systems, agribusiness for women and youth, government capacity strengthening and climate smart livestock systems.

WFP has applied various approaches to retain and expand partnerships, including streamlining communications on programme impact and its ability to reach communities across the country, particularly those in hard-to-reach areas. Early in 2023, when needs were exceptionally high, WFP developed an access expansion framework that outlined clear guidelines and procedures to enable WFP to reach the most vulnerable populations in inaccessible areas. This approach received support from WFP's donors such as the US and UK Governments, and others as part of the first line response. It further demonstrated WFP's operational capacity and expertise to deliver life-saving assistance in hard-to-reach areas. Besides, it increased donor confidence in WFP's ability to implement relief and social protection programmes. WFP has further demonstrated strong risk mitigation mechanisms and reassurance priorities in response to post-distribution aid diversion and international concern over the aid infrastructure in Somalia.

WFP also strengthened its collaboration with the private sector to foster innovation in Somalia. Specifically, WFP engaged the Somalia Response Innovation Lab (SOMRIL) to identify challenges in food systems that would benefit from innovative solutions.

A milestone achievement for WFP in 2023 constituted the development and implementation of a roadmap for decentralization of its partner management functions. This effort focused towards building capacity of field teams, delivering services with efficiency, and positioning partners and communities closer to services and information. WFP further complemented this initiative by delivering one-on-one trainings on partnership agreement and resource and data management. While the process was initiated in 2023, a full attainment of decentralization is envisioned by the end of 2024.

Focus on localization

WFP developed a Cooperating Partners Engagement Strategy (2023-2025) to promote strategic engagement with local partners, including the Somalia NGO Consortium (SNC). This enabled a fully-fledged stakeholder mapping exercise and improved communication with its local partners as well as established sectoral coordination mechanisms at the area and field office levels. Consequently, there is enhanced collaboration between WFP and its partners in the field further enabling efficient collaborations during programme planning. This also facilitated the identification of capacity gaps within partners, leading to integrated and improved regular on-boarding, refresher and capacity-strengthening trainings for more than 220 partner staff. Partners were trained on WFP's field level agreement requirements, budgeting, anti-fraud and anti-corruption principles, gender and protection, risk management, and effective communication.

Cooperating partners' performance evaluations further indicated need for technical capacity strengthening, prompting WFP to develop additional training packages to bridge this gap going forward.

As part of its localization^[29] agenda, WFP engaged 94 partners in the field, of which 79 percent accounted for local NGOs. By engaging local partners in programme implementation, WFP achieved cost-effectiveness, access to hard-to-reach areas and quicker decision-making processes, ultimately enabling quick humanitarian response, effective delivery of longer-term development programmes and better food and nutrition outcomes.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborated with various UN agencies to deliver joint programmes as well as for joint fundraising and advocacy. WFP partnered with UNICEF and FAO to deliver a joint resilience program in the Gedo region, with a new programme set to begin in the Puntland and Galmudug States in 2024. Furthermore, with funding from the Somalia Joint Fund, WFP is also partnering with UNFPA, UNSOM, UN Women and WHO to enhance the economic autonomy and human rights of marginalised women and girls. WFP is committed to enhancing long-term solutions to forced displacement through climate-resilient WASH services, as well as establishing long-term climate-resilient food security and production strategies in collaboration with UNICEF and UNHCR. WFP also continues its efforts through UNAIDS (together with UNDP and UNFPA) to support services at TB/HIV integrated sites across the country.

WFP sensitized its staff and partners to promote effective use of the UN Partner Portal^[30] (UNPP). In 2023, several calls for expression of interest through UNPP were issued, allowing both WFP and non-WFP partners to compete for partnership opportunities. Partners were sensitized on UNPP guidelines, registration, and application processes, ensuring that they identified as partners-of-choice to deliver quality humanitarian assistance to programme participants.

Financial Overview

WFP required USD 1.5 billion in 2023 to finance the achievement of its annual needs-based plan which focused on saving lives and attaining durable and climate-smart solutions for longer-term development gains - accounting for a 32 percent increment in resourcing needs as compared to 2022. Against the backdrop of existing donor commitments towards Somalia, active engagements with the international donor community, partners, and the Government, enabled WFP to secure funding at 70 percent of the annual needs for 2023. The funding received in 2023, however, was lower by 31 percent as compared to 2022, which was a record-breaking year when donors rallied to fund the massive scale-up in Somalia. By the end of 2023, WFP was funded at 40 percent of its overall Country Strategic Plan (CSP) budget.

A budget revision, approved in June 2023, realigned the CSP budget against evolving needs. To cater to increased requests from humanitarian and development partners seeking logistics cluster services, the budget for the logistics cluster (Activity 7) was increased by 35 percent and this was offset by a budget reduction in the emergency telecommunications cluster (Activity 9) due to a lack of funding for the latter activity. The budget revision did not impact WFP's 2022-2025 overall CSP budget, which remained at USD 4.7 billion.

Strategic outcome (SO) 1, was funded at 72 percent against the needs-based plan, allowing WFP to sustain critical lifesaving relief and food assistance in 2023. This outcome received the largest share and accounted for 76 percent of the overall resources available in 2023, with 66 percent of the funds carried over from 2022. Despite this strategic outcome receiving substantial funding against its annual requirements, the sub activity - emergency school feeding - could not be implemented due to lack of funding. The overall annual expenditure for SO1 represented 78 percent of available resources.

Strategic outcome 2 was funded at 96 percent against the needs-based plan of which 58 percent of available resources were carried over from 2022. The school feeding and safety nets interventions were funded at 103 percent while the nutrition activity was funded 94 percent the needs-based plan. Overall annual expenditures for SO2 amounted to 49 percent of the available resources.

Strategic outcome 3 remained underfunded with 31 percent funding secured against the needs-based plan, of which 50 percent of available resources were carried over from 2022. SO3 annual expenditures level amounted to 56 percent of the available resources.

Strategic outcome 4 was fully funded against the needs-based plan with carry over balance from 2022 amounting to the bulk of available resources at 82 percent. The level of resourcing can be attributed to the systematic consistent advocacy and effective collaboration with government partners WFP utilized 26 percent of the available resources to enhance policies and capabilities at the national and sub-national levels.





























Strategic outcome 5 was funded at 142 percent of the available resources. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) activity was funded at 136 percent of which 48 percent was carried forward from 2022 coupled with continued reliance on its two funding streams - cost recovery mechanisms and donor contributions. Expenditures for the UNHAS activity were 71 percent of the available resources. Logistics cluster was funded at 79 percent of the annual needs with a carry-over balance of 48 percent of the available resources whereas the on-demand Service provision was well funded against the needs-based plan with carry over balances of 19 percent from 2022. SO5 annual expenditures amounted to 64 percent of the available resources.

Flexible and multilateral funds made up 7 percent of contributions confirmed for 2023, which allowed WFP to remain agile and respond quickly to changing needs. WFP prioritized and channelled limited unearmarked resources either towards comparatively underfunded interventions within its CSP or toward closing temporary resourcing gaps in unconditional transfers for optimized gains across emergency cash-based transfers, country capacity strengthening and nutrition support.

WFP also relied on strategic advance financing to avert anticipated funding shortfalls and mitigate operational and financial risks associated with delayed financing. WFP leveraged its internal emergency reserve for the immediate allocation of flexible multilateral contributions to critical life-saving activities. Additionally, thanks to donor flexibility, WFP utilized and benefitted from internal project lending. Advance financing amounted to USD 118 million of the confirmed contributions under strategic outcomes 1 and 5.

Furthermore, WFP continued to rely on food purchases from the Global Commodity Management Facility^[31] (GCMF) amounting to 8,916 mt and representing 100 percent of all food purchases in 2023. The GCMF allowed WFP to counter critical resource shortfalls by significantly reducing the lead time for international and regional purchases and benefit from favourable food and transport prices throughout the year.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 1,243,326,668	 982,103,114	 893,501,570	 672,464,363
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.	 1,140,009,580	 904,003,076	 794,579,799	 623,620,502
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGFS) to crisis-affected people.	 1,140,009,580	 904,003,076	 794,579,799	 623,620,502
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.	 103,317,088	 78,100,037	 98,921,771	 48,843,860
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.	 84,580,113	 72,451,151	 79,628,201	 40,033,136
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.	 18,736,974	 5,648,886	 19,293,570	 8,810,723
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 80,619,731	 13,354,202	 25,190,904	 14,035,819

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.	80,619,731	13,354,202	25,190,904	14,035,819
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.	80,619,731	13,354,202	25,190,904	14,035,819
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,959,295	1,940,360	6,555,809	1,708,816
SO04: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.	1,959,295	1,940,360	6,555,809	1,708,816
Activity 05: Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.	1,959,295	1,940,360	6,555,809	1,708,816
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	29,125,652	23,178,300	41,396,366	26,632,577
SO05: The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	29,125,652	23,178,300	41,396,366	26,632,577
Activity 06: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.	17,873,328	17,701,082	24,320,437	17,334,895
Activity 07: Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.	8,677,452	1,709,765	6,843,078	5,559,012

Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	 1,440,246	 1,408,904	 9,780,438	 3,738,669
Activity 09: Provide mandated emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	 1,134,625	 2,358,549	 0	 0
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 452,412	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 362,451	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,355,031,348	 1,020,575,978	 967,007,102	 714,841,576
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 49,500,745	 46,973,769	 65,739,083	 30,376,713
Total Direct Costs	 1,404,532,093	 1,067,549,748	 1,032,746,186	 745,218,289
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 91,197,550	 69,294,939	 19,368,614	 19,368,614
Grand Total	 1,495,729,644	 1,136,844,687	 1,052,114,800	 764,586,903

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Somalia FSNAU IPC analysis results, released April 2023.

[2] Somalia FSNAU IPC analysis results, released September 2023 .

[3] 44.7 percent of the total population are children aged 5 – 17 (as determined by OCHA) – reported in Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2023.

[4] Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2023.

[5] WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) aligns with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and contributes to SDG indicator 2.2.1 (prevalence of stunting among children under five), SDG 2.2.2 (prevalence of malnutrition among children under five) SDG 17.14.1 (enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development).

Operational context

[6] Somalia Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024.

[7] Somalia FSNAU IPC analysis results, released September 2023

[8] Somalia Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Environment and FAO/Somalia Water and Land information Management.

[9] WFP partnered with the food security cluster, camp coordination and camp management cluster and protection clusters.

Strategic outcome 01

[10] WFP completes its annual outcome monitoring near November/December of each year to ensure uniformity and comparability in seasonality and conditions during data collection and evaluations.

[11] WFP, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), expanded operations in hard-to-reach areas as part of a strategy to increase humanitarian access and coverage in Somalia. WFP has provided one-off packages of in-kind food and registered for ongoing general food assistance. Through collaboration with UNICEF and WHO, households have been referred for provision of hygiene kits, drinking water, primary health care and therapeutic supplementary food.

[12] Jamaame, Kurtunwaarey, Buurhakaba, Bulu Burte (Maxas), Qansax Dheere, Waajid, Ceel Buur, Xudur, Baidoa (Rural), Dinsor, Jalalaqsi, Haradhere, Belet Weyne (Mataban), Adan Yaabal, and Ceel Dheere.

[13] Buuhoodle, Galkayo, Garowe, Xudun, Laas Caanood, Qardho, and Taleex

[14] High Energy Biscuits (HEB)

Outcome data note: Data gaps for outcome target group: BSFP was due to suspension of BSFP activity in June 2023 and no data being collected at end of the year. The baseline values for BSFP were obtained through the post-distribution monitoring household survey conducted in May 2023. BSFP indicators with follow-up values reported in 2023 are those which had values reported previously in 2022 and with available baseline. Some of indicators are new (FCS-N) for BSFP and this is the first time reporting so data from May PDM for FCS-N are used as baseline and the BSFP.

Also, emergency school feeding could not be implemented in 2023 due to funding issues hence no follow-up values in 2023.

Strategic outcome 03

[15] As a part of anticipatory action, WFP launched several interventions in districts projected to suffer heavy flooding, including Luuq and Baardhere in Jubland, Afgooye in South West State and Beletweyne, Bulu Burto, Balcad, Jalalaqsi and Jowhar in Hirshabelle.

[16] WFP, in collaboration with the Somalia Disaster Management Agency, provided coordination and technical support (facilitating identification of triggers and thresholds) during the development of the national flood anticipatory action framework.

[17] Construction of soil bunds, check dams, etc. helped enhance soil fertility and productivity in areas prone to gully erosion and rangeland degradation across ten districts.

Outcome data note: Baseline survey for the KOBCIYE Project conducted in March/April 2023, and per the M&E; plan for food systems, follow-up survey are conducted annually hence final follow-up survey is planned for March/April 2024 (end of project).

Strategic outcome 04

[18] Whole-of-society approach is one of the five core domains within WFP's country capacity strengthening framework and takes cognizance of the fact that institutional strengthening is enhanced when there is continuous involvement of a range of key stakeholders, (private sector, communities, academia, civil society) throughout all phases of the project life cycle.

[19] Somalia's National Development Plan 9 (2020-2024):21 highlights four priority interventions to reduce poverty – two of the thematic areas being productive sector development (agriculture, fisheries and livestock) and improvement in water management (infrastructure). Strategic initiatives identified within the two thematic areas focus on organisational development, systems strengthening and the development of human capacities. A separately devised monitoring and evaluation framework will closely monitor and measure project success, focusing on project implementation process and outcomes.

Strategic outcome 05

[20] UNHAS aviation trainings included: Introduction to Ground Operations Safety Management in Humanitarian Aviation - Regulatory Framework & Safety Culture; Introduction to Ground Operations Safety Management (Airport, Airfield and Ramp, Part A); Aviation Emergency Response Plan.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[21] World population prospect 2022, UNDP.

[22] Loans, land, inputs, skills, training, technology, etc.

[23] UN Country Common Analysis, 2020.

[24] UN Country Common Analysis, 2020.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[25] In 2023, out of the 42,401 cases received, 39,968 cases were request for information; 149 requests for assistance; 2,261 complaints; and 23 were positive feedback. 98 percent (41,760 cases) of all cases received in 2023 were closed.

Environmental sustainability

[26] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), "Country Profiles. Somalia,"2021. [Online]. Available: <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index/en/?iso3=SOM>.

[27]FSNAU. (2016). Somalia Livelihoods Profile. [Online]. Available: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somaliailivelihood-profiles-june-2016>.

[28]High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) plastic pallets.

Nutrition integration

Outcome data note: Nutrition integration indicators are new and this is the first time WFP is reporting on the indicators - hence the 2023 values appear under baseline column.

Partnerships

[29] Localization aims to engage more local NGOs, CBOs, and Community groups to enable WFP to increase its footprint in hard-to-reach areas.

[30] The UNPP is an online platform designed to simplify and harmonize UN processes for working with civil society partners, national and international NGOs, community-based organizations, and academic institutions.

Financial Overview

[31] Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) is a strategic financing platform for forward positioning food in a region or corridor, based on anticipated demand of nearby country offices.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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				6,156,148
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number				4,654,477
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting				13 2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number				1,327,122
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%				21 2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number				649,568

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	5,339,934	5,136,461	96%
	female	7,087,204	5,508,246	78%
	total	12,427,138	10,644,707	86%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,394,818	495,267	36%
	female	1,483,330	496,157	33%
	total	2,878,148	991,424	34%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	995,224	853,377	86%
	female	1,014,889	845,288	83%
	total	2,010,113	1,698,665	85%
5-11 years	male	781,438	901,730	115%
	female	734,163	832,044	113%
	total	1,515,601	1,733,774	114%
12-17 years	male	642,584	719,586	112%
	female	615,632	649,589	106%
	total	1,258,216	1,369,175	109%
18-59 years	male	1,403,869	2,010,487	143%
	female	3,157,859	2,581,159	82%
	total	4,561,728	4,591,646	101%
60+ years	male	122,001	156,014	128%
	female	81,331	104,009	128%
	total	203,332	260,023	128%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	39,522	73,923	187%
IDP	1,297,759	2,270,484	175%
Refugee	15,551	21,121	136%
Resident	11,074,306	8,279,179	75%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	218,718	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	385,000	84,474	21%
Malnutrition prevention programme	4,431,463	1,241,639	28%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,705,026	1,683,644	98%
School based programmes	362,000	260,872	72%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	10,500	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	5,782,406	8,556,248	147%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	53,372	12,327	23%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	0	489	-
LNS	33,794	9,525	28%
Micronutrient Powder	13	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	752	-
Sorghum/Millet	123,574	19,607	16%
Split Peas	13,130	5,033	38%
Vegetable Oil	7,303	2,616	36%
Wheat	0	25,675	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	2,784	680	24%
LNS	1,608	235	15%
Micronutrient Powder	13	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	-
Sorghum/Millet	4,166	6	0%
Split Peas	517	18	4%
Vegetable Oil	401	1	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Sorghum/Millet	15,120	0	0%
Split Peas	1,512	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	832	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	274,763,261	202,169,405	74%
Value Voucher	289,496,038	180,525,972	62%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	50,943,701	51,593,030	101%
Value Voucher	13,879,673	13,926,489	100%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,027,938	2,062,080	102%
Value Voucher	38,542,738	3,447,711	9%

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.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	2,259,673	3,649,780	
			Male	2,305,327	3,723,514	
			Total	4,565,000	7,373,294	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	136,665	48,552.54	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	272,147,040	202,169,405	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	272,147,040	179,534,643	
CSP Output 08: Crisis-affected girls and boys attending school receive school meals through HGSF to meet their food and nutrition needs, support learning outcomes and empower girls						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	95,700		
			Male	78,300		
			Total	174,000		
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	3,732		
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	3,732		
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	12,484,500		
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: 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.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	1,530	1,004
			Male	1,470	1,024
			Total	3,000	2,028
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	11,982	5,319
			Male	12,224	5,425
			Total	24,206	10,744
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	617,190	583,719
			Male	604,971	595,512
			Total	1,222,161	1,179,231
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	382,659	430,451
			Total	382,659	430,451
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	1,530	2,383
			Male	1,470	2,432
			Total	3,000	4,815
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	24,444	22,448.85
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	24,444	18,084.6
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	24,282	17,891.48
CSP Output 03: 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.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female		18,508
			Male		7,000
			Total		25,508

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	283,136 288,864 572,000	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,087,975 1,024,599 2,112,574	365,576 372,961 738,537
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	80,331 75,652 155,983	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	1,193,261 1,193,261	440,824 440,824
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	99,631 99,631	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	66,344	5,023.11
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,616,221	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	4,864,498	991,327
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	62,884	4,700.31

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to crisis-affected people.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 08: Crisis-affected girls and boys attending school receive school meals through HGSF to meet their food and nutrition needs, support learning outcomes and empower girls

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school school	369 369	595 595
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	% %	25 25	25 25
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 02: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	HIV/TB Care & treatment	centre/site	37	34
			centre/site	37	34
			centre/site	598	942
			centre/site	598	942
CSP Output 03: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	476	165
			centre/site	476	165
CSP Output 04: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Individual	24,935	14,231
			Individual	24,935	14,231
			Individual	1,011,865	1,344,816
			Individual	1,011,865	1,344,816
			Individual	1,000	795
			Individual	1,000	795
			Individual	596,798	3,649,264
Individual	596,798	3,649,264			

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: BSFP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	>6	>6		WFP
	Male	4	>4	>4		programme monitoring
	Overall	4	>4	>4		WFP programme monitoring
						WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	>60	>60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61	>61	>61	
	Overall	61	>61	>61	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	<34	<34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	<35	<35	
	Overall	35	<35	<35	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	>32	>32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>44	>44	
	Overall	41.6	>41.6	>41.6	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55	>55	>55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.5	>48.5	>48.5	
	Overall	49.7	>49.7	>49.7	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	<13	<13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.5	<7.5	<7.5	
	Overall	8.7	<8.7	<8.7	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	>24	>24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	>37	>37	
	Overall	35	>35	>35	

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	>58	>58		WFP
	Male	52	>52	>52		programme monitoring
	Overall	53	>53	>53		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18	>18	<18		WFP
	Male	11	>11	<11		programme monitoring
	Overall	12	>12	<12		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	53.9	>53.9	>53.9	30.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	46	≥70	≥70	53.5	WFP survey
	Male	47	≥70	≥70	53.5	WFP survey
	Overall	46	≥70	≥70	53.5	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96.4	≥96.4	≥96.4	41.9	WFP
	Male	88.9	≥88.9	≥88.9	52.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.6	≥94.6	≥94.6	47.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	10.8	>70	>70	12	WFP
	Male	10.3	>70	>70	14.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	11	>70	>70	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	13	>70	>70	21.8	WFP
	Male	12	>70	>70	32.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	>70	>70	27.1	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	12	>70	>70	18.8	WFP
	Male	15	>70	>70	12	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	>70	>70	15.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	35.8	>70	>70	52.6	WFP
	Male	37.3	>70	>70	58.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	36.5	>70	>70	55.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening Activities - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Cluster						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	3	Secondary data
Target Group: Relief assistance - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.2	≤9.2	≤9.2	11	WFP
	Male	10.8	≤10.8	≤10.8	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.4	≤10.4	≤10.4	10	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	83	≥83	≥86	66.2	WFP
	Male	93.3	≥93.3	≥82	57	programme monitoring
	Overall	91	≥91	≥84	61.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35.9	≥75	≥52	38.1	WFP
	Male	59.2	≥75	≥65	54.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	53.7	≥75	≥58.5	48.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.1	≤15	≤27	28.4	WFP
	Male	2.8	≤15	≤25	19.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	29.4	≤15	≤26	22.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	26	≤10	≤21	33.5	WFP
	Male	14.1	≤10	≤10	26.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.9	≤10	≤15.5	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14.3	≤14.3	≤14.3	23.5	WFP
	Male	11.8	≤11.8	≤11.8	16.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.5	≤12.5	≤12.5	18.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23.1	≤23.1	≤23.1	26.1	WFP
	Male	21.8	≤21.8	≤21.8	17.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.1	≤22.1	≤22.1	20.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.6	≤32.6	≤32.6	28.7	WFP
	Male	30.4	≤30.4	≤30.4	42.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	31.8	≤31.8	≤31.8	37.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	30	≥30	≥30	21.8	WFP
	Male	36	≥36	≥36	23.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.6	≥33.6	≥33.6	22.9	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: School Feeding - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	5.7	≥5.7	≥5.7		Secondary data
	Male	9.8	≥9.8	≥9.8		Secondary data
	Overall	7.9	≥7.9	≥7.9		Secondary data
Graduation rate	Overall	98.8	=100	=100		Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.9	≥98.9	≥98.9		Secondary data
	Male	98.4	≥98.4	≥98.4		Secondary data
	Overall	98.5	≥98.5	≥98.5		Secondary data
Target Group: Targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.53	<15	<15	1.16	Secondary data
	Male	1.62	<15	<15	0	Secondary data
	Overall	1.57	<15	<15	1.16	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.06	<3	<3	0.02	Secondary data
	Male	8	<3	<3	0.04	Secondary data
	Overall	0.07	<3	<3	0.06	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.5	<15	<15	1.02	Secondary data
	Male	1.61	<15	<15	1.03	Secondary data
	Overall	1.55	<15	<15	1.03	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	96.91	>75	>75	96	Secondary data
	Male	96.69	>75	>75	97	Secondary data
	Overall	96.81	>75	>75	96.9	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	87	>87	>87	67	WFP survey
	Male	90	>90	>90	67	WFP survey
	Overall	88.5	>88.5	>88.5	67	WFP survey
Target Group: Tuberculosis (TB) - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment						
Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Overall	4.6	<15	<15	0.58	Secondary data

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
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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.

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 09: Food-insecure urban households receive safety net assistance (conditional and unconditional cash-based transfers) that improve their food security, enhance their self-reliance, and cushions against shocks.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	92,070	
			Male	93,930	
			Total	186,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	12,722,400	

CSP Output 10: Food-insecure rural households receive safety net assistance (unconditional cash-based transfers) that improve their food security and cushion them against shocks.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	510,546	585,563
			Male	520,860	597,391
			Total	1,031,406	1,182,954
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	37,748,225	51,337,285

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 13: 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.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6,930	7,915
			Male	7,070	8,075
			Total	14,000	15,990
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female		22,329
			Male		25,978
			Total		48,307
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	95,700	93,393
			Male	78,300	103,182
			Total	174,000	196,575
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	5,048	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	13,620,725	13,032,754

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

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 14: 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.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	4,364 3,636 8,000	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	90,640 85,360 176,000	3,817 3,894 7,711
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	6,180 5,820 12,000	4,378 4,467 8,845
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	25,671 24,329 50,000	21,491 21,926 43,417
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	88,000 88,000 88,000	14,302 14,302 14,302
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	14,014 14,014 14,014	5,912 5,912 5,912
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	20,000 20,000 20,000	12,958 12,958 12,958
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	4,440	939.88
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	473,076	255,745
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	258,948	893,735

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	4,392	914.92
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Other Output

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 HGFSF.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 11: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding	Individual	1,000	705
		(on-site)	Individual	1,000	705

CSP Output 12: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based	Number	20	33
		Programmes (CCS)	Number	20	33

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 13: School children in targeted areas receive healthy and nutritious meals through cash-based home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) to meet their basic food and nutritional needs, increase school attendance and retention, and improve learning.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding	%	25	25
		(on-site)	%	25	25

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 14: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of	centre/site	5	5
		acute malnutrition	centre/site	5	5
			centre/site	72	72
			centre/site	72	72

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 HGSF.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Safety Net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.7	≤14.9	≤12.8	12	WFP
	Male	11.4	≤13	≤7.9	10	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≤14	≤10.3	11	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	90.8	≥90.8	≥90.7	44.8	WFP
	Male	96	≥96	≥86.7	44.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥93	≥88.7	44.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.8	≤12	≤12.3	14.4	WFP
	Male	31.7	≤11.3	≤6.4	13.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤11.7	≤9.3	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25.3	≤8.7	≤16.4	34.8	WFP
	Male	13.5	≤16.7	≤30.1	26.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	20.3	≤12.7	≤13	30	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	58.2	≤58.2	≤58.2	36.9	WFP
	Male	35.3	≤35.3	≤35.3	48.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.2	≤46.4	≤46.4	43.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13	≥13	≥13	13.9	WFP
	Male	28.2	≥28.2	≥28.2	11.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	20.9	≥20.9	≥20.9	12.6	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Safety net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	79.3	≥79.3	≥79.3	45.2	WFP
	Male	90.5	≥90.5	≥90.5	53.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	84	≥84	≥84	50.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.2	≤13.2	≤13.2	31.2	WFP
	Male	7.1	≤7.1	≤7.1	23.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	26.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	23.6	WFP
	Male	2.4	≤2.4	≤2.4	22.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	≤5.3	≤5.3	23.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	5.7	≥10	≥8	5.2	Secondary data
	Male	9.8	≥10	≥8	7.7	Secondary data
	Overall	7.9	≥10	≥8	6.6	Secondary data
Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Graduation rate	Female	100	=100	≥99	84	Secondary data
	Male	97.7	=100	≥99	73	Secondary data
	Overall	98.8	=100	≥99	79	Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥3	≥2	1	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.9	=100	≥97.5	99	Secondary data
	Male	98.4	=100	≥97.7	99	Secondary data
	Overall	98.5	=100	≥97.6	99	Secondary data
SABER school feeding index	Overall	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MCHN - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	0	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	28.9	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	18.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	20.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	<100	<100	71.1	WFP
	Male	100	<100	<100	81.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	<100	<100	79.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	39.5	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	41.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	41.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	>60	>60	52.6	WFP
	Male	56	>56	>56	51.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	57	>57	>57	51.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	<40	<40	7.9	WFP
	Male	44	<44	<44	7.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	43	<43	<43	7.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	18.4	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	9.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44	>44	>60	23.7	WFP
	Male	56	>56	>56	25.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	53	>53	>53	25.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<56	<56	57.9	WFP
	Male	44	<44	<44	65.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	47	<47	<47	63.9	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	39.8	≥70	≥57	34	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	46	≥75	≥75	26.4	WFP survey
	Male	47	≥75	≥75	26.4	WFP survey
	Overall	46	≥75	≥75	26.4	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96.5	≥96.5	≥96.5	50	WFP
	Male	95.8	≥95.8	≥95.8	57.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	96.3	≥96.3	≥96.3	55.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: TSFP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.41	<15	<15	3.32	Secondary data
	Male	1.67	<15	<15	3.26	Secondary data
	Overall	1.53	<15	<15	3.29	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0.01	Secondary data
	Male	0.04	<3	<3	0.01	Secondary data
	Overall	0.04	<3	<3	0.01	Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.86	<15	<15	0.06	Secondary data
	Male	3.18	<15	<15	0.04	Secondary data
	Overall	3	<15	<15	0.05	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.7	>75	>75	96.3	Secondary data
	Male	95.11	>75	>75	96.4	Secondary data
	Overall	95.43	>75	>75	96.35	Secondary data

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
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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.

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 15: 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.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	38,117	3,186
			Male	38,883	3,252
			Total	77,000	6,438
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	152,460	38,627
			Male	155,540	39,409
			Total	308,000	78,036
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		108,265
			Male		110,453
			Total		218,718
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	3,493	
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	13,971	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	405,389	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,622,549	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		2,062,080
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	38,542,738	3,447,711
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	30,834,389	3,308,103

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 16: Targeted smallholder farmers, especially women and youth, and including suppliers to HGSP, and other food supply chain actors, benefit from enhanced access to technology and training in climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest management, processing, fortification, and market linkages to strengthen their productive capacity, food security status, and adaptive resilience to climate-related challenges and shocks.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female		5,185
		agricultural market	Male		5,315
		support Activities	Total		10,500

Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 15: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based	%	83.33	83.33
		Anticipatory Actions	%	83.33	83.33
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual Individual	1,667,931 1,667,931	442,209 442,209
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual Individual	227,804 227,804	218,718 218,718

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 16: Targeted smallholder farmers, especially women and youth, and including suppliers to HGSF, and other food supply chain actors, benefit from enhanced access to technology and training in climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest management, processing, fortification, and market linkages to strengthen their productive capacity, food security status, and adaptive resilience to climate-related challenges and shocks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	15,170 15,170	5,250 5,250
		Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	15,170 15,170	5,250 5,250
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	15,170 15,170	5,250 5,250
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	15,170 15,170	4,200 4,200
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	15,170 15,170	6,300 6,300

F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	15,170 15,170	5,050 5,050
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	15,170 15,170	5,250 5,250
F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.14.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	15,170 15,170	3,750 3,750
F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.14.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	15,170 15,170	3,750 3,750
F.15: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.15.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	52 52	30 30
F.16: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.16.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	52 52	30 30
F.17: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.17.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	52 52	30 30
F.18: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.18.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	52 52	30 30
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	132 132	80 80
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	30,392 30,392	7,500 7,500

CSP Output 18: Consumers and food supply chain actors benefit from digital innovation in market information and business platforms to support retail and wholesale supply chains.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number Number	12 12	10 10
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number Number	36 36	20 20
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number Number	50 50	30 30
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number Number	7 7	6 6
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number Number	7 7	4 4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number Number	7 7	6 6
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number Number	4 4	2 2

CSP Output 19: Smallholder farmer cooperatives and other private sector producers benefit from the rehabilitation of key infrastructure that promote trades and improve food supply chains and the availability of food.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	18,204 18,204	6,300 6,300
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	12,136 12,136	4,200 4,200
F.20: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.20.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	30,340 30,340	10,500 10,500
F.21: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.21.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	30,340 30,340	7,500 7,500

F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	100 100	41 41
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	52 52	30 30
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	14 14	12 12
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	280 280	280 280
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	67 67	42 42
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	67 67	42 42
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	67 67	42 42
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	100 100	41 41
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	32 32	14 14

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7	≤7	≤7	7	WFP
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤6	≤6	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	55.4	≥55.4	≥55.4	46.6	WFP
	Male	57.2	≥57.2	≥57.2	44.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	56.9	≥56.9	≥56.9	45.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≥23	≥23	41.1	WFP
	Male	21.8	≥21.8	≥21.8	37.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥22	≥22	39.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.6	≤21.6	≤21.6	12.3	WFP
	Male	20.9	≤20.9	≤20.9	17.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.1	≤21.1	≤21.1	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.5	≤13.5	≤13.5	37	WFP
	Male	12.6	≤12.6	≤12.6	38.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.8	≤12.8	≤12.8	38.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13.5	≤13.5	≤13.5	6.8	WFP
	Male	13.2	≤13.2	≤13.2	6.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.3	≤13.3	≤13.3	6.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36.5	≤36.5	≤36.5	39.7	WFP
	Male	46.5	≤46.5	≤46.5	25.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	44.6	≤44.6	≤44.6	31.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36.5	≥36.5	≥36.5	16.4	WFP
	Male	27.7	≥27.7	≥27.7	29.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	29.3	≥29.3	≥29.3	23.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	83.3	≥83.3	≥83.3	92	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: KAAFTOMIYE Project - Food Systems - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	29	<10	<15		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	99	<99	<99		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	1	>1	≥1		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	>0	≥0		WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7	≤7	≤7		WFP survey
	Male	9.1	≤9.1	≤9.1		WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	≤8.6	≤8.6		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	27	≥27	≥27		WFP survey
	Male	59	≥59	≥59		WFP survey
	Overall	51	≥51	≥51		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≤64	≤64		WFP survey
	Male	35	≤25	≤35		WFP survey
	Overall	42	≤42	≤42		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤9	≤9		WFP survey
	Male	6	≤6	≤6		WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤7	≤7		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5	≤5	≤5		WFP survey
	Male	25	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27	≤27	≤27		WFP survey
	Male	29	≤29	≤29		WFP survey
	Overall	28.9	≤28.9	≤28.9		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	55	≤55	≤55		WFP survey
	Male	29	≤29	≤29		WFP survey
	Overall	35.6	≤35.6	≤35.6		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14	≥14	≥14		WFP survey
	Male	16	≥16	≥16		WFP survey
	Overall	15.6	≥15.6	≥15.6		WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	50.3	≥50.3	≥50.3		WFP survey
	Male	64.3	≥64.3	≥64.3		WFP survey
	Overall	57.3	≥57.3	≥57.3		WFP survey
Target Group: KOBCIYE Project - Food Systems - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	21	≤15	≤18		WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.5	≤10.5	≤10.5		WFP survey
	Male	6.6	≤6.5	≤6.5		WFP survey
	Overall	8.5	≤8.5	≤8.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51	≥51	≥51		WFP survey
	Male	71.9	≥71.9	≥71.9		WFP survey
	Overall	61.4	≥61.4	≥61.4		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.2	<18.2	<18.2		WFP survey
	Male	22	<22	<22		WFP survey
	Overall	20.1	<20.1	<20.1		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17.5	<17.5	<17.5		WFP survey
	Male	19.5	<19.5	<19.5		WFP survey
	Overall	18.5	<18.5	<18.5		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	<14	<14		WFP survey
	Male	14	<14	<14		WFP survey
	Overall	14	<14	<14		WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	35	<35	<35		WFP survey
	Male	25	<25	<25		WFP survey
	Overall	30	<30	<30		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36	<36	<36		WFP survey
	Male	30	<30	<30		WFP survey
	Overall	33	<33	<33		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	28	>28	>28		WFP survey
	Male	18	>18	>18		WFP survey
	Overall	23	>23	>23		WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	43	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
	Male	43	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
Target Group: SRSF Project - Food Systems - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	550,000	>1,500,000	≥1,120,000	363,000	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	550,000	>1,500,000	≥1,120,000	363,000	Secondary data
Target Group: SRSF project - Food systems - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	7,000	≥15,000	≥14,000	12,600	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	7,000	≥15,000	≥14,000	12,600	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 05: Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 20: Somalis benefit from strengthened capacities of related ministries to develop and operationalize food security and nutrition policies and strategies, to support stability.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Unconditional	Number		3	
		Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number		3	

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Institutional capacity strengthening - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Coordination						

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	6	Secondary data
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 05: The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 06: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 27: Crisis-affected populations targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and efficient UNHAS services to receive timely life-saving assistance.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Common Air	Number	2	2	
		Transport Services	Number	2	2	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Common Air	Number	89	104	
		Transport Services	Number	89	104	
CSP Output 28: The humanitarian community in Somalia has access to timely passenger and light cargo transport, security, and medical evacuation services through UNHAS.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air	MT	1,089.8	808.32	
		Transport Services	MT	1,089.8	808.32	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air	Individual	12,000	19,431	
		Transport Services	Individual	12,000	19,431	
Activity 07: Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 29: The humanitarian community benefits from information management, access coordination, and common logistics services through the WFP-led Logistics Cluster.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	25	32	
			Number	25	32	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	100	113	
			Number	100	113	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	2,400	3,299.48	
			MT	2,400	3,299.48	
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 30: Vulnerable populations benefit from safe and reliable on-demand services to humanitarian partners, resulting in timely and efficient assistance.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number Number	24 24	24 24
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT MT	755 755	819.45 819.45

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UNHAS - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	96.5	≥97	≥97	99	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	20.83	≥20	≥20.83		Secondary data
	Male	11.51	≥20	≥11.51		Secondary data
	Overall	16.17	≥20	≥16.17		Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	38	≥50	≥38		Secondary data
	Male	18	≥50	≥18		Secondary data
	Overall	28	≥50	≥28		Secondary data

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Systems - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	48	>50	≥50	50	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSE) to crisis-affected people.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	17.7	≥50	≥50	46	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	6.5	≤20	≤20	16	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	75.4	≥30	≥30	38	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 HGSE.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Safety Net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	45.6	≥50	≥50	43	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0.2	≤20	≤20	7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	54.2	≥30	≥30	50	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition SO2 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	35.7	≥50	≥50	31	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤20	≤20	30	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	64.3	≥30	≥30	39	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	20.9	≥50	≥50	48	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	9.3	≤20	≤20	2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	69.8	≥30	≥30	50	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting	Secondary data

Protection indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: BSFP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	98.57	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.1	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.19	
Target Group: Nutrition/SO1 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.59	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.47	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.52	
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.88	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.75	
Target Group: Relief Assistance - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.28	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.44	
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	76.5	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	77.01	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	76.84	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Safety Net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	74.33	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	76.12	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	75.1	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: MCHN/SO2 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	65.57	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	69.57	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	65.94	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Nutrition/SO2 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.91	WFP
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	99.13	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	90.41	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	94.74	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	92.86	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief Assistance - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	32.7	≥80	≥80	19.2	WFP
	Male	41.6	≥80	≥80	20.08	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.2	≥80	≥80	19.79	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Safety Net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	46.6	≥80	≥80	18.31	WFP
	Male	57.1	≥80	≥80	22.22	programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≥80	≥80	20	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition/SO2 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	21	≥80	≥80	40.44	WFP
	Male	42	≥80	≥80	17.39	programme monitoring
	Overall	31.5	≥80	≥80	35.81	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	17.1	≥80	≥80	26.03	WFP
	Male	24.5	≥80	≥80	16.84	programme
	Overall	21.1	≥80	≥80	22.02	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Patrick Mwangi

Children pose for a photo at the Yaskax school in the Caano-Yaskax village,
Garowe

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

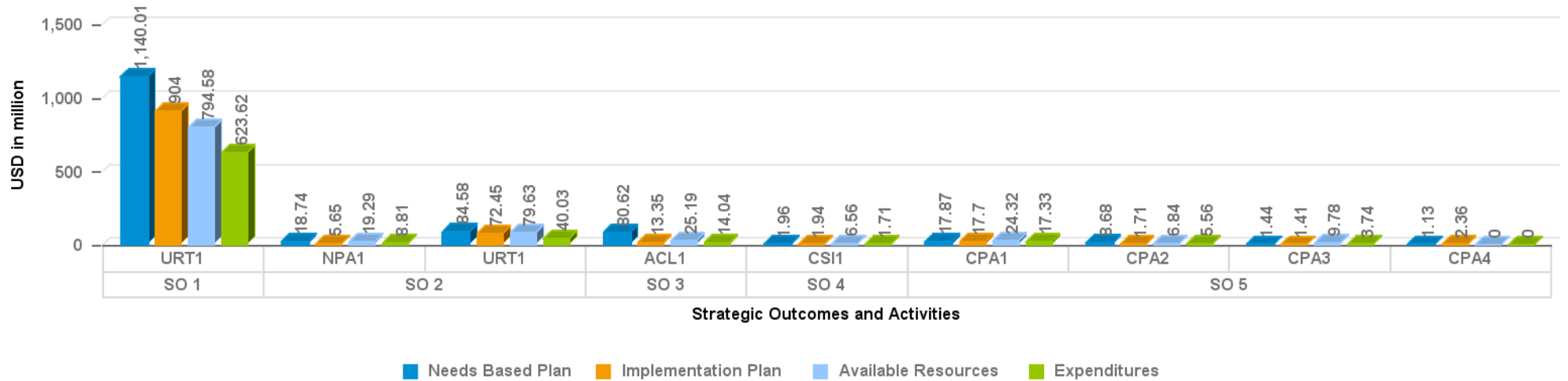
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description	
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.	
Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description	
SO 1	URT1	Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGFS) to crisis-affected people.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.
SO 5	ETC1	Provide mandated emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
SO 5	HAS1	Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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 (HGFS) to crisis-affected people.	1,140,009,580	904,003,077	794,579,799	623,620,503
		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.	18,736,975	5,648,886	19,293,570	8,810,723
		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.	84,580,113	72,451,152	79,628,201	40,033,137
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,243,326,668	982,103,115	893,501,570	672,464,363

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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.	80,619,732	13,354,202	25,190,905	14,035,820
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			80,619,732	13,354,202	25,190,905	14,035,820
17.9	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.	1,959,295	1,940,361	6,555,810	1,708,816
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,959,295	1,940,361	6,555,810	1,708,816

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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.	17,873,329	17,701,082	24,320,437	17,334,895
		Provide mandated emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	1,134,626	2,358,549	0	0
		Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.	8,677,452	1,709,765	6,843,078	5,559,012
		Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	1,440,246	1,408,905	9,780,438	3,738,670
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	452,412	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			29,125,653	23,178,301	41,396,366	26,632,577
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	362,452	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	362,452	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,355,031,348	1,020,575,979	967,007,103	714,841,576
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			49,500,746	46,973,769	65,739,083	30,376,713
Total Direct Costs			1,404,532,094	1,067,549,748	1,032,746,186	745,218,289
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			91,197,550	69,294,940	19,368,615	19,368,615

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			1,495,729,644	1,136,844,688	1,052,114,801	764,586,904



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

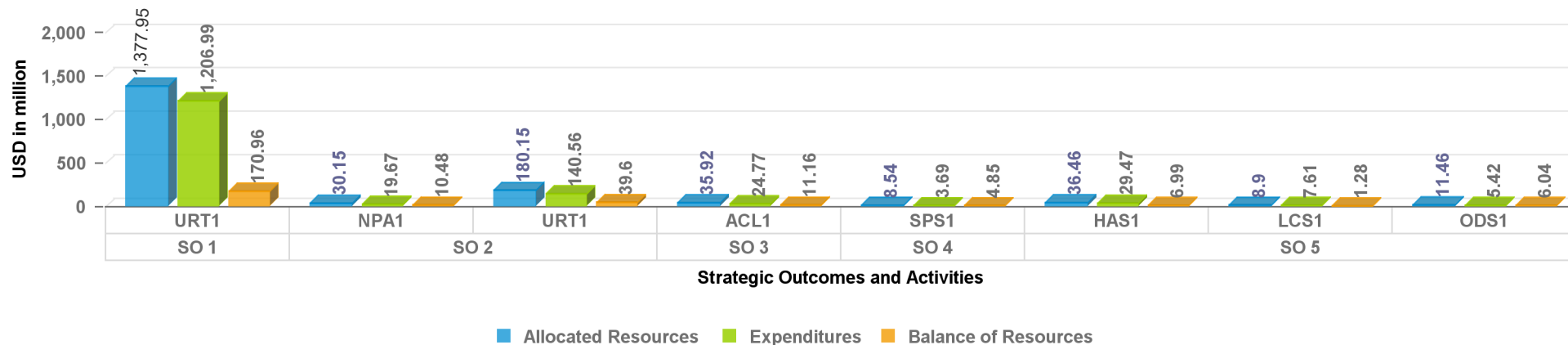
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity - Long Description
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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to crisis-affected people.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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.
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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.	1,941,714,386	1,320,977,389	56,969,484	1,377,946,874	1,206,987,578	170,959,296
		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.	33,827,801	30,148,655	0	30,148,655	19,665,809	10,482,847

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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 HGSF.	182,126,104	180,151,027	0	180,151,027	140,555,963	39,595,064
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,157,668,291	1,531,277,072	56,969,484	1,588,246,556	1,367,209,349	221,037,207
2.4	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.	154,061,926	35,922,027	0	35,922,027	24,766,942	11,155,085
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			154,061,926	35,922,027	0	35,922,027	24,766,942	11,155,085

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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.	3,874,932	8,540,596	0	8,540,596	3,693,603	4,846,994
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,874,932	8,540,596	0	8,540,596	3,693,603	4,846,994

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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.	35,700,519	36,458,784	0	36,458,784	29,473,242	6,985,542
		Provide mandated emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	2,712,473	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.	11,116,152	8,897,920	0	8,897,920	7,613,854	1,284,066
		Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	2,835,717	11,456,990	0	11,456,990	5,415,221	6,041,769
		Non Activity Specific	0	452,412	0	452,412	0	452,412
		Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)		52,364,861	57,266,106	0	57,266,106	42,502,317

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	362,452	0	362,452	0	362,452
Subtotal SDG Target			0	362,452	0	362,452	0	362,452
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,367,970,010	1,633,368,253	56,969,484	1,690,337,737	1,438,172,210	252,165,527
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			97,007,715	83,281,072	3,195,148	86,476,219	51,113,849	35,362,370
Total Direct Costs			2,464,977,725	1,716,649,325	60,164,632	1,776,813,957	1,489,286,060	287,527,897
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			160,031,557	96,994,428		96,994,428	96,994,428	0
Grand Total			2,625,009,282	1,813,643,752	60,164,632	1,873,808,384	1,586,280,487	287,527,897

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures