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Somalia

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2025

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Overview

Somalia is grappling with a severe and complex humanitarian crisis driven by prolonged conflict, displacement and recurrent climate shocks. **Over 4.4 million people are experiencing crisis-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse), and 1.6 million children under five are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition.** High food prices, erratic rainfall and limited agricultural labour opportunities further exacerbate vulnerabilities, forcing households to adopt negative coping strategies that undermine long-term resilience. 3.5 million people are displaced due to conflict and climatic shocks. Access to education remains a critical challenge, with up to 4.9 million school-aged children projected to lack formal education. Nearly 2.4 million children are expected to require humanitarian assistance to start, return to, or remain in school, primarily due to the high cost of education.

While the *Gu* rains (April-June) provided some relief to agropastoral livelihoods by improving soil moisture and replenishing water sources, localized flooding caused significant damage to crops and infrastructures. Having only recently emerged from a historic and severe drought, Somalia remains highly vulnerable to climatic shocks. The anticipated *La Niña* conditions threaten to reverse these short-term gains by causing drought, soil moisture loss, and crop failures, further jeopardizing food security and the livelihoods of communities reliant on rainfed agriculture and pastoralism. In addition to climate-related challenges, Somalia faces critical security concerns. The ongoing conflict in Laas Caanood and other areas as well as the progressive transition of the security operations from the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) to the Somali National Armed Forces raise significant concerns about stability and humanitarian access, potentially exacerbating existing vulnerabilities.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Somalia (2022-2025) is closely aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) as well as the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the Somali National Development Plan.^[1] The CSP employs integrated strategies to address both immediate humanitarian crises and long-term challenges, focusing on saving lives during emergencies, improving nutrition, supporting early recovery, building resilience, enhancing human capital, and supporting the Somali Government in achieving sustainable development. In 2024, WFP provided assistance to 5.5 million people (53 percent women), covering 75 percent of the annual plan through a combination of USD 197 million in cash-based transfers (CBT), 40,000 mt of in-kind food and capacity-building initiatives. Cash assistance continues to remain a cornerstone of WFP's approach in Somalia, enhancing operational efficiency and boosting local economies. This has positioned Somalia as WFP's largest cash delivery operation globally.

To address critical food security needs and maximize resources, WFP prioritized the most vulnerable populations, including those in severe food insecurity (IPC 3+), IDPs, and marginalized groups, while integrating early recovery efforts to shift from relief to resilience building. To further strengthen prioritization efforts, WFP implemented a new vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) system in Baidoa, Dolow, and Mogadishu, reducing gatekeeper influence and enhancing resource efficiency. Additionally, WFP introduced full-household biometric registrations across all area offices, achieving 82 percent of the target by end year. This initiative significantly improved accountability and optimized resource allocation.

Due to funding shortfalls, WFP was compelled to significantly scale down its humanitarian food assistance, ultimately reaching 3.3 million people by prioritizing the most vulnerable populations. This included 219,000 flood-affected people reached through the national safety net's shock-responsive expansion, leveraging the Government's social protection system.

WFP played a pivotal role in mitigating flood impacts and responding to devastating floods in 2024. Building on the successes of its 2023 anticipatory action achievements, WFP activated another flood anticipatory action plan, delivering USD 1 million in cash assistance to 80,000 people. Additionally, early warning messages were disseminated to 1.9 million individuals in 2024 - a significant increase from 440,000 in 2023 - enhancing preparedness and resilience. WFP also scaled up its early recovery and livelihood support programme, benefiting 23,000 people and marking a significant milestone in efforts to transition communities from relief to resilience.

WFP continued its lifecycle approach to combating malnutrition, assisting 1.4 million children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and TB/HIV patients. A budget revision reduced nutrition support targets, aligning with SPHERE standards of planning, prioritizing districts with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above 15 percent.

To break the cycle of dependence on humanitarian assistance, WFP advanced long-term development by fostering self-reliance, strengthening community resilience and investing in human capital development. A key milestone was the transfer of responsibilities to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) for the management of the Safety Net's cash delivery, *Baxnaano*, reinforcing national ownership of social protection systems. WFP also leveraged the national Unified Social Registry and registered 18 percent of the Somali population in 2024 - an

achievement that enhanced planning, coordination and targeted assistance.

Comprehensive livelihood support and investments in climate-smart food systems benefited 189,000 people, strengthening vulnerable communities' ability to endure shocks and tackle the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP continued partnering with FAO and UNICEF on the Somalia Joint Resilience Action (JRA) strategy, a collaborative effort leveraging investments to build resilient livelihoods, improve access to basic services, and strengthen coordination and governance of farmers' cooperatives.

Financial shortfalls affected the delivery of school feeding programmes, resulting in reduced targets, scaled-back operations, and some suspensions. Despite these challenges, the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme provided meals to 87,000 schoolchildren while simultaneously supporting the local economy by sourcing fresh produce from 152 local retailers.

In the spirit of constructive partnership, **WFP remained committed to institutional capacity strengthening, working alongside national and subnational institutions to shape their development pathways.** This included strengthening policies and systems, enhancing knowledge and human capacities and supporting the implementation of government-led food security programmes. At the same time, as a **key enabler of humanitarian response,** WFP continued to provide critical support to the humanitarian community, ensuring assistance reached the most vulnerable populations while addressing critical logistics and telecommunications needs.

In late 2023, WFP introduced a comprehensive assurance plan to track progress in strengthening operational controls. In 2024, this plan was further strengthened to improve processes such as targeting, cash-based transfers-identity management, supply chain management, partner oversight, monitoring, community feedback mechanisms, digital solutions, and risk management. Supported by technical expertise from WFP's regional bureau in Nairobi and headquarters, the plan included periodic updates to donors on its implementation. WFP enhanced its incident management process by integrating data analysis, internal control reviews, and improved incident reporting mechanisms, reinforcing its commitment to operational integrity and efficiency.

Duration of assistance

WFP adjusted the duration of assistance for certain activities due to funding constraints. For **unconditional resource transfers,** people received 90 days of assistance under relief programmes and 180 days under the shock-responsive safety net, aligning with the planned duration of assistance. Similarly, **school-based programmes** were affected, with the caseload reduced to 54 percent due to funding constraints. However, this did not impact the school feeding schedule, which remained at 200 feeding days, achieved by adjusting for holiday periods. **The duration of nutrition assistance remained unchanged:** acute malnutrition prevention (BSFP) lasted 90 days, while the prevention of stunting (MCHN programme) was 547 days and malnutrition supplementation lasted 121 days as planned. The human capital safety net provided quarterly assistance (90-days) over three and a half years, ensuring sustained support for long-term resilience.

5,520,702

Total beneficiaries in 2024



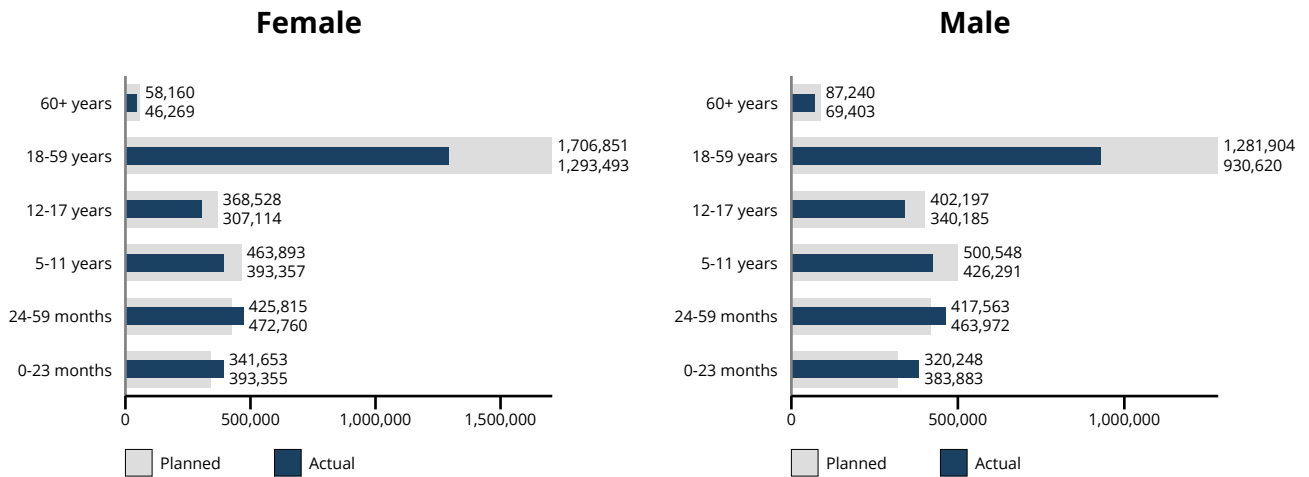
53% female



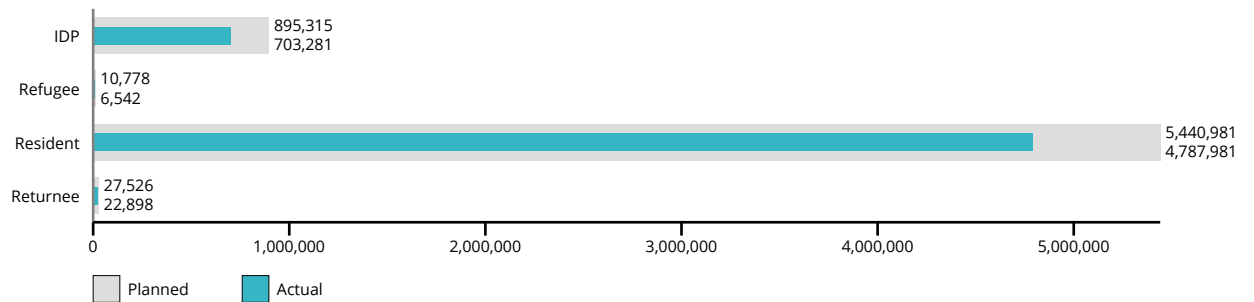
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 145,925 (49% Female, 51% Male)

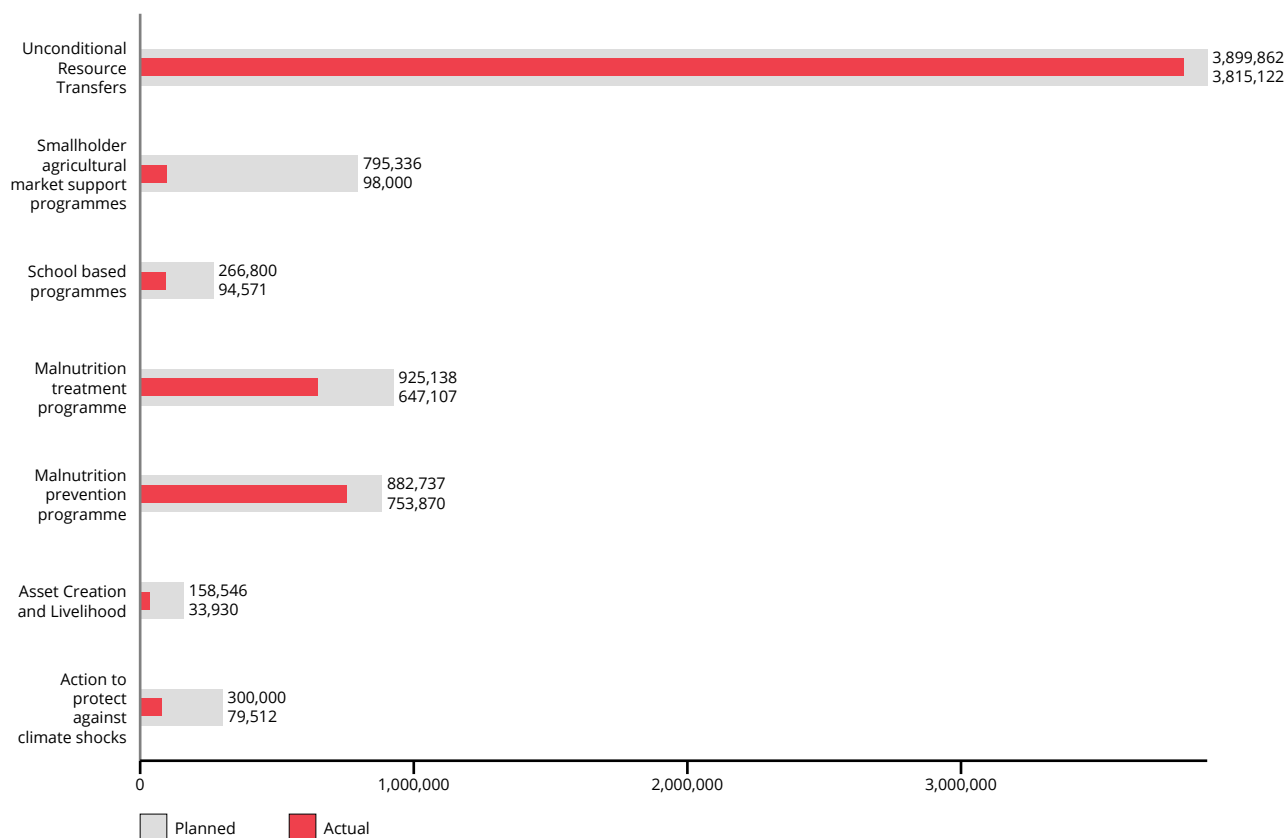
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



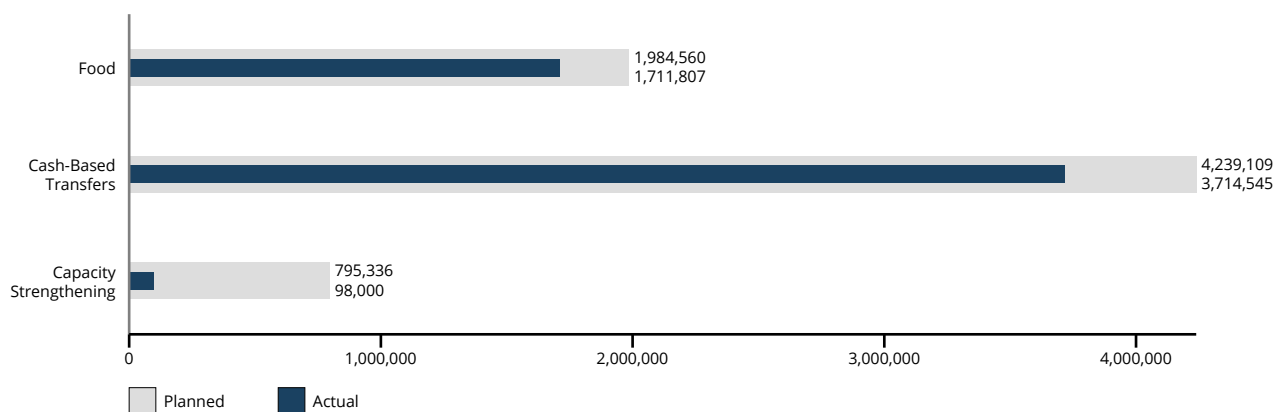
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



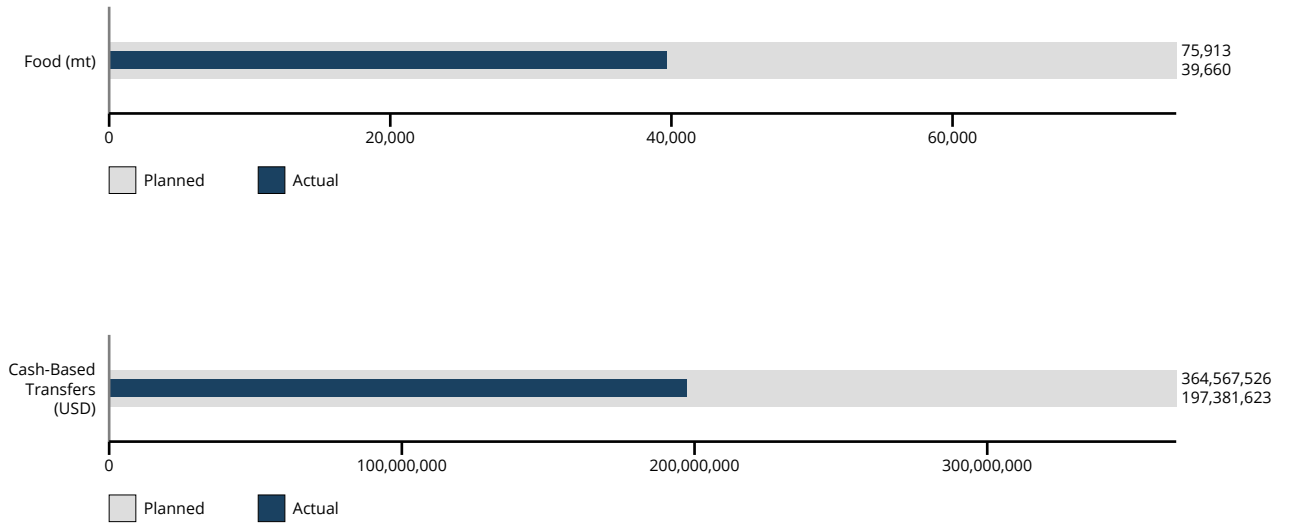
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



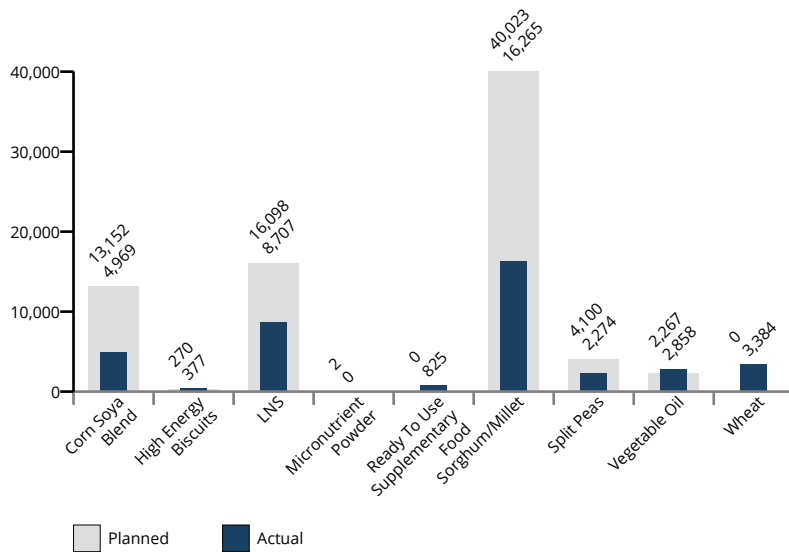
Beneficiaries by Modality



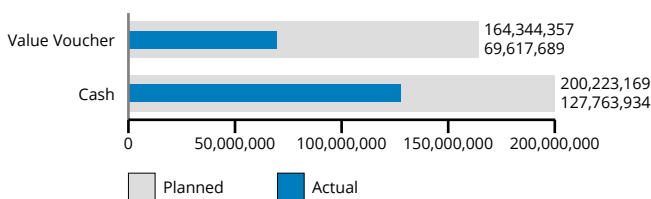
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The context is defined by persistent challenges alongside opportunities for growth. Conflict, limited access to basic social services, and recurrent climate shocks have left millions reliant on humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity and water scarcity remain critical issues, particularly for displaced populations and rural communities. Despite these

challenges, Somalia's abundant natural resources, strategic location, and dynamic telecommunications sector present significant opportunities. With increasing political stability, investments in agriculture, fisheries, and renewable energy have the potential to drive economic recovery and long-term resilience.

According to the World Bank, Somalia's economy experienced modest growth, with GDP rising from 2.8 percent in 2023 to 3.7 percent in 2024^[2]. However, Somalia continues to face significant risks, including ongoing climatic shocks, security threats, and global economic instability.

Despite these challenges, Somalia has made notable strides in policy reforms and economic management. Through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, Somalia advanced in structural reforms and sound macroeconomic practices. A new three-year IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF) was launched to support post-HIPC economic objectives. Additionally, Somalia's admission to the East African Community (EAC) in 2024 opened new opportunities for regional trade integration and economic cooperation.

Despite these gains, Somalia's poverty rate remains high, with an estimated 54 percent^[3] of the population living below the poverty line. Poverty is more prevalent among the nomadic population, but urban areas also account for a significant share of the poor. The labour market is underdeveloped, with low participation rates, especially among women. Youth, comprising 75 percent of the population^[4] face limited opportunities, contributing to migration and recruitment by armed groups. With institutions still in development, Somalia's path to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction relies on continued resilience building and addressing institutional weaknesses.

The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) reports that nearly 23 percent of Somalis - equivalent to 3.4 to 4.4 million individuals - are experiencing significant food consumption gaps, placing them in crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse levels of food insecurity. Additionally, projections for 2025 indicate 1.6 million cases of acute malnutrition among children under five. The situation is expected to deteriorate further due to anticipated below-normal rainfall^[5]. Key contributing factors include persistent climate shocks, such as erratic rainfall and flooding, compounded by high food prices in many areas. At the same time, ongoing conflict and insecurity continue to drive displacement and deepen vulnerabilities. More than 3.8 million people - over 20 percent of the population - remain displaced due to conflict and climate-related shocks^[6]. Moreover, limited access to agricultural labour and high food prices further exacerbates vulnerabilities, forcing households to adopt negative coping strategies that lead to poor consumption practices and the depletion of productive livelihood assets, ultimately undermining long-term resilience.

In 2023, inflationary pressures eased, primarily due to lower food prices, improved weather conditions, and a decline in global commodity prices. The positive economic shift was driven by favorable rainfall, which boosted agricultural productivity, and a strong recovery in livestock exports. However, in 2024, food prices^[7] were above average in many areas, restricting household access to food. The persistence of high food prices across Somalia was largely due to inadequate rainfall and floods impacting production and disrupting transportation networks. Additionally, limited access to education remained a critical challenge.

In 2024, projections indicated that between 3.6 million to 4.9 million school-aged children in Somalia would lack access to formal education^[8]. Nearly 2.4 million children were expected to require assistance to start, return to, or stay in school. As in previous years, the primary barrier to school enrollment and retention was the cost of education and related expenses.

Somalia remains at the forefront of climate change, consistently experiencing the severe impacts of recurrent climate shocks, including floods and droughts, despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions. While the *Gu* rains (April-June) provided some relief to agropastoral livelihoods by improving soil moisture for crop production and replenishing surface and groundwater, localized flooding also caused significant damage, further exacerbating vulnerabilities.

Due to *La Niña* conditions, most south-central regions experienced below-average rainfall, negatively impacting food production and limiting access to agricultural wage labour, a crucial source of income for purchasing food. The reduced production levels will likely worsen food security in 2025, driven by both climatic and structural challenges.

Somalia also faces significant security challenges as the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) prepares for its final withdrawal by December 2024. In its place, the African Union Support Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) is set to assume responsibilities in January 2025. However, uncertainty surrounding AUSSOM's structure, mandate, and funding raises concerns about its ability to sustain security gains. The risk of a security vacuum, particularly in areas previously controlled by armed non-state actors, remains high, posing serious risks to stability and humanitarian access.

The situation in Laas Caanood remained a key area of concern, driven by territorial disputes between Somaliland and Puntland, compounded by longstanding grievances within the Sool, Sanaag, and Ceyn (SSC) Khatumo movement. These tensions have led to significant displacement, with affected populations relocating to neighboring regions. International appeals for de-escalation and dialogue have played a role in fostering a relatively calmer environment; however, the situation remains unpredictable. The United Nations and humanitarian partners have consistently emphasized the importance of peaceful dispute resolution and inclusive dialogue. Nonetheless, sustained efforts and continued

investment in peacebuilding remain crucial to achieving long-term stability.

It is against such operational complexities that WFP operates in Somalia, guided by its Country Strategic Plan (2022-2025). WFP's interventions are essential in responding to the immediate needs of food-insecure populations, while also contributing to longer-term resilience-building efforts in line with the National Development Plan, UNSDCF and SDGs.

Among WFP's five interlinked strategic outcomes, three contribute to SDG 2 and two to SDG 17 in the areas of crisis response, school feeding in emergencies and early recovery (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).

Risk management

WFP operations in Somalia face a range of security risks, attributable to conflict and armed groups and risks related to extreme climate events. Fraud risks are also significant due to restricted access, insecurity, limited partner capacity and gatekeepers' influence.

WFP has maintained a dynamic risk register, updated periodically to monitor and address evolving risks. Area office level risk registers were also developed and monitored to foster better sense ownership of risk mitigation actions and accountability at the ground level. Risk monitoring was institutionalized through bi-weekly Country Leadership Team meetings, providing a forum to highlight strategic and operational risks and response planning.

In late 2023, a detailed assurance plan was introduced to track progress on various control-enhancement measures across operations. In 2024, WFP continued to enhance the assurance plan that aimed to strengthen processes and controls in key areas, including targeting, cash-based transfers, identity management for cash-based and in-kind assistance, supply chain management, partner management, monitoring, community feedback mechanisms, digital solutions and risk management. This was implemented with technical support from WFP's regional bureau in Nairobi and headquarters at various intervals, and periodic status updates were provided to donors on progress of implementation.

WFP further enhanced its incident management process, introducing data analysis, internal control review and assessments, and improved incident reporting to stakeholders. Third party due diligence and sanctions vetting was also strengthened. Training on risk management, fraud prevention and ethical considerations in the workplace were delivered during the year to WFP employees, third party monitors, retailers, partners and transporters.

The 2023 Internal Audit of Operations in Somalia provided a comprehensive review and 13 recommendations across governance, risk management and control frameworks, with some actions pertaining to digitization and roll out of refined corporate solutions planned to be completed in 2025 as per the agreed implementation timelines.

Lessons learned

The roll-out of WFP's country assurance plan yielded valuable learnings while improving reliability and strengthening operational controls. Vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) pilots showed that integrating qualitative and quantitative data enhances targeting inclusiveness and accuracy, while early community engagement mitigates resistance and ensures community ownership. A scorecard-based methodology, combined with community involvement and area-specific workplans, reduced gatekeepers' influence. Collaborating with protection partners to streamline referrals and data-sharing agreements, incorporating disability inclusion measures, help better support the most vulnerable populations.

Full household registration pilots revealed challenges in partner compliance and system integration but further demonstrated that real-time biometric tools, combined with robust systems and field-level expertise, have the potential to reduce duplication risks. WFP's Last Mile devices proved effective in enhancing commodity traceability, reduced transit discrepancies, though partner adoption often varied due to capacity and technical challenges. Risk-based oversight such as spot checks, identifies high-risk partners and compliance issues but requires balancing with capacity-building to maintain strong relationships.

The completion of KOBICIYE project in 2024 provided valuable insights from a gender perspective on scaling resilience initiatives. Recognizing women's critical roles in agriculture, importance of promoting equal access and representation,

integrating inclusive social and behavioural change messaging effectively help enhance women's participation and empowerment.

Planting Hope

WFP's Climate-smart Agriculture Is Transforming Lives



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Left: Safiyo Mohamud Said picks maize in her farm in Puntland. Right: Fartun Abdi Warsame sifts grain while preparing a meal for her family.

Children's laughter fills the air as Fartun Abdi Warsame prepares her family's breakfast of rice and homegrown vegetables - lentils, peppers, onions, and tomatoes. Her farm in Puntland, Somalia's northeastern region, is a beacon of hope amid a changing climate that has upended traditional pastoral livelihoods. In a nearby field, her children and nephews play with a bright yellow wheelbarrow and swing from wooden planks supporting their corrugated iron-sheeted home.

"All I know is being a farmer, and I love it," says Warsame, the family's breadwinner. For 15 years, she has weathered the region's harsh climate shocks. "Some people might believe the farms here don't produce anything, but we are slowly convincing them that their land is rich and anything they farm can grow."

Somalia has long been a land of pastoral traditions, with communities herding camels, goats, and sheep. However, climate change — ushering in longer and more frequent dry spells — has forced a reevaluation. Farming, once concentrated in the country's southern riverine areas, is emerging as a durable alternative.

Last year, Somalia emerged from its longest drought in four decades, which killed millions of animals and dried up critical pastures and water sources. In response, agriculture is gaining traction even in the driest parts of the country, like semi-arid Puntland. Yet, farmers face challenges from locust infestations to flash floods. Helping to power this transformation is WFP's KOBIYE project. This initiative supports 3,000 farmers across Puntland, Jubaland, and

Galmudug by providing tools such as tractors, solar-powered water pumps, and fencing. This project, implemented in partnership with the Government of Somalia, equips communities to withstand climate challenges, diversify livelihoods, and access markets. "Through the project, we are not just providing tools and training — we are empowering communities to believe in the potential of their land and their ability to produce food sustainably," says WFP Country Director El-Khidir Daloum. "This shift in mindsets is key to securing a food-secure future for Somalia."

In Puntland's markets, locally grown guavas, spinach, chillies, and watermelon are a favourite. Shoppers, accustomed to produce trucked in from Mogadishu, marvel at the quality and variety. Warsame's women-led cooperative supplies produce to local businesses and WFP-supported schools in Garowe district, demonstrating the potential of local agriculture. "As farmers, we like to showcase our crops, to prove they were grown on our rich lands," says Warsame. She plans to add corn and millet to her harvest, further expanding her farm's potential.

For many, the project represents a profound change. "The biggest achievement of the KOBCIYE project is the change in attitudes within the local population," says Mohammed Sheikh Yusuf, senior technical adviser at Somalia's Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. "When people know they can produce their food, generate their income, and see their land's productivity, they readily switch from a nomadic lifestyle to a more sedentary farming or agropastoralist one — transforming their lives and livelihoods."

Farmer Safiyo Mohamud Said, also from Garowe, embodies this shift. Originally from a nomadic family, she turned to farming in 2012 and now grows papayas, guavas, watermelon, corn, and tomatoes. Like Warsame, Mohamud is the primary breadwinner for a large family of children and grandchildren. "I love farming because it sustains both my livelihood and our animals' well-being," she says. "Before, we didn't realize that fruits like watermelon could be grown here. When people learn the produce is locally grown, they are shocked."

Despite successes, farming remains challenging. Access to water is a persistent issue, and losses can be devastating. In central Somalia's Galmudug region, where conditions mirror Puntland's aridity, the KOBCIYE project introduces innovations such as drip irrigation, boreholes, and land management strategies to address water scarcity.

"This is the first time farmers here will have access to fresh water in 100 years," says Ibrahim Abdulkadir, a local government energy and water head. In one village, residents previously relied on brackish water for drinking.

At Warsame's farm, sustainability is central. "As you can see, my farm has no waste, even from onions," she says, explaining how she turns onion skins, coal, and ashes into compost. This resourcefulness underscores the resilience and determination of Somalia's farmers. Warsame recalls losing 50 trees during the recent devastating drought, but takes pride in her ability to recover. "Other farms in the region were worse off than mine," she says. With support from KOBCIYE, she now sees a brighter future. "There are solutions to every problem," she says.

The KOBCIYE project has reached 3,000 farmers across three regions, focusing on empowering internally displaced people, women, and youth. Its legacy lies in the seeds it has planted — both literally and metaphorically — helping farmers build resilience, foster community, and cultivate hope.

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.



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



47,000 flood-affected people in Luuq, Baardheere, Beledweyne, Galkayo, and Jamame received **emergency food assistance**.



1.3 million children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and TB/HIV patients received **nutrition support**.



23,000 people benefitted from **early recovery livelihood support**, receiving **cash-based transfers worth USD 1.1 million** via vouchers.

Strategic Outcome 1 supports shock-affected people in meeting basic food and nutrition needs, contributing to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Activity 1 provided unconditional humanitarian food assistance, nutrition support, school feeding in emergencies, and conditional early recovery livelihood support for crisis-affected groups including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and people living with HIV, helping them recover and transition to long-term resilience.

Strategic Outcome 1 faced resource declines as donor priorities shifted, securing 92 percent of required funds. Through a budget revision, 2024 humanitarian food assistance targets were scaled down from 4.5 million last year to 3.6 million people (of which 2.8 million were targeted via general food assistance). The budget revision also brought down nutrition support target from 2 million to 1.7 million people as WFP realigned with SPHERE standards of planning while prioritizing malnutrition prevention targeting hotspot districts with GAM prevalence of above 15 percent^[9]. Resource constraints also reduced the annual target for school feeding in emergencies, from 174,000 last year to 50,000 schoolchildren.

To maximize limited resources and address critical food security needs, WFP implemented a prioritization strategy based on geographic and population vulnerabilities. This targeted the most food-insecure populations, including those in severe food insecurity (IPC 3+), IDPs, and marginalized groups with limited access to services - while promoting a shift from relief to recovery by integrating early recovery livelihoods efforts. To enhance efficiency and ensure assistance reached the most vulnerable, WFP transitioned from a community-led household targeting process to vulnerability-based targeting (VBT), piloting this approach in Baidoa, Dolow, and Mogadishu. This shift reduced gatekeeper influence, improved resource use, and ensured better targeting. Additionally, WFP launched full household registrations across all area offices to further optimize resource allocation and accountability, achieving 82 percent of the target registrations by the end of 2024.

Humanitarian Food Assistance

WFP provided humanitarian food assistance to 3.3 million crisis-affected people (including general food assistance and shock responsive expansion of national safety nets), representing 88 percent of the annual target through USD 162 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) and 23,125 mt of in-kind food. With 79 percent of WFP assisted people receiving CBT in 2024, WFP's operations in Somalia run the largest CBT programme in the region, fostering dignity, choice, and local economic growth. As part of the Food Security Cluster (FSC) response, WFP contributed an average of 86 percent compared to other partners (14 percent) with food and cash assistance. By the third quarter of the year, WFP's coverage accounted for 97 percent of the FSC's monthly reach.

Post-distribution monitoring showed improved food security outcomes, with the proportion of households with poor food consumption scores (FCS) declining from 28 percent in 2023 to 25 percent in 2024. This reflects improved food consumption frequency, particularly among populations recovering from crises, including conflicts and severe climate shocks like floods and droughts. The improvement is attributed to the increased cash-based transfer modality, giving people more choice of their food purchase. Outcome monitoring data shows that people receiving cash modality with poor FCS levels dropped to 23 percent while it was 26 percent for those receiving in-kind.

Following the devastating floods in late 2023, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 47,000 people in Luuq, Baardheere, Beledweyne, Galkayo, and Jamame in early 2024, prioritizing those most severely affected. Over three months, CBT of USD 1.9 million supported families that lost livelihoods and access to food, ensuring timely aid to the hardest-hit households.

In 2024, armed clashes in Luuq displaced 42,000 people, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, all in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Military interventions in Jubaland and Galmudug States displaced another 18,000 in Afmadow. WFP provided three months of emergency food assistance to 7,800 individuals in Luuq and Afmadow, distributing USD 98,000 in cash-based transfers, underscoring the ongoing need for support to vulnerable communities.

WFP partners with the Government, UN agencies, and clusters to streamline responses, optimize resource use, and prevent duplication, ensuring efficient and timely assistance. WFP signed a partnership agreement with UNHCR to facilitate data sharing and provide CBT to 3,500 refugees, returnees and asylum seekers for six months - allowing targeted families to enhance their food security, shelter, and dignity. With World Bank support, WFP launched the Strengthening and Linking Federal and State Early Warning Systems project in Hirshabelle and Southwest States, enhancing disaster preparedness by integrating early warning systems into national frameworks. WFP also collaborated with third-party research firms to develop Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) plans, contingency plans, regulatory frameworks, and standard operating procedures.

The shock response window of the national safety net continued to prove critical in addressing food insecurity across Somalia's disaster-affected regions. In response to the 2023 floods, shock-responsive expansion, using Proxy Means Test (PMT) targeting and unified social registry (USR) data, assisted 219,000 people (112,000 Female: 107,000 Male) in 2024. This effort lays the foundation for a national shock-responsive safety net system, expected to reach 540,000 people by 2025 in the event of future climate shocks.

Early Recovery Livelihood Support

In 2024, WFP launched its early recovery and livelihood support programme in Galmudug, Puntland, and Jubaland States, marking a significant milestone in efforts towards transitioning communities from relief to recovery and resilience building. WFP reached 23,000 people, 24 percent of the annual need-based plan target - a lower achievement percentage attributable to funding limitations. Conditional CBT in the form of vouchers totaled to USD 1.1 million. The food assistance for assets approach is supporting the construction of key communal assets, including four water dams, 72 km of road rehabilitation, and the upgrade of 13 water kiosks and boreholes with solar systems.

Nutrition Support in the Aftermath of Shocks

WFP, together with partners and the Ministry of Health, provided life-saving moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation and prevention support in the aftermath of emergencies to 1.3 million children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs), and TB/HIV patients, achieving 81 percent of the annual target. Monitoring findings show that all treatment performance indicators recorded positive results and were within SPHERE standards for MAM supplementation, particularly with a 97 percent recovery rate for children and PBWGs, demonstrating effectiveness of the programme.

Uptake of a nutrition-sensitive approach included integration of SBCC promoted good nutrition, hygiene and optimal breastfeeding practices as well as consumption of nutritious and diversified diets among households. Blanket supplementary feeding programs (BSFP) and Maternal and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) initiatives for malnutrition prevention showed similar positive results. 75 percent of the target population participated in sufficient distributions, up from 47 percent in 2023. Children's diet quality improved, with 10 percent consuming a minimum acceptable diet from the second round of post-distribution monitoring in comparison to the first round conducted in June.

WFP is supporting Somalia's Federal Ministry of Health in developing new WHO guidelines for managing and preventing wasting. WFP led efforts to define high-risk MAM cases using evidence-based data, collaborating with the IMAM task force on data analysis and workshops to set criteria for identifying moderately malnourished children at high risk of mortality. This milestone supports the transition to revised WHO recommendations on wasting and nutritional oedema. WFP is also helping to develop an implementation roadmap, enhance Ministry capacity, and revise national guidelines in partnership with UNICEF and WHO.

WFP works closely with the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat, and state-level counterparts to address the root causes of malnutrition and improve nutrition outcomes through a multi-sectoral approach. This includes integrating nutrition interventions with programmes in agriculture, education, social protection, health, and water and sanitation.

In 2024, WFP and UNICEF expanded their joint plan to strengthen nutrition coordination, integrating severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and MAM supplementation at health facilities. Key collaborations included enhancing community-based nutrition interventions, promoting sensitization, and facilitating early detection of malnutrition by co-locating SAM and MAM supplementation services. WFP also supports national nutrition coordination by providing technical assistance, including a full-time deputy Nutrition Cluster Coordinator. This partnership ensures coherent delivery of nutrition assistance across the country.

Following the transition of the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in 2023, the Somaliland Ministry of Health continued delivering services at 19 sites in Hargeisa, focusing on quality and integration into essential health services, with plans to expand to Berbera and Sheikh. In Puntland, WFP supported the Ministry of Health in transitioning TSFP management at 32 sites in Nugal, enhancing integration into the Government’s essential health care system for sustainability.

WFP and the Federal Ministry of Health held state-level validation workshops among people living with HIV (PLHIV), revealing 17 percent undernutrition, higher in rural areas (33 percent), while urban areas faced 29 percent overweight/obesity- emphasizing targeted nutrition interventions.

Emergency School Feeding Programme

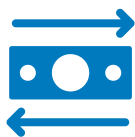
School feeding programmes play a vital role in protecting children during emergencies and safeguarding human capital, yet financial shortfalls have hindered their effectiveness. 2024 marks the second consecutive year of funding challenges and implementation setbacks. Despite these constraints, WFP continues to advocate for funding and plans to collaborate with Somalia’s Education Cluster to launch emergency school feeding under the Humanitarian Response Plan. Looking ahead to 2025, WFP plans to reach 50,000 schoolchildren, ensuring continued support for vulnerable students.

Gender was fully integrated in activities under SO1, with a gender age marker code of 4. WFP targeted individuals with malnutrition and other health issues, including people living with disabilities. By providing food assistance to vulnerable households, including PLWGs, children, adolescent girls, and the elderly, WFP enabled them to access healthy and nutritious diets.

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 received predictable cash-based transfer under the **National Safety Net for Human Capital Project**.



87,000 schoolchildren (48 percent girls) in Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Puntland States received **nutritious hot meals**.



111,000 children under five and **38,000** PBWGs received specialised nutritious foods for **prevention and treatment of malnutrition**.



Digital financial literacy and mobile money use trainings scaled up to **632** village communities.

WFP's Strategic Outcome (SO) 2 aligns with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by building human capital and resilience through targeted social protection, education, nutrition, and economic inclusion. Under Activity 2, WFP provided conditional and unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) and nutrition-sensitive messaging within social safety nets and home-grown school feeding (HGFS). Activity 3 delivered maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) services to prevent and manage acute malnutrition among children under five and pregnant/breastfeeding women and Girls (PBWGs).

Activity 2 was funded at 93 percent of its annual requirement, including USD 49 million from the Government, allowing a six-month extension (January-June) to assist food-insecure communities. Sustained donor interest and strong government commitment generated USD 533 million over four years (80 percent in 2024) for safety nets. However, funding constraints for WFP's school feeding programme saw a 54 percent caseload reduction for the 2024/25 school year, including suspension of the programme entirely in three states^[10], leading to the risk of increased drop-out and absenteeism. Activity 3 secured 75 percent of annual needs, enabling WFP to provide moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation and prevention support to children under five and PBWGs.

Despite resource gaps, significant efforts were made with the Government to review the programme design, enhancing quality and cost-effectiveness. In 2025, the CO will engage new donors, strengthen partnerships, and expand coverage.

Safety net, School Feeding and Human Capital Development

The safety net for human capital project (SNHCP) is a collaborative effort between the Government of Somalia, World Bank and WFP. WFP's key responsibility was to deliver predictable social assistance entitlements on behalf of the Government, reaching 1.2 million people (99 percent achievement against the target) across 14 quarterly payment cycles over three and a half years. The initiative targeted chronically poor communities using the World Bank's Distress Index^[11]. Linking with WFP's gender transformative agenda, SNHCP prioritized women as primary recipients to enhance social economic empowerment and financial inclusion, while the nutrition-sensitive approach prioritized households with malnourished children and included Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) to encourage healthier diets.

Post-distribution monitoring evidenced positive impacts with 92 percent of people spending cash entitlements on food and 33 percent of people spending part of their entitlements on health services. Third-party monitoring by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) found that 68 percent of female recipients made independent decisions on cash use, while 32 percent consulted male household members.

WFP achieved a pivotal milestone, ending project phase 1 by transitioning SNHCP's implementation to MoLSA, allowing the Government to take full responsibility for cash delivery, identification, enrolment, and recipient management. A six-month extension enabled a comprehensive exit communication campaign that reached 94 percent of recipients about the transition. In phase 2, MoLSA will deliver cash to 300,000 people, advancing a nationally owned, integrated social safety net. WFP continues strengthening the programme, expanding the Unified Social registry that currently covers 18 percent of Somalia's population with the ambition of achieving a universal coverage by 2026.

To boost women's economic empowerment, WFP in collaboration with Global System for Mobile Communication Association and local mobile network operators, scaled up digital financial inclusion - training 632 village communities, including 162,000 women, in mobile money use through a training-of-trainers approach. This empowered women to manage CBT independently and boosted financial inclusion. People's feedback showed a 50 percent increase in women's independent mobile money use, enhancing decision-making and community resilience.

An impact study by International Food Policy Research Institute and MoLSA confirmed SNHCP's effective design and targeting but recommended that future effective nutrition-sensitive social protection builds support for the uptake of health services by women. Additionally, WFP, Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family (MESAF) of Somaliland and the Social Protection Technical Assistance, Advice, and Resources (STAAR) conducted diagnostic review of Somaliland's social protection landscape, enabling MESAF to develop a five-year strategy focused on increasing government investment in institutional capacity and strengthen adaptive social protection programmes.

HGSF is an essential social protection instrument for vulnerable families and children. WFP provided nutritious meals to 87,000 schoolchildren (48 percent girls) in Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Puntland States, representing only 44 percent achievement of the annual plan and a 56 percent decline compared to 2023, largely attributable to funding constraints and subsequent suspension of the programme in Southwest, Somaliland and Banadir region. Despite resource shortfalls, retention rates in schools supported by WFP remained consistent with 2023 at 98 percent and a 15 percent annual change in enrolment was observed in target schools - further underscoring the critical role that school meals plays in supporting children to attend and stay in school.

In addition to meeting the nutritional needs of children, the HGSF programme also stimulated the local economy by procuring locally produced items from 152 local retailers, injecting a total amount of USD 4.3 million into the market. Additionally, 44 smallholder farmer cooperatives sold 14,000 mt of fresh produce to schools, generating USD 282,000 in earning. This initiative provided farmers with stable markets and fair prices, while supplying schools with fresh, diverse and nutritious meals. Social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) initiatives reached 245 individuals (78 women), including teachers, support staff, Community Education Committees (CECs) and Ministry of Education staff. These efforts enhanced knowledge and practices related to nutrition, health, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), contributing to improved school and community well-being.

Building the knowledge and expertise of future farmers, WFP in collaboration with state education ministries, supported school garden initiatives in ten schools across Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Puntland, promoting nutrition education and farming skills. Five schools saw dietary improvements by growing fresh produce for meals and reducing costs for firewood and water. Additionally, 143 schools received 175 fuel-efficient stoves^[12], minimizing firewood use and smoke inhalation. WFP also constructed and rehabilitated 22 school kitchens.

WFP initiated the rollout of School Connect, a digital platform for enhanced data collection and reporting for 121 supported schools. This tool will improve tracking of school-attendance, stock management and provide gender-disaggregated data for 121 supported schools. Institutional support included finalizing School Feeding Policy operational manual and training 35 ministry staff (5 female) to improve programme planning, coordination and reporting. Somalia's commitment to school feeding was reinforced through engagement with the School Meals Coalition and a 2024 national donor conference, which helped secure EUR 3.5 million in contributions. School feeding is now a cornerstone of resilience and human capital development, also prioritized in the Government of Somalia's National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025-2029.

Integrated Nutrition Support

WFP provided nutrition management and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) support through 135 WFP-assisted health facilities in targeted districts, reaching 111,000 children under five and 38,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) with specialized nutritious foods, and Maternal and Child Health Nutrition Services (MCHN). This represents 94 percent achievement against the target, further with 92 percent recovery rate and seven percent defaulter rates observed. Post-distribution monitoring also showed reduced reliance on emergency food sources and an increase in meeting the target adherence rate to 83 percent, up from 55 percent in November 2023. This improvement is attributed to better access to locally available nutritious foods, coupled with extensive SBCC.

Under Joint Resilience Programme, WFP and UNICEF provided integrated nutrition services to 93,000 people across 74 facilities, ensuring continuity in delivery of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) while linking nutrition support to livelihood programmes for better food security and dietary diversity. Evaluations showed 80 percent of respondents reported access to malnutrition supplementation for their children, with over 94 percent noting improved health of children due to the integrated services.

WFP supported the Federal Ministry of Health in developing the Somalia Nutrition Action Plan (SNAP) 2024-2026, integrating nutrition with health, agriculture, and social protection. A food fortification study revealed awareness gaps, with men (95 percent) more informed than women (68 percent) due to education, affordability and cultural beliefs. To address this, gender-sensitive education campaigns and legislative strengthening were recommended.

Gender and age were fully integrated into SO2 activities, achieving a gender and age marker of 4. SNHCP prioritized women as recipients, advancing their economic empowerment and financial inclusion.

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.



98,000 people benefitted from WFP's **climate-smart food systems projects**.



80,000 people received **USD 1 million** through the **anticipatory action programme**.

FFA

6,000 people participated in and benefitted from conditional cash assistance under **food assistance for assets projects**.



62 Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs) accumulated **USD 47,000** across two lending cycles- improving financial inclusion.

WFP is committed to building climate-smart, inclusive food systems to enhance food, income, and nutrition security for vulnerable populations, aligning with Somalia's National Development Plan (NDP-9) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Strategic Outcome (SO) 3 under the WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) supports sustainable development and aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). It addresses the root causes of food insecurity, boosts income opportunities, and builds resilience to shocks. Through Activity 4, WFP empowers communities with livelihood support packages focused on skill and asset building, while enhancing climate-smart food systems to combat hunger, poverty, and climate change.

WFP's Climate-smart Food Systems Strategy 2022-2025 emphasizes sustainable agricultural production, market access, financial inclusion, and climate risk management to strengthen resilience and food security. It integrates climate services and anticipatory actions to prepare communities for climate shocks, supporting Somalia's development goals and aligning with global frameworks for sustainability and nutrition.

In 2024, shifts in donor interests and funding landscape increased resourcing for SO3, with Activity 4 funded at 98 percent of total needs, up from 31 percent from 2023. This funding allowed WFP to scale up successful projects that enhanced the resilience of rural farming households to climate shocks like drought and flash floods. WFP reached 189,000 people, strengthening communities' ability to withstand shocks, adapt to environmental changes, and address the root causes of food insecurity, while supporting stronger food systems and local economies. However, this reflects only 14 percent of the population in need of resilience interventions as per the needs-based plan.

Anticipatory Action

Building on the 2023 anticipatory achievements, WFP, in collaboration with SODMA^[13] and ICPAC^[14], monitored weather forecasts and activated the flood anticipatory action programme when trigger thresholds were met. WFP provided USD 1 million in anticipatory cash-based assistance to 80,000 people, representing a 27 percent achievement against the target due to moderate flooding affecting fewer individuals than last year. Early warning messages were disseminated to 1.9 million people, a significant increase from 440,000 in 2023, through channels like radio, ring-back tones, and community leaders. An evaluation showed that recipients of anticipatory assistance were better able to maintain food security, with 46 percent acceptable level of food consumption, compared to 42 percent of those receiving post-flood assistance and lower rates among those who received no assistance. Additionally, 63 percent of households covered by anticipatory action were less likely to adopt negative food and livelihood coping strategies^[15], highlighting the effectiveness of proactive interventions in enhancing resilience.

Smallholder Agriculture Market Support and Resilience

WFP's smallholder agriculture market support projects benefitted 98,000 people (39,000 female), a 55 percent increase compared to 2023, driven by a new resilience project. These capacity strengthening interventions enhanced agricultural productivity, developed market linkages, provided financial services, and promoted regenerative farming designs.

Significant strides were made in enhancing market linkages for smallholder farmers by connecting 44 farmer cooperatives to local markets with practical training on regenerative approaches and climate-smart agricultural techniques and practices. The farmer cooperatives sold 14,000 mt of produce - including cereals, pulses, and horticultural crops - to schools under WFP's home-grown school feeding (HGSF) initiative, generating USD 282,000. While these efforts ensured stable market access and fair pricing, the linkages further improved farmers' livelihoods and ensured the provision of fresh, locally sourced produce to schools, fostering food security and supporting local economies.

The adoption of WFP's Farm2Go mobile application further improved digital market access, with 98 cooperative leaders trained to register produce, access market information, and connect with buyers. Cold storage facilities were provided to ten cooperatives, enhancing market value and sustainability. An endline study showed improved market access and a drop in households in the low climate resilience capacity score^[16] category from 61 percent in 2023 to 26 percent in 2024 due to increased awareness of managing climate shocks.

WFP trained 8,500 people (49 percent women, 51 percent youth) in agricultural practices and post-harvest handling. Adoption of improved technologies increased by 30 percent thanks to WFP's "learning by doing" approach, which emphasized farm-based experimentation and group decision-making. To enhance access to quality inputs, WFP provided certified hybrid seeds and fertilizers to 4,400 smallholder farmers (48 percent women), boosting maize and sorghum yields above the national average^[17]. Post-harvest loss training reduced cereal losses by 10 percent and horticultural losses by 8 percent, equipping farmers with better harvesting, drying, and storage techniques. These efforts improved food security, reduced wastage, and increased farmers' incomes.

WFP supported 1,900 climate-affected people, including 54 percent women, in forming 62 Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs) to start or expand income-generating activities. Notably, 46 percent of men participated, encouraging joint decision-making on household finances and helping break the societal belief that savings activities are solely for women. The VSLAs accumulated USD 47,000 across two lending cycles, improving financial inclusion^[18], household business outcomes, and women's empowerment. All women in VSLA groups reported gaining capital for their small businesses, which was previously a challenge, further demonstrating how the VSLA methodology transforms livelihoods by mobilizing local savings, enabling households to cope with emergencies, manage cash flow, build capital, and rebuild social networks.

WFP also trained representatives from 2,600 households (1,300 female representatives) in regenerative agriculture to restore degraded soils using sustainable practices such as adaptive grazing, no-till planting, reduced pesticide uses and synthetic fertilizers to enhance soil health and biodiversity. As part of landscape restoration, 542 half-moons were constructed to enhance rainwater infiltration, along with soil and water conservation techniques^[19] to prevent erosion and enhance water retention. These efforts restored over 50 hectares of degraded land, improved ecosystems, and strengthened the resilience and food security of vulnerable communities.

Comprehensive Packages of Livelihood Support

In 2024, while WFP reached 6,000 people with conditional cash-based transfers (CBT) worth USD 460,000 for taking part in asset creation and communal rehabilitation, resource constraints hindered programme implementation at desired scale leading to 94 percent underachievement against the needs based plan. Nonetheless, programme achievements remained notable.

WFP rehabilitated eight communal water catchments (7,137 m³ capacity) in Baidoa, Burhakaba, and Adado^[20], restoring vital water sources, improving water quality, and reducing travel distances. These catchments supported domestic and agricultural needs, rehabilitating eight hectares of land, enhancing soil fertility, and boosting crop yields. Communities were trained in sustainable farming, strengthening resilience. By the following harvest season, they harvested crops such as cowpea, sweet pepper, tomato, and spinach, improving nutritional variety.

Through the food assistance for training (FFT) programme, WFP provided vocational skills training focused on marketable and income generating skills to 5,000 people in Bay and Galgaduud regions, distributing 28 mt of in-kind food and USD 240,000 through CBT. Outcome monitoring showed a notable drop in livelihood-based coping strategies, especially among female-headed households (16 percent in 2023 to 3 percent in 2024) indicating a positive shift towards more sustainable food security practices, underscoring the effectiveness of WFP's asset creation and livelihood activities in promoting self-reliance and well-being within the targeted communities.

WFP also built or rehabilitated 59 agricultural infrastructures, benefitting 78,000 people. These included boreholes, irrigation schemes, and modern greenhouses, alongside measures like canal lining, water control structures, desilting, and reinforced wells. Eight water user associations (WUAs) received training for sustainable facility management, enabling households to expand irrigated areas by 30 percent. Introducing total controlled environment agriculture (TCEA) and improved water systems further bolstered climate resilience. By mid-2024, 69 percent of targeted communities reported an enhanced asset base, up from 43 percent in 2023, reflecting the impact of water facilities and training.

WFP worked with several ministries to boost Somalia’s resilience and climate adaptation. WFP supported MoEWR^[21] in strategic water infrastructure mapping and a climate risk and vulnerability analysis of riverine communities in Somalia. Support to MoAI^[22] involved finalizing the National Agriculture Development Strategy (2022-2026) and funding technical experts, while MoLFR^[23] received support on early warning systems for pastoralists and a climate-smart livestock manual. Together with MoECC^[24], WFP promoted urban reforestation, Somalia’s first Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning Policy, and transplanted 15,000 seedlings via the Green Harvest initiative. Assistance to MoCI^[25] established a Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) support centre and IGAD^[26] saw strengthened capacity for locally led climate adaptation through focused assessments and workshops.

Gender was fully integrated into activities, evidenced by a gender and age marker code of 4. Women-led cooperatives received threshing machines to reduce manual labour, allowing more time for household tasks.

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.



Developed **4 new policies, frameworks and strategies** at the Federal and Member State levels.



45 new letters of understanding (LoUs) signed with different government entities, the Somali NGO Consortium and IGAD.



Technical support provided to the **Puntland Ministry of Agriculture** to develop the **Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan 2024-2026**.

Somalia faces systemic challenges that often impede socio-economic development, including inadequate investments and infrastructure, weak regulatory frameworks, climate-related issues, and ongoing conflicts. To address these, WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) gives prominence to capacity strengthening through Strategic Outcome (SO) 4, focusing on enhancing the capacities, policies, and systems of national institutions and agencies to foster sustainable development. Under Activity 5, WFP provides technical support to national and subnational actors in developing and implementing policies to reduce hunger through the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus. Capacity strengthening is integrated across WFP's CSP to ensure impactful food and nutrition outcomes in collaboration with national institutions.

The capacity strengthening portfolio was funded at 72 percent of annual requirements, enabling support for national and subnational institutions in shaping their development paths, strengthening policies and systems, enhancing knowledge and human capacities and implementing government-led food security programmes. Available funds also enabled WFP to promote its "whole-of-society approach" to incorporate diverse stakeholder perspectives and signed 45 new letters of understanding (LoUs) with government entities, the Somali NGO Consortium (SNC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

Strengthening Government-led Policy Development

WFP created six internal tools to standardize and improve Government Concept Note submissions. These include templates for Concept Notes, Budgets, and Terms of Reference, along with an Accountability Checklist and a Training Evaluation Questionnaire. The tools are designed to strengthen project design, track key performance indicators, and assess the impact of WFP's capacity-building efforts.

WFP also supported the development of four new policies, frameworks and strategies at the Federal and Member State levels. These included a Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) Coordination Framework for the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to establish effective central monitoring mechanisms and a Shock Responsive Safety Net Strategy for Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SODMA) to enhance institutional and infrastructural resilience to external shocks. WFP also assisted Puntland's Ministry of the Interior in developing a Disaster Risk Management Strategy to strengthen early warning and disaster preparedness.

To enhance accountability and assurance in its humanitarian response, WFP provided technical support to the Federal Government of Somalia in developing an Aid Diversion Accountability Framework and to the Southwest State Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management (MoHADM) in drafting an Aid Diversion Policy. These institutional frameworks aim to ensure effective, equitable and timely assistance delivery to targeted populations. Additionally, WFP supported five state-level Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in implementing initiatives geared toward enhanced accountability. These efforts included stakeholder and community engagement campaigns via radio broadcasts, religious and community leaders, billboards at key locations, and market monitoring to raise awareness of impact of fraudulent and unethical use of assistance on affected populations and socio-economic development.

With regards to systems strengthening, WFP provided technical support to Ministries to strengthen their planning, monitoring and evaluation systems. WFP supported the Puntland Ministry of Agriculture and the Federal Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR) to develop the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan 2024-2026 and the Water Sector Development Plan respectively. These plans developed in consultation with key stakeholders provide a road map and strategic direction to transform the agricultural and water sector over the next 3-5 years. WFP will continue to engage with these ministries in the implementation including in assessments to measure implementation progress over time.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening

WFP enhanced the capacity of MoEWR on strategic water infrastructure mapping and climate risk and vulnerability analysis (CRVA) of riverine communities in Somalia while support to Ministry of Environment and Climate Change focused on enhancing climate-smart food systems through sustainable forestry as well as the development of the first MEAL Policy and Framework which was adopted by the Ministry. Support to MoEWR resulted in field-based data collection which informed development of fully costed district-specific water sector development plans. WFP's follow-on engagement with MoEWR in 2025 will involve support in the operationalization of these district-level plans as well as support for Ministry-led advocacy for additional funding for sustainable strategic outcomes.

WFP continued to be an enabler, providing technical advice and support to the Somaliland Ministry of Health Development (MoHD) in the delivery of targeted supplementary feeding programme following successful transition of the implementation role to the Government. In addition, WFP also collaborated with Federal Ministry of Health (MoH) to train staff on management of moderate malnutrition programmes as well as the rollout of WHO IMAM guidelines. As part of South-South Triangular Cooperation, WFP facilitated a study visit to Kenya for representatives from Puntland Ministry of Agriculture, focusing on environmental regeneration and ecosystem restoration through farmer-centred approaches and good agricultural practices.

At the Federal Member State level, WFP's capacity development initiatives supported the Puntland's MoH by training ministry staff on management of nutrition programmes, resulting in improved stock management practices and improved referral pathways for children identified with severe malnutrition. Health facilities reported decreased wastage and losses of nutrition products; a reduction in stockout incidents of essential food and health supplies; and increased inventory accuracy as measured through pre and post-training stock audits. In addition, the establishment of a stabilisation centre for supplementation of malnutrition has resulted in timely referral of severely acute malnourished children with complications to the centre, while effectively directing those without complications to the outpatient therapeutic programme. More structured and targeted interventions resulting from these capacity development interventions have also resulted in timely and quality access to essential nutritional care.

WFP's capacity development efforts centred on expanding the number and scope of partnership agreements with government institutions. Looking ahead, the focus will shift towards ensuring the effective and high-quality implementation of the actions outlined in these agreements, with the goal of achieving lasting, meaningful impact. In 2025, WFP will undertake a comprehensive review to assess progress and refine its strategy moving forward. The aim will be to strike a balance between fostering strategic partnerships aligned with WFP Somalia's development agenda and ensuring that LoU partners consistently deliver successful project outputs and outcomes.

WFP will explore the potential for multi-year partnership agreements, subject to resource availability. By facilitating the implementation of more strategic initiatives over an extended period, WFP envisions that these agreements will contribute to the long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

Gender was integrated into the implementation of activities (gender and age marker 3).

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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



13,800 passengers and **1,549 mt of cargo** transported by UNHAS on behalf of **97 humanitarian partners** across regular and ad-hoc locations.



199 passengers and **137 mt of cargo** transported by UNHAS during the **flood response**.



16 boats transported by UNHAS to **flood affected areas**, supporting evacuation and assistance delivery.



1,157 mt of humanitarian cargo transported to **22 locations** on behalf of **19 organizations** during the **flood response** by the **logistics cluster**.



1,503 mt of cargo transported on behalf of **12 partners**, ensuring reliable delivery of food and other essentials under on-demand bilateral services.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 5 positions WFP as a key enabler of humanitarian response in Somalia by supporting the humanitarian community in reaching vulnerable populations and addressing critical needs. This initiative directly contributes to SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals. Under this outcome, and leveraging its extensive operational presence across the country, WFP provided reliable and timely air services under Activity 6. It also delivered mandated logistics services through the Logistics Cluster as part of Activity 7, offered on-demand bilateral services under Activity 8, and featured mandated emergency telecommunications services through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster under Activity 9.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Services

In 2024, the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) was fully funded with 40 percent of financial requirements fulfilled through donor contributions and 60 percent through cost recovery, ensuring essential air transport to regions with restricted access and no commercial flights due to insecurity. UNHAS deployed fixed-wing aircrafts and helicopters, procured jointly with the Logistics Cluster, to support humanitarian and development projects in Somalia.

UNHAS transported 13,800 passengers, surpassing its annual target by 15 percent. It also delivered 1,549 mt of cargo, conducted seven medical evacuations, and fulfilled 119 special flight requests, serving 97 humanitarian partners across regular and ad-hoc locations. Additionally, UNHAS upgraded its aircraft to improve capacity and access to hard-to-reach areas^[27], demonstrating its commitment to delivering critical air transport services with enhanced efficiency.

Humanitarian air transport was crucial in responding to climate disasters, particularly the catastrophic floods of late 2023. By early 2024, UNHAS deployed two helicopters, transporting 199 passengers, 137 mt of cargo, and 16 boats to flood-affected areas such as Afmadow, Bardera, and Beletweyne. A dedicated cargo aircraft supported the logistics, enabling cost-efficient delivery of essential supplies like food and medicine to vulnerable communities in need.

Safety and collaboration were central to UNHAS operations, driving efforts to enhance aviation safety and performance in partnership with the Somalia Civil Aviation Authority (SCAA), local airport authorities, and NGOs. Efforts included

regular crew briefings, operator safety meetings, and training for 19 NGO airfield focal points. To improve safety and service quality, UNHAS distributed six windsocks to across South-Central Somalia ^[28], provided four VHF radios to Somali Civil Aviation Authority for Elberde, Hudur, and Wajid, and delivered a generator to Galkayo airstrip to address power issues and enhance security screening.

Ongoing conflict, poor maintenance and severe weather have rendered many airstrips unsafe, hindering humanitarian operations. UNHAS identified 16 regions needing infrastructure upgrades, including runway extensions, drainage improvements, and fencing to enhance safety and reliability. In February, WFP engineering teams assessed airfields in Dinsoor, Luuq, and Garbaharrey, estimating USD 3 million for rehabilitation. With additional resources, UNHAS aims to implement these essential infrastructure development projects, ensuring safer and more reliable humanitarian air services.

UNHAS ensures continuous service improvement by gathering feedback through regular user group meetings and standardized surveys, including the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS). In 2024, survey results showed a 96 percent user satisfaction rate. Moving forward, UNHAS remains committed to prioritizing aviation safety and security to sustain critical humanitarian air services.

Logistics Cluster

The Logistics Cluster was fully funded against the annual funding requirement. As a vital pillar of humanitarian support in Somalia, the cluster facilitated logistics operations for the humanitarian community, providing comprehensive services, including effective coordination, robust information management, and critical logistical support, enabling efficient delivery of aid to those in need.

In response to severe flooding in late 2023, the Logistics Cluster coordinated the delivery of 1,157 mt of life-saving assistance in early 2024, including food, medical supplies, and shelter materials, to 22 locations for 19 organizations. This swift action highlighted the Cluster's agility in managing large-scale emergencies and ensuring essential supplies reached vulnerable populations.

The Logistics Cluster established a 700-square-meter Humanitarian Logistics Hub in Baidoa, supporting the pre-positioning of critical supplies and serving as a transport hub for Jubaland and South-West State, improving response times when targeting hard-to-reach areas. To address logistics challenges, the Cluster convened 21 national and 9 sub-national meetings and participated in regular inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG) and OCHA-led access working groups for real-time problem-solving and resource mobilization. Additionally, it produced 80 information products, providing accurate data to optimize resource allocation, anticipate challenges, and support effective humanitarian decision-making.

Considering the ongoing drawdown of African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), the WFP as the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster formed a Logistics Working Group (LWG) to unite UN agencies and NGOs in addressing access challenges. By sharing updates on physical access and coordinating logistics plans, the LWG, as part of the HCT Operational Transformation Task Team (OTTT), promoted a unified response to Somalia's shifting security landscape.

The Cluster, in collaboration with WFP offices in Kenya and Somalia, successfully advocated for the temporary reopening of the Mandera border, enabling the movement of 1,060 mt of humanitarian cargo into Somalia's Gedo region. This facilitated timely and cost-effective aid delivery to vulnerable communities, enhancing logistics flexibility and ensuring continuous aid flow. The Cluster will consolidate and evaluate satisfaction survey for services provided in the current year in 2025.

On-demand Bilateral Services

Through on-demand bilateral services, WFP transported 1,503 mt of cargo for 12 organizations, ensuring reliable delivery of food, medical supplies, and other essentials. Additionally, WFP provided warehousing services, including temperature-controlled storage for 3,438 mt of goods, enabling rapid deployment during crises. The WFP-led Far Reaching Integrated Delivery project, completed in July 2024, upgraded seven Ministry of Health facilities in Galmudug, Jubaland, and Hirshabelle, installing cold chain equipment ^[29]. WFP also trained 20 Ministry of Health staff in cold chain management, boosting vaccine and medical storage capacity and reinforcing the role of logistics in humanitarian and health outcomes.

WFP enhanced accountability by improving supply chain controls, achieving 80 percent compliance with the Last Mile solution, and supporting local partners with devices. Inventory management was strengthened with monthly counts, third-party audits, and CCTV installations. The retail network was reduced from 1,300 to 940 retailers, to control irregularities and boost compliance. Quarterly training improved retailer skills, while innovations like geo-fencing and price monitoring dashboards increased transparency and efficiency, ensuring reliable aid delivery to vulnerable populations.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC) was deactivated in May 2023 due to insufficient funding. Nonetheless, as the ETC lead, WFP continues inter-agency information and communication technology (ICT) coordination in Somalia through the ICT Working Group. Recognizing the need for improved security communication, UNDSS was prompted to initiate a technology upgrade for inter-agency radio rooms. Funded through the Security Communication System (SCS) budget under the Operations Management Team (OMT), the upgrade aims to strengthen communication infrastructure across Somalia, enhancing support for humanitarian operations.

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

Improved women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Women's empowerment, participation, leadership and decision making remains a significant challenge in Somalia. Ranked fourth from the bottom on the UNDP Gender Inequality Index, with a score of 0.78, the country shows high levels of inequality [30]. Deeply rooted patriarchal structures often restrict women even further, limiting contributions to household and community economies and confining them to traditional roles, creating cycles of dependency and marginalization. As such, women face higher poverty rates than men, with 54 percent living below the poverty line [31]. Attributable to inadequate access to education, only 28 percent of women in Somalia are educated compared to 54 percent of men [32]. Despite 64 percent of women aged 15 and above possessing a mobile-money account, access to finance also remains challenging owing to the limited availability of formal banking services, microfinance, and credit [33].

Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, WFP is dedicated to ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls and ensuring their full participation and equal leadership opportunities in economic and public decision-making. WFP made women's empowerment programming a core priority in 2023 and has continued to build on the same in 2024 as well. In line with its corporate policy, WFP has developed a comprehensive action plan for Somalia to promote women's empowerment and girls across all its initiatives.

Enhancing livelihoods for marginalized women and men while promoting equitable norms and institutions

WFP's KOBCIYE project aimed to enhance the resilience, food security, and nutrition of 3,000 smallholder farmers (75 percent women), including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable households, with a focus on women and youth. The project's endline survey showed improved land access for women in a male-dominated context, achieved through inclusive negotiations, legal advice, and mediation services. This support enabled women and youth to claim land rights more effectively, overcoming previous barriers and leading to more equitable land distribution and access.

WFP-supported rehabilitation and construction of boreholes and water catchments have provided reliable water sources crucial for daily needs and agriculture. These efforts have improved community livelihoods, particularly benefiting women and girls by reducing the burden of long-distance water collection. With more time available, they can engage in productive income generating activities. WFP empowered women in rural communities by establishing 280 women-led Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in Southwest, Galmudug, and Puntland States. These VSLAs provided training in savings, credit management, and financial literacy, helping women smallholder farmers access funds for farm inputs and business growth. 40 percent of women farmers utilized their VSLA savings to start businesses, increasing income and promoting economic independence. Complementary training in post-harvest handling improved women's control over supply chains, while digital platforms facilitated peer learning and market linkages.

Social Behaviour Change Communication and Capacity Development for Gender Transformative Programming

WFP integrated women's empowerment, Gender-based violence prevention, and nutrition messaging into its social behaviour change communication (SBCC) efforts, engaging 467 individuals (46 percent women). Four community conversation sessions in Beletweyne and Jowhar with 100 smallholder farmers (50 percent women) focused on women's and youth's participation in leadership, decision-making, and access to productive assets. These sessions also promoted the communities participation and household planning. SBCC initiatives and dialogues strengthened community commitment to fairness, inclusivity, and GBV prevention, embedding these principles across project areas.

In 2024, WFP also spearheaded a capacity-building initiative, training 35 programme staff, partners, and government counterparts on integrating these approaches into agricultural value chain development. A toolkit is being developed to support stakeholders in applying these approaches with farmers. Additionally, WFP published mainstreaming and transformative programming checklist to guide the integration of gender perspectives into proposals, FLAs, and

programme design.

Conflict Sensitivity from a Gender Lens and Enhancing Protection Against Sexual Exploitation in programming

Recognizing that protracted conflict, structural inequality, and recurrent humanitarian crises have heightened the risks of conflict and gender-based violence (GBV) for Somali women and girls, WFP took significant steps in 2024 to integrate GBV prevention into its food security operations. By collaborating with UNICEF, WFP conducted an integrated conflict sensitivity analysis, incorporating gender, GBV, accountability to affected populations, and disability inclusion, to guide the design and implementation of the joint resilience programme. The analysis revealed that 96 percent of GBV survivors are women and girls, underscoring the long-term impacts on their health, food security, and resilience. Additionally, WFP also launched a robust protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) campaign across its operations in 2024. This initiative aimed to transform the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of staff, security personnel, and partners, reinforcing a zero-tolerance approach to SEA within WFP activities.

Evidence Driven Programming

To advance evidence-based programming, WFP completed multiple studies in 2024, including a gender analysis of climate disaster risk insurance, the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index study, and assessments of financial inclusion and gendered crop value chains. These analyses provide critical insights, ensuring programme interventions design and targeting. In collaboration with the UN Somalia gender technical working group, WFP also contributed to the completion of the UN gender scorecard assessment. Recommendations gathered from this assessment are envisaged to help further shape WFP's new Country Strategic Plan priorities for Somalia and guide the development of the UNSDCF, ensuring gender equality remains central to future programming.

Evidencing Women's Engagement in Leadership WFP's 2024 annual monitoring results highlighted progress in inclusive participation and decision-making but also revealed lingering gender disparities in economic empowerment, evidencing deeply rooted gender inequality. For relief food assistance, 50 percent of the male recipients reported being economically empowered, compared to just 22 percent of the targeted women. Within social protection safety net activities, 32 percent of women and within food assistance for assets (FFA) programmes, 49 percent of women reported experiencing economic empowerment. While economic empowerment is not solely reliant on access to WFP's interventions alone, deliberate efforts from WFP to ensure a balance in decision-making roles within households serve to promote equal power-sharing. End-year monitoring results suggest that over 90 percent of both men and women reported meaningful involvement across all WFP activities.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Somalia remains one of the world's most fragile countries, facing protection risks and widespread inequalities in access to resources and opportunities. Thousands continue to experience food insecurity and loss of livelihoods, with 4.4 million people projected to face crisis-level food insecurity during the last quarter of 2024. Climate-induced shocks and persistent socio-economic challenges, compounded by pervasive armed conflict [34], exacerbate the severity of barriers hindering community participation - particularly in hard-to-reach areas where the most vulnerable populations reside.

The intersection of conflict and climate change has significantly affected approximately 4 million children, contributing to higher out-of-school rates and an alarming rise in children facing harsh living conditions. Children account for up to 70 percent of internally displaced persons (IDPs), often facing risks such as forced evictions and unsafe conditions in newly accessible areas. Limited access to basic services, compounded by deeply cultural barriers, further perpetuate protection gaps. WFP ensures no one is left behind, recognising that entrenched cultural barriers often restrict women's and children's access to justice, requiring reliance on male intermediaries within the customary justice system. Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by these challenges, facing heightened risks and significant barriers to accessing essential services.

In 2024, the President of Somalia signed the Disability Act into law, creating a stronger legal framework to address discrimination and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities. The "Dignity Disrespected" disability survey, completed by the National Disability Agency with support from WFP along with other academic partners and UN agencies, revealed that 34 percent of participants faced difficulties in at least one functional domain, with mobility (24 percent) being the most common issue, followed by vision (11 percent) and hearing (4 percent). The survey also highlighted barriers to accessing essential services, adversely affecting the economic opportunities and social integration of individuals with disabilities. These barriers are structural, arising from discriminatory practices rooted within societal norms.

Results from assessments by the Protection Cluster in districts with high humanitarian needs and insecurity [35], particularly in the context of the ongoing drawdown of the African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) forces, reaffirmed the severity of protection-related challenges across the country. In both Jowhar and Kismaayo, WFP implements a range of programmes aimed at improving the resilience of vulnerable populations. In Jowhar [36], with 432,000 residents (36,000 IDPs, primarily belonging to Somali Bantus minority group), issues such as theft, extortion, forced evictions, and child recruitment disproportionately impact marginalized groups.

WFP conducts community engagement to ensure the inclusion of these groups in its assistance programmes. Similarly, in Kismaayo [37], home to 362,000 people (145,225 IDPs), significant risks identified included discrimination, gender-based violence, forced family separations, and child recruitment.

WFP continued its deliberate efforts to integrate Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) commitments, protection principles, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) into all operational activities. This includes addressing structural barriers that hinder access to assistance, such as those faced by persons with disabilities and marginalised groups, to ensure that no one is left behind. Efforts to enhance disability inclusion in Somalia have gained momentum, guided by WFP's Disability Inclusion Entry Action Plan for 2024-2025. This framework outlines strategies for embedding disability considerations across programmes. As part of these efforts, WFP also conducted accessibility audits to identify and address barriers hindering the participation of individuals with disabilities in the workplace. Additionally, the WFP Internship Programme for Somalia, launched in 2024, specifically targets individuals with disabilities, offering young talents with opportunities to gain work experience and develop essential employment skills.

WFP's engagement in inter-agency forums in Somalia focuses on understanding and tackling root causes of food insecurity and resilience challenges while aligning with broader humanitarian goals. As part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Somalia, WFP contributes to the Centrality of Protection Implementation Support Group, Disability Inclusion Working Group, and Community Engagement and Accountability Task Force. The task force developed a Community Engagement Strategy and an aggregated Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) model in

2024, consolidating feedback for HCT decision-making. The collaboration with additional development and humanitarian partners[38] for research on conflict, food insecurity, and protection risks highlights WFP's commitment to evidence-based strategies for reducing vulnerabilities, enhancing collaboration and improving alignment with the broader humanitarian community's objectives.

Monitoring findings over the past two years have shown consistency with almost all people served by WFP (96 percent to 100 percent) across various intervention reporting no safety concerns, barriers in accessing food and nutrition assistance and being treated with respect in a dignified manner, whilst WFP interventions adhere to the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy Accountability Framework and standards including conflict sensitivity.

WFP's AAP efforts in 2024 continued focusing on policy dissemination and capacity-building for WFP and partner staff. Aligned with recommendations from the 2023 internal audit, WFP developed and began implementing a Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected Populations (CEAAP) action plan. This plan aims to enhance community engagement by strengthening field-level partners and providing multiple pathways for community interaction, ensuring communities remain central to operations.

WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM) provided a platform for affected communities to access programme information, voice concerns, and report issues. A functional call centre with four toll-free hotline numbers and an email address ensured accessibility. The Lahadal WFP campaign effectively raised awareness of WFP activities and reporting protocols while also disseminating information on rotation cycles and household registration for humanitarian assistance - enabling extensive dissemination and engagement even at the face of insecurity and conflict.

WFP's sensitization efforts on CFM reached hard-to-reach areas, IDP camps, host communities, and smallholder farmers, expanding to include key messages on accountability and fraud risks from retailers and gatekeepers. The number of calls doubled from 42,000 in 2023 to 92,000 in 2024, driven by increased community sensitization and distributing CFM materials. By year-end, 99 percent of cases - from complaints to requests for assistance - were resolved.

WFP designs its programs to address the needs of all individuals, ensuring that no one is left behind. This includes taking steps to ensure that barriers to accessing assistance are identified and addressed. To expand reach, WFP collaborates with marginalized groups, organizations representing persons with disabilities and uses radio to engage hard to reach communities. WFP has strengthened its call-centre capabilities and raised awareness of the interagency feedback mechanism, sharing the hotline number as an alternative communication channel. WFP's efforts to integrate accountability and protection into operations produced positive results.

WFP's study on community engagement revealed that communities gained an understanding of their entitlements, with 71 percent of respondents understanding how targeting worked, 83 percent aware of their entitlements, and 64 percent receiving information about distribution dates. Post-distribution monitoring results reinforced these findings, showing an increase in people reporting access to information about WFP programmes, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

For relief assistance, the percentage rose from 20 percent in 2023 to 30 percent in 2024, while for safety net activities, it increased from 20 percent to 31 percent, demonstrating improved community engagement across all programmes. In parallel, the CEAAP effectively provided targeted information to food-insecure populations, schoolchildren, and smallholder farmer cooperatives, empowering them to make informed decisions that improved their nutritional status. In Baley village (Puntland), women reported increased awareness of their entitlements during focused group discussions.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Somalia faces severe environmental challenges, making it highly vulnerable to climate change. The country experiences frequent droughts, floods, and unpredictable weather, which exacerbate resource scarcity and human displacement. In recent years, Somalia has endured multiple severe droughts, leaving millions of people in crisis in 2023, immediately followed by episodes of devastating floods. Land degradation, driven by overgrazing, deforestation, and soil erosion, reduces the land's capacity to support agriculture and livestock, crucial to Somalia's economy and food security. As much as 80 percent of the population relies on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods^[39], but these sectors are increasingly threatened by extreme weather events. These environmental issues undermine Somalia's economic development, impacting sectors like agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, and human health.

Aligned with its mandate for sustainable development and changing lives, WFP aims to enhance the adaptive capacities of the most vulnerable and food-insecure communities in Somalia. By integrating climate risk management into its programming, WFP seeks to address the long-term impacts of climate change on food and nutrition security while enabling communities and the government to adapt. Through its climate resilience projects, WFP has trained cooperating partners in half-moons, gabions with the construction of the first 542 half-moons for rangeland rehabilitation. These half-moons will be a demo-plot that is expected to boost the cascading for wider rangeland rehabilitation to enhance groundwater recharge systems (aquifers). Three gabions of 60 meters have been constructed to rehabilitate the degraded riverbanks in Puntland, these have supported 10 farms and one road system.

In line with its environmental policy and sustainability framework, WFP ensures its activities do not harm the environment or communities. In 2023, 20 percent of food systems activities underwent environmental and social risk screening, with mitigation measures implemented. A total of 128 WFP staff, partners, and government officials were trained on environmental and social safeguards. WFP focused on anticipatory action, climate-smart livelihoods, water resource management, and energy access, leading to the construction of seven multi-use water infrastructures. Collaborations with government ministries, including a Letter of Understanding with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, resulted in the development of a water regulatory framework and strengthened institutional capacity for effective water sector management in Somalia.

WFP supported the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) in developing its Strategic Plan (2023-2028) and helped eight officials' participation in COP29 to advocate for climate finance in fragile states. In collaboration with MoECC, WFP launched "Hal Guri Hal Gid" campaign, (one-house, one tree) planting 15,000 seedlings in Mogadishu. This initiative strengthens WFP's role in climate resilience efforts and enhances its position as a key partner for other UN agencies. WFP engages in coordination platforms like the Environmental Task Force and Water Development Partners, promoting sustainable climate solutions. The collaboration led to the creation of a monitoring, evaluation, assessment and learning outcome framework, validated by MoECC, marking a significant achievement in climate-smart food systems and forest cover in Somalia.

WFP and state education ministries supported school gardens in ten schools, enhancing nutrition and farming skills. Five schools improved diets, while 143 schools received 175 fuel-efficient stoves^[40], reducing costs and firewood use.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Somalia launched an Environmental Management System (EMS) in October 2023 as part of its commitment to identifying, reducing, and managing the environmental impact of its operations. The EMS includes environmental assessments focusing on energy, waste, and water management within the country office and selected area and field

offices. In line with WFP's corporate decarbonization targets, significant steps have been taken to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. These measures include installing air conditioner timers and energy meters and initiating a shift to renewable energy in offices with high energy needs. The air conditioner timers ensure energy is used only when needed, reducing energy consumption, while the energy meters provide real-time data to optimize consumption and implement effective energy-saving strategies. These efforts demonstrate WFP's commitment to practical, scalable solutions aimed at enhancing environmental sustainability and reducing its carbon footprint across its operations.

WFP, through a green energy partnership from UNDP, will begin installing solar systems in Mogadishu in 2025, following the completion of the tender process. The project includes a fully green accommodation facility featuring solar panels and landscape greening, aiming for up to 60 percent energy savings - reflecting WFP's commitment to integrating renewable energy into regular operations, fostering sustainable and cleaner practices in Somalia. In addition, sensory lighting installations are planned for Mogadishu, with procurement underway and implementation expected by early 2025. WFP has also transitioned from electric to gas cookers and implemented Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) for energy savings, reducing monthly electricity costs from USD 21,500 to USD 15,900, even as guesthouse occupancy rose from 58 to 68 rooms. These measures have effectively enhanced operational cost efficiency and sustainability.

Additionally, there has been a shift from airlift to road transport in Mahas district, Puntland State, resulting in significant cost and carbon emission reductions. Following this shift, from November to December 2024, 20 mt of supplies were delivered by road from Dhusamareeb at a much lower cost, demonstrating the effectiveness of route assessments in cost optimization. Additionally, following the closure of the Bossaso Port Office in May 2024, new supply corridors have been established from Galkayo and Dhusamareeb to serve Puntland. A multimodal corridor is also being tested to further enhance logistics efficiency at minimal environmental expense.

The energy savings generated can be reinvested into life-saving programmes, ensuring that resources are efficiently allocated to address critical needs. These initiatives align with WFP's broader goals of building resilience and fostering sustainable practices within local communities. By promoting environmentally conscious solutions, WFP is setting an example in Somalia, a country severely affected by climate change and resource scarcity, while helping inspire others to contribute to a cleaner, greener Somalia for future generations.

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 Strategic Outcome one to Strategic Outcome four to tackle both underlying and basic drivers of poor diets and malnutrition. Integration of nutrition complemented WFP's emergency response preventing and treating moderate acute malnutrition in fragile and humanitarian settings.

Relief and early recovery programmes have improved the availability of nutritious food through livelihood interventions like food assistance for assets (FFA) to support local production and vouchers for training (VFT) to enhance market access for vulnerable groups, including low-income host communities, internally displaced people, marginalized populations, and households with malnourished children. These nutrition-sensitive activities help prevent malnutrition and strengthen food security, ensuring these communities can sustainably meet their nutritional needs and build resilience against future shocks.

Safety Nets for Human Capital (SNHCP) project targeted women with children under 5 years. The project aimed to link the target group to health centers and ensure that implementing partners encourage service uptake. Radio messages were broadcasted across all states to ensure that health and nutrition information was widely shared. A joint review of the SNHCP was conducted with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to assess programme achievements and inform improvements for the next phase. The review guided design changes to the national safety net, aiming to strengthen nutrition sensitive programming and enhance its impact.

WFP ensured nutrition sensitive approaches were integrated in crisis, nutrition, school feeding and food systems activities with 18 percent of the people reached with nutrition sensitive interventions. Under its school feeding programme, children received nutritious foods sourced from local retailers. School garden initiatives were introduced in 10 schools in Jubaland state to diversify their meals.

In September 2024, WFP conducted the first Market Functionality Index for Nutrition (MFI-N) pilot study in Somalia to assess market functionality with a focus on nutritious and fortified foods. The study evaluated critical dimensions, including food assortment, availability, price stability, supply chain resilience, food quality, and marketing practices. The findings revealed generally strong performance in food assortment and availability but highlighted regional disparities, such as price volatility and limited refrigeration capacity, which may impact food safety. Notably, the marketing of nutritious foods was found to be consistently low, underscoring the need for enhanced trader capacity.

Recommendations from the study include leveraging findings to inform cash-based and nutrition-sensitive interventions, strengthening legislation on fortified food importation, addressing gaps in refrigeration infrastructure, and building the marketing skills of traders to promote healthier food options. The study will guide WFP Somalia in strengthening the integration of nutrition within its programming. WFP incorporated nutrition-sensitive sessions into Somalia's national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) training package, emphasizing how well-designed, multi-sectoral interventions can tackle the underlying and root causes of malnutrition.

A total of 119 Ministry of Health and partner staff (58 from Galmudug, 36 from Puntland, and 25 from Jubaland state) were trained on nutrition-sensitive interventions. These sessions covered the integration of social and behavior change communication, encouraging nutritional adequacy in general food assistance and school feeding, linking integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) and immunization to nutrition services, leveraging deworming and family planning interventions, promoting the use of fortified and locally produced nutritious foods, advancing women's empowerment strategies, strengthening WASH services, enhancing food safety and quality, and aligning social protection schemes with nutritional objectives. Embedding these principles into existing IMAM trainings, WFP has strengthened national capacities, enabling frontline nutrition staff to deliver more holistic, resilient nutrition services and ultimately improve the well-being of vulnerable populations.

Following a comprehensive evaluation, WFP Somalia's nutrition-sensitive programming has been assessed, achieving a total score of 7.5, which places it in the 'fairly nutrition-sensitive' category. This score highlights that while activities effectively incorporate nutrition-sensitive interventions, there is potential to enhance nutrition integration across all program areas. In the year ahead, the focus will be on strengthening nutrition integration across all programmes.

Notably, 41 percent of the people supported by WFP operations can meet their nutritional needs through a combination of fortified foods, specialized nutritious products and other activities promoting diet diversification and

market access. In addition, 18 percent of WFP assisted people benefit from nutrition-sensitive program components, highlighting the ongoing efforts to strengthen nutritional impact of various interventions.

Partnerships

WFP works in close collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia, donor governments, international financial institutions, private sector actors, NGOs, and UN agencies to achieve its dual objectives of saving lives and fostering long-term change. Through its country strategic plan, WFP leveraged existing and new partnerships to respond to crises such as drought, flooding, conflict, and political instability. At the same time, it focused on addressing the root causes of hunger, malnutrition, and vulnerability, emphasizing sustainable development solutions for lasting impact^[41].

WFP received USD 422 million in funding contributions. While this represents an increase compared to the USD 304 million received in 2023, just under a quarter of this funding (USD 107 million) was confirmed by end December 2024, intended for programming in 2025. This amount reflects a significant reduction from almost USD 1.1 billion received in 2022 - a decrease of 60 percent. Furthermore, earmarked funding accounted for 95 percent of contributions in 2024.

The overall funding landscape in Somalia remains challenging due to changes in donor priorities and subsequent fiscal contractions, competing humanitarian crises and the relatively smaller envelopes for development assistance. Faced with continued reductions in funding, WFP had to prioritize its humanitarian food and nutrition assistance 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.

Funding for development interventions such as social protection, climate-smart food systems, resilience programmes and capacity strengthening increased. WFP diversified its funding, attracting multiyear development support from six existing and two new donors in 2024.

The Government of Somalia has been a notable resourcing partner for WFP since 2021, contributing to social protection activities. Leveraging its engagement with international financial institutions, WFP supported 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 Somalia's social protection systems. WFP achieved a milestone by handing over direct programme implementation of this programme to the Government's systems. WFP provides a platform to attract additional donors to support this programme, expanding shock responsive safety nets with multiyear funding and enhancing institutional capacity strengthening.

WFP carries out joint project design with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and governments, ensuring alignment with national priorities and international standards. WFP joins appraisal missions for IFI-funded projects, contributing expertise in food security, nutrition and resilience. Shared staffing with ministries fosters knowledge transfer and strengthens government capacity. WFP leads key coordination mechanisms (Food Security, Nutrition and Logistics Clusters), ensuring effective programme implementation and resource mobilization.

WFP collaborates with the Ministry of Finance to ensure adequate funding for food security programmes, leveraging international financial support. In partnership with the Ministry of Planning, WFP supports the integration of food security into national development plans. This strengthens long-term resilience through sustainable agriculture and improved social protection to tackle hunger and malnutrition.

WFP supported the Government of Somalia and donors to leverage global platforms to strengthen advocacy for major initiatives. The Government of Somalia Federal Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education, worked with global partners to the School Meals Coalition to advocate for additional resources to support the resumption of school meals across Somalia and to request support for the national roadmap for school meals.

WFP participated in global efforts to combat climate change and desertification, engaging in COP29 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and COP16 of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. WFP Somalia supported the participation of eight government officials in these key events, enabling them to engage in climate and environmental discussions, build capacities, and represent Somalia's priorities on climate adaptation, sustainable agriculture and resilience. These efforts highlight WFP's commitment to strengthening national institutions and promoting Somalia's integration into international climate governance.

WFP is leveraging innovation to enhance collaboration with Somalia's private sector. Partnering with Somalia Response Innovation Lab (SOMRIL), WFP identified food system challenges benefiting from innovative solutions. Through the IGNITE Food Systems Challenge, WFP selected five private-sector innovators from over 120 applications to address these challenges. Each innovator is set to receive up to USD 40,000 in grant funding and tailored support to implement solutions that strengthen resilience and food security for communities transitioning from humanitarian aid.

To enhance operational efficiency and strengthen field-level partnerships, WFP rolled out Partner Connect platform across all five area offices for distribution reporting. As part of the rollout, 30 WFP staff and 150 partner staff from 52 cooperating partners received training to utilize the platform. Equipped with the necessary skills, all partners now

submit distribution reports online with near-daily frequency, enabling near real-time reporting and improved tracking of stock balances. This significantly enhanced activity implementation visibility, reduced delays between distribution and reporting, and allowed timely reconciliation and data quality management, ensuring greater transparency and efficiency in operations.

Focus on localization

Aligned with its localization agenda^[42], WFP made strategic adjustments to its field-level partnerships in 2024. The number of partners was reduced from 94 in 2023 to 53, with 66 percent being local organizations, while the number of field level agreements (FLAs) reduced from 120 in 2023 to 88. This streamlined approach aimed to improve programme implementation by enhancing efficiency and improved cost-effectiveness.

As part of these efforts, WFP established a key partnership with the Somali NGO Consortium (SNC) to implement a two-year project focused on strengthening local organizations and fostering inclusive partnerships in Somalia. The total Letter of Understanding (LOU) value for 2024 was USD 100,000. This collaboration follows a three-pronged approach, including: linking partners to existing networks, pairing local NGOs for mutual learning, and diversifying partnerships by mapping and engaging women-, disability-, and minority-led organizations. At the start of 2024, 70 percent of WFP's local partners were not SNC-registered, however, by year-end, 20 percent of them were integrated into the network, improving their visibility and access to resources.

WFP trained 155 cooperating partner staff across Somalia, covering operational standards, activity implementation, warehouse management, data protection, and specialized topics like people-centered programming, gender, and community engagement, improving humanitarian assistance delivery.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP launched a joint resilience program in Puntland and Galmudug States, aiming to enhance climate-resilient WASH services, improve learning, health, hygiene, and nutrition outcomes, and promote sustainable food security through an integrated package of services and productive support. WFP also works with UNAIDS, UNDP and UNFPA to support TB/HIV services, ensuring integrated health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations. Additionally, WFP works with UNICEF to assist the Ministry of Health in implementing new WHO nutrition guidelines, strengthening national efforts to combat malnutrition and improve public health outcomes.

To enhance accountability, and improve the efficiency and equity of humanitarian assistance, WFP collaborated with the Humanitarian Country Team in Somalia and other stakeholders. Ten priority areas were identified to improve accountability and enhance humanitarian efficiency. WFP led priority area 2: targeting and selection, mapping existing approaches and integrating five methods into a new inter-agency policy. This policy shifts the humanitarian system from 'status-based targeting' to data-driven, needs-based models and will be included in the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan. WFP is also contributing to other priority areas, including registration (priority area 3) and data sharing and interoperability (priority area 4).

WFP and UNOPS' multi-year climate resilience project focuses on enhancing climate-smart agricultural livelihoods for farmers and pastoralists and was approved for funding by the African Development Bank (AfDB) through its Climate Action Window. The project will receive its first contribution in 2025. WFP also collaborated with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), sharing data to support IMF's Country Engagement Strategy for Somalia, and engaged with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on supporting the Federal Government in implementing IFAD's Rural Livelihoods Resilience Programme, leveraging WFP's expertise in food systems and operational presence.

Financial Overview

The humanitarian funding landscape continued to decline in 2024, impacting not only WFP but the entire humanitarian system. WFP continued to intensify its engagement with international donors, partners, the Government, and the private sector to diversify its funding base and sustain operations in Somalia. A budget revision approved in July 2024 reduced the cumulative budget of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025 from USD 4.7 billion to USD 4.2 billion. The revision also lowered WFP's 2024 funding requirements by 28 percent - from USD 1.06 billion to USD 765 million. Compared to 2023, this represented a 49 percent decrease, driven primarily by reduced humanitarian needs, a constrained funding outlook, and the need to align its activities with resourcing trends.

By the end of 2024, WFP was funded at 55 percent of its overall CSP budget. In 2024 alone, WFP secured 97 percent of its annual needs-based plan requirements, with 40 percent being carried over from 2023. However, total funding in 2024 represented a 29 percent decrease in available resources compared to 2023. WFP utilized 59 percent of the available resources to assist 5.5 million people. 41 percent of contributions that were received late in the year have been recorded as 2024 resources and were carried forward for implementation and expenditures in 2025.

In 2024, earmarked funds accounted for 95 percent of contributions, with most directed at the activity and focus area levels. This restricted WFP's ability to implement certain planned activities, such as school feeding in Somaliland. However, flexible funding enabled WFP to reallocate resources toward underfunded activities, maximizing the impact of available funds. No new multi-year contributions were received during the year, but WFP continued to benefit from two existing multi-year grants under from Korea and Canada, secured in 2023.

Strategic Outcome 1, which focuses on enhancing access to food and nutrition for the crisis-affected population was funded at 92 percent against the needs-based plan, allowing WFP to sustain critical lifesaving relief and food assistance. Strategic Outcome 1 accounted for 75 percent of the available resources in 2024 with expenditures reaching 61 percent of allocated resources. However, emergency school feeding faced significant funding constraints and was not implemented. WFP initiated livelihood early recovery interventions as part of the crisis response to link humanitarian interventions to longer-term resilience programming. This sub-activity was fully funded, reflecting increased commitment from government partners to invest in resilience and sustainable development.

Strategic Outcome 2, which supports the Government-owned Social Safety Net Programme (Baxnaano), school feeding, and nutrition programmes, was 93 percent funded, though funding varied at the activity level. Notably, 79 percent of the available funding was carried over from 2023. However, due to region-specific earmarking of grants, school feeding activities could not be implemented in Somaliland during the period. The total expenditure for this Strategic Outcome reached 52 percent of total available resources.





























Strategic outcome 3, focused on anticipatory actions and food systems activities, was funded at 98 percent of the needs-based plan, with 52 percent of funds carried over from 2023. WFP continued to advocate for increased investments in resilience-building activities, emphasizing their long-term benefits. WFP utilized 49 percent of available funds, reaching over 183,000 people through climate-smart food systems interventions, including anticipatory action, smallholder agriculture market support, and asset creation.

Strategic Outcome 4, dedicated to institutional capacity strengthening, was funded at 72 percent, with 79 percent of available resources carried over from 2023. Expenditures in 2024 reached 47 percent, primarily due to earmarked funds allocated for specific capacity strengthening activities with implementation timelines extending beyond one year.





























Strategic Outcome 5, which includes UNHAS, the Logistics Cluster, and on-demand services, was fully funded across all activities. Funding for this outcome, including both cost recovery and donor contributions, was expensed at 55 percent to support humanitarian actors through air services, logistical support and other on-demand services.





To address immediate pipeline gaps, WFP relied on food purchases from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), procuring 8,500 mt of food, representing 100 percent of all food purchases in 2024. The GCMF helped WFP to mitigate critical resource shortfalls by significantly reducing lead times for international and regional procurement while leveraging favorable 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	 625,126,928	 488,503,730	 578,277,749	 346,286,212
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.	 543,089,854	 419,499,509	 501,828,396	 306,767,160
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGFS) to crisis-affected people.	 543,089,854	 419,499,509	 501,828,396	 306,767,160
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.	 82,037,074	 69,004,221	 76,449,353	 39,519,053
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.	 67,424,250	 50,486,244	 54,575,247	 33,058,056
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.	 14,612,824	 18,517,977	 11,019,992	 6,460,996
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 10,854,114	 0

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	23,869,418	76,279,304	23,432,134	11,379,020
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.	23,869,418	76,279,304	23,432,134	11,379,020
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.	23,869,418	76,279,304	19,654,918	11,379,020
Non-activity specific	0	0	3,777,216	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	8,717,202	7,946,738	6,256,311	2,956,402
SO04: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.	8,717,202	7,946,738	6,256,311	2,956,402
Activity 05: Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.	8,717,202	7,946,738	6,108,516	2,956,402
Non-activity specific	0	0	147,795	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	26,473,996	24,712,437	42,105,153	23,262,680

SO05: The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	 26,473,996	 24,712,437	 42,105,153	 23,262,680
Activity 06: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.	 17,924,937	 17,801,274	 21,830,183	 13,835,514
Activity 07: Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.	 7,061,801	 5,440,043	 8,218,086	 3,511,366
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	 1,487,258	 1,471,120	 12,056,884	 5,915,801
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 16,870,458	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 684,187,543	 597,442,209	 666,941,805	 383,884,314
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 34,628,809	 26,712,750	 53,566,684	 29,673,910
Total Direct Costs	 718,816,352	 624,154,959	 720,508,489	 413,558,224
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 46,621,498	 40,470,174	 25,275,557	 25,275,557

Grand Total	 765,437,850	 664,625,133	 745,784,046	 438,833,781
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Data Notes

Overview

[1] 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

[2] Somalia Economic Outlook | African Development Bank Group

[3] Somalia Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank

[4] Youth Engagement and Empowerment | United Nations in Somalia

[5] Somalia acute food insecurity and malnutrition report, September 2024 | FSNAU

[6] Displacement in Somalia Reaches Record High 3.8 Million: IOM Deputy Director General Calls for Sustainable Solutions | International Organization for Migration

[7] Somalia acute food insecurity and malnutrition report, September 2024 | FSNAU

[8] Education Cluster 2024 HNRP Snapshot (May 2024) - Somalia

Strategic outcome 01

[9] In 2022 and 2023, WFP Somalia scaled up its nutrition support as part of the famine prevention response, targeting a full coverage of the estimated caseload as per the food security and nutrition assessments. For 2024 and 2025, WFP Somalia will revert to using SPHERE standards for planning, as was done before the famine prevention scale up.

Output data notes:

There are no actual values for output indicators A.1.2, A.1.4, A.2.4, A.2.6, A.2.9, A.3.3, A.3.4, N.2, D.1.2 and D.3 as there was no School Feeding intervention under SO1.

The other outputs" for FFA and FFT (D.1.2 to D.3) under SO1 started late in 2024. The actual figures will be provided in the first quarter of 2025 and included in the 2025.

The actuals for Prevention of Stunting are missing under the beneficiary group "All" because the CO does not categorize beneficiaries under this group for that activity.

Outcome data notes:

BSFP was suspended in June 2023 and no data was collected for reporting in 2023. However, BSFP was resumed in 2024 and follow up data was collected accordingly.

SO1 capacity strengthening indicators were introduced in 2024 and hence first time of reporting and hence no 2023 follow-up values.

Emergency school feeding could not be implemented in 2023 and 2024 due to funding gap.

The 2023 WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema included a shift in terminology from treatment to supplementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In this report, the narrative sections reflect 'supplementation of MAM' but the indicators presented on tables/matrices still reflect 'treatment of MAM' due to ongoing adjustments in the WFP corporate M&E systems that have not been finalized.

Strategic outcome 02

[10] South West State, Banadir and Somaliland.

[11] Distress index is a tool that identifies current fiscal stress in individual districts, helping to pinpoint areas in immediate need of support - which was for the case of Baxnaano where different data points dating back to 2012 were analyzed to prioritize and select the most vulnerable districts.

[12] WFP provided either one or two fuel-efficient stoves to schools.

Output data notes:

A.4.1 there was no planned figures.

The actuals for Prevention of Stunting are missing under the beneficiary group "All" because the CO does not categorize beneficiaries under this group for that activity

For the malnutrition prevention programme, there were no planned figures in both Needs-Based Plan and Budget Revision 03.

Outcome data notes:

In the Somalia context, the education attendance rate indicator is not captured by EMIS, which is the primary source for school feeding outcome indicators.

Additionally, all institutional capacity-strengthening indicators were revised in 2024, resulting in the absence of 2023 values.

Similarly, the Nutrition MCHN minimum acceptable diet indicator was introduced through a Budget Revision in May/June 2023 and aligned with 2023 data collection that was used as the baseline value.

Strategic outcome 03

[13] Somali Disaster Management Agency

[14] IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC)

[15] Negative coping strategies from a food security lens refers to consuming less expensive food, borrowing food or relying on help from relatives or friends, limiting meal portions, and reducing number of meals skipped in a day.

[16] A low resilience capacity score indicates vulnerability to shocks, with limited ability to adapt, recover, and sustain livelihoods- we dont have space for this. If RBN really wants this suggest we can add this footnote.

[17] National Average for grain yields in Somalia is 1000Kg/Hectare.

[18] Financial inclusion is a foundation for ensuring people affected by climate change are included in economic activities, ultimately leading to self-reliance.

[19] Bunds, gabions, bioswales, and sand dams.

[20] Baidoa, Burhakaba are in South West state, and Adado is in Galmudug state of Somalia.

[21] Somalia Ministry of Energy and Water Resources

[22] Somalia Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

[23] Somalia Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range

[24] Somalia Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

[25] Somalia Ministry of Commerce and Industry

[26] Intergovernmental Authority on Development

Output data notes:

A.1.5 has no planned value because the planned figures shown in SPRING is the FFA which is a combination figure of both FFA and FFT (FFA: 67,375 beneficiaries FFT: 28,875 beneficiaries).

CCS (small holders farmers) beneficiaries are high when compared to 2023 because the Country Office applied multipliers, whereas in 2023, figures were reported at the household level.

Outcome data notes:

Climate Adaptation Benefit Score is a new indicator introduced into the logframe 2023 Therefore, 2023 value is inserted as a baseline.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening indicators have been revised. Therefore, 2023 follow up values are empty.

For the 'Target group GAFSP Project beneficiaries,' the project began in 2024. Baseline values were collected and reported in 2024.

For the 'Target group Kaaftoomiye project,' and KOBCIYE project the project started in 2023. Data collected in 2023 was used as baseline values. In 2024, a PDM was conducted, and values are provided as 2024 follow-up.

Strategic outcome 04

Outcome data notes:

All the CCS indicators were revised in 2024 affecting the 2023 follow up results. Therefore, data entered were CSP baseline and 2024 values.

While the narrative states that four new policies, frameworks, and strategies were developed at both the Federal and Member State levels, the outcome data table only reflects a value of two. This is because the other two are recorded under the data tables for SO 2 and SO 3, with one in each.

Strategic outcome 05

[27] The Dornier 228 aircraft, stationed in Mogadishu since October, replaced the smaller Cessna 208, increasing capacity and access to hard-to-reach areas like Luuq, El Berde, Garbaharey, Wajid, Dinsoor, and Hudur.

[28] Hudur, Elberde, Berdale, Wajid, Dinsoor, and Garbahary.

[29] Cold chain equipment installed: 40-foot reefer containers and a 60kV generator.

Output data notes:

No actuals for H1 because there was no technology solutions provided to the Government and partners, thus, not implemented in 2024.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[30] Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment | United Nations Development Programme

[31] Somalia Poverty Report 2023

[32] Women-Economic-Participation | Somalia NEC

[33] Women-Economic-Participation | Somalia NEC

Outcome data note: 2024 values missing: This is a new indicator introduced in 2024. Hence, indicator values reported in 2024 were entered as a baseline for this indicator.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[34] Key conflict hotspots in Somalia in 2024 included Abuduwak (Galmudug), Luuq and Afmadow (Jubaland), and Sool and Sanaag regions.

[35] Jowhar, Kismaayo, and Laas Caanood districts.

[36] Global Protection Cluster Assessment report Jowhar

[37] Global Protection Cluster Assessment report Kismaayo

[38] InterAction and Norwegian Refugee Council

Environmental sustainability

[39] Somalia - Agribusiness and Food

[40] WFP provided either one or two fuel-efficient stoves to schools.

Nutrition integration

Outcome data notes:

Nutrition sensitive indicator has been added to the logframe in 2023. Therefore, 2023 values are used as a baseline.

CC.5.1 and CC.5.3 indicators do not have activity-disaggregated data in COMET. As for CC.5.2 indicator, the CO has not been collecting this data per activity; however, starting in 2025, activity-disaggregated data for CC.5.2 will be systematically collected.

Partnerships

[41] WFP thanks all donors supporting efforts to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia. Donors in 2024: The African Development Bank (through the Federal Government of Somalia), the European Commission & the European Union, Germany (through the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) and the German Development Bank (KfW/BMZ)), the Government of Canada, the Government of Denmark, the Government of France, the Government of Italy, the Government of Japan, the Government of Norway, the Government of Saudi Arabia (through King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center), the Government of Spain, the Government of Sweden, the Government of Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom's Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United Nations Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs (BHA), the World Bank (through the Federal Government of Somalia), and Private Donors.

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

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,009,700	2,614,354	87%
	female	3,364,900	2,906,348	86%
	total	6,374,600	5,520,702	87%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	320,248	383,883	120%
	female	341,653	393,355	115%
	total	661,901	777,238	117%
24-59 months	male	417,563	463,972	111%
	female	425,815	472,760	111%
	total	843,378	936,732	111%
5-11 years	male	500,548	426,291	85%
	female	463,893	393,357	85%
	total	964,441	819,648	85%
12-17 years	male	402,197	340,185	85%
	female	368,528	307,114	83%
	total	770,725	647,299	84%
18-59 years	male	1,281,904	930,620	73%
	female	1,706,851	1,293,493	76%
	total	2,988,755	2,224,113	74%
60+ years	male	87,240	69,403	80%
	female	58,160	46,269	80%
	total	145,400	115,672	80%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	27,526	22,898	83%
Resident	5,440,981	4,787,981	88%
Refugee	10,778	6,542	61%
IDP	895,315	703,281	79%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	300,000	79,512	26%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	158,546	33,930	21%
Malnutrition prevention programme	882,737	753,870	85%
Malnutrition treatment programme	925,138	647,107	69%
School based programmes	266,800	94,571	35%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	795,336	98,000	12%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	3,899,862	3,815,122	97%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	12,202	4,228	35%
High Energy Biscuits	270	377	140%
LNS	14,521	7,866	54%
Micronutrient Powder	2	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	822	-
Sorghum/Millet	39,999	16,260	41%
Split Peas	4,091	2,254	55%
Vegetable Oil	2,262	2,846	126%
Wheat	0	3,246	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	950	741	78%
LNS	1,577	840	53%
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	3	-
Sorghum/Millet	23	5	23%
Split Peas	9	6	66%
Vegetable Oil	5	4	90%
Wheat	0	16	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	0	14	-
Vegetable Oil	0	7	-
Wheat	0	122	-

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	165,900,488	109,498,086	66%
Value Voucher	137,121,696	57,082,429	42%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	30,182,681	17,998,918	60%
Value Voucher	23,082,662	10,760,969	47%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	4,140,000	266,929	6%
Value Voucher	4,140,000	1,774,291	43%

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 school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV						
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: (1.1) Crisis- affected people (Tier 1) 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	1,776,740	1,619,182	
			Male	1,812,635	1,651,892	
			Total	3,589,375	3,271,074	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	43,929	23,116.34	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	163,622,902	106,375,930	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	126,381,118	55,268,758	
CSP Output 08: (1.8) Crisis-affected girls and boys (Tier 1, 2) attending school receive school meals through school feeding in emergency (SFIE) 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	27,500		
			Male	22,500		
			Total	50,000		
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	536		
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	536		
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	1,793,750		
CSP Output 33: (1.9) Crisis-affected people (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive conditional in-kind or cash- based assistance to support early recovery and emergency livelihoods and to meet their basic food and nutritional needs						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
			USD	3,854,671	1,079,670	
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	9,529	2,444	
			Male	9,725	2,494	
			Total	19,254	4,938	

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 Male Total	38,112 38,884 76,996	8,910 9,090 18,000
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	349	13.84
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	1,397	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	40,738	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	162,454	

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: (1.2) Crisis-affected people, including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant breastfeeding women and girls, and ART/TB-DOT clients (Tier 1) in in areas with high GAM 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 Male Total	1,627 1,564 3,191	205 308 513
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 Male Total	17,338 17,690 35,028	2,564 2,616 5,180
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	341,583 334,818 676,401	224,251 219,811 444,062
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 Total	151,516 151,516	133,199 133,199

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 Male Total	1,627 1,564 3,191	773 788 1,561
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	12,144	8,266.18
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	12,144	8,243
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	11,916	7,493.29

CSP Output 03: (1.3) Crisis-affected people, including children aged 6-23 months and pregnant breastfeeding women and girls (Tier 1) 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 stunting	Female Male Total	16,685 17,023 33,708	
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	170,678 160,736 331,414	177,842 174,321 352,163
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	70,534 66,426 136,960	73,110 74,587 147,697
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	227,112 227,112	117,958 117,958
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	105,627 105,627	49,655 49,655

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	14,991	6,504.33
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,074,396	3,122,156
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	5,092,157	734,001
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	14,807	5,420.28

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV

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: (1.8) Crisis-affected girls and boys (Tier 1, 2) attending school receive school meals through school feeding in emergency (SFIE) to meet their food and nutrition needs, support learning outcomes and empower girls

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	368	0
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)	Number	23	

CSP Output 33: (1.9) Crisis-affected people (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive conditional in-kind or cash-based assistance to support early recovery and emergency livelihoods and to meet their basic food and nutritional needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	24	
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.16: Total value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	Food assistance for asset	US\$	12	
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.4: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for training	Km	57	
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	9,354	

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: (1.2) Crisis-affected people, including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant breastfeeding women and girls, and ART/TB-DOT clients (Tier 1) in areas with high GAM 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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	46	95
			centre/site	407	1,363

CSP Output 03: (1.3) Crisis-affected people, including children aged 6-23 months and pregnant breastfeeding women and girls (Tier 1) 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	189	585

CSP Output 04: (1.4) Targeted individuals (Tier 1, 2) 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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	3,794	6,012
			Individual	222,871	1,102,644
			Individual	154,680	498,777
			Individual	200	0
			Individual	182,081	1,598,867

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	1.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	>4	>4	1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	>4	>4	1.3		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	22.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61	>61	>61	32.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61	>61	>61	28.4		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	<34	<34	76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	<35	<35	66.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	<35	<35	70.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	>32	>32	34.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>44	>44	48.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.6	>41.6	>41.6	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55	>55	>55	55.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.5	>48.5	>48.5	40.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.7	>49.7	>49.7	46.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	<13	<7.5	9.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.5	<7.5	<13	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.7	<8.7	<8.7	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	>24	>24	19.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	>37	>37	20.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	>35	>35	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	>58	>58	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	>52	>52	47.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	>53	>53	45.7	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	37.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	>11	<11	31.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	>12	<12	34		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	53.9	>53.9	>53.9	22.2	30.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	46	≥70	≥70	53.5	53.5	WFP survey
	Male	47	≥70	≥70	53.5	53.5	WFP survey
	Overall	46	≥70	≥70	53.5	53.5	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96.4	≥96.4	≥96.4	73.3	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.9	≥88.9	≥88.9	75.5	52.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.6	≥94.6	≥94.6	74.7	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	17.6	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.3	>70	≥70	16.6	14.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	>70	≥70	17.1	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	42.4	21.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	>70	≥70	38.2	32.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	>70	≥70	40.3	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	11.7	18.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	>70	≥70	12.7	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	>70	≥70	12.2	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	11.5	52.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.3	>70	≥70	9.2	58.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.5	>70	≥70	10.3	55.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening Activity/SO1 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	1	≥4	≥1	1		Secondary data
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1		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	≥3	≥1	1		Secondary data
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥100	≥70	100		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥100	≥70	100		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥100	≥70	100		Secondary data
Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening activity - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
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	≥5	≥3	4		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	15.28	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.8	≤10.8	≤10.8	11.67	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.4	≤10.4	≤10.4	13.1	10	WFP programme monitoring

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	83	≥83	≥86	61.4	66.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.3	≥93.3	≥82	63	57	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	≥91	≥84	62.4	61.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35.9	≥75	≥52	39	38.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.2	≥75	≥65	48.8	54.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53.7	≥75	≥58.5	44.9	48.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.1	≤15	≤27	26.1	28.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.8	≤15	≤25	32.9	19.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.4	≤15	≤26	30.2	22.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	26	≤10	≤21	34.8	33.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	≤10	≤10	18.3	26.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.9	≤10	≤15.5	24.9	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	45.1	23.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.8	≤11.8	≤11.8	28.8	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.5	≤12.5	≤12.5	35.2	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	14.4	26.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.8	≤21.8	≤21.8	21.8	17.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.1	≤22.1	≤22.1	18.9	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	27.7	28.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.4	≤30.4	≤30.4	30.8	42.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.8	≤31.8	≤31.8	29.5	37.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	30	≥30	≥36	12.9	21.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥36	≥36	18.6	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.6	≥33.6	≥33.6	16.3	22.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Retailers - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	98	=100	≥98	99		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	4	1.16	Secondary data
	Male	1.62	<15	<15	3.6	0	Secondary data
	Overall	157	<15	<15	3.8	1.16	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.06	<3	<3	0.01	0.02	Secondary data
	Male	8	<3	<3	0.01	0.04	Secondary data
	Overall	0.07	<3	<3	0.01	0.06	Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.5	<15	<15	0.4	1.02	Secondary data
	Male	1.61	<15	<15	0.43	1.03	Secondary data
	Overall	1.55	<15	<15	0.42	1.03	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	96.91	>75	>75	95.3	96	Secondary data
	Male	96.69	>75	>75	96	97	Secondary data
	Overall	96.81	>75	>75	95.7	96.9	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	87	>87	>87	67	67	WFP survey
	Male	90	>90	>90	67	67	WFP survey
	Overall	88.5	>88.5	>88.5	67	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	0.7	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 HGFS.

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 10: (2.2) Food-insecure rural households (Tier 1) 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	593,998	583,315
			Male	606,002	595,097
			Total	1,200,000	1,178,412
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	29,700,000	17,509,580
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		1,644,167

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

CSP Output 13: (2.5) School children (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive healthy and nutritious meals through in-kind or cash-based home-grown school feeding (HGFS) 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	8,316	3,958
			Male	8,484	4,040
			Total	16,800	7,998
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	110,000	41,131
			Male	90,000	45,442
			Total	200,000	86,573
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		113,870
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	22,818,400	7,365,909

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: (3.1) Children aged 6–59 months, pregnant breastfeeding women and girls and ART/TB-DOT clients (Tier 1) 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
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	3,410	
			Male	2,830	
			Total	6,240	

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		8,367 8,201 16,568
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	17,166 16,167 33,333	22,219 22,668 44,887
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	41,717 39,722 81,439	24,874 24,382 49,256
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		8,866 8,866
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	17,824 17,824	8,038 8,038 16,076
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 Total	19,015 19,015	13,336 13,336
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,565	1,616.17
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	482,681	375,468
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	264,262	1,750,891
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,528	1,583.73

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 HGSF.

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: (2.3) Food-insecure people, including school children (Tier 1, 2), 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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	200	245

CSP Output 12: (2.4) Somali schoolchildren and small holder farmers (Tier 1, 2) 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 Programmes (CCS)	Number	39	35

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

CSP Output 13: (2.5) School children (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive healthy and nutritious meals through in-kind or 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	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 (on-site)	Number	23	23

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: (3.1) Children aged 6–59 months, pregnant breastfeeding women and girls and ART/TB-DOT clients (Tier 1) 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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	72	135
			centre/site	140	314
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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	39,283	167,128
			Individual	32,699	257,572
			Individual	24,036	248,248

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening Activity/Safety Net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	3		Secondary data
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥3	≥1	2		Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	6		Secondary data
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥1	0		Secondary data
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Transition strategy for programmes or other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs fully implemented by national stakeholder and WFP	Overall	0	=1	=1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: Safety Net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.7	≤14.9	≤12.8	9.79	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.4	≤13	≤7.9	9.45	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≤14	≤10.3	9.64	11	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	90.8	≥90.8	≥60.7	47.3	44.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	≥96	≥76.7	60.7	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥93	≥68.7	53.2	44.5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.8	≤12	≤12.3	20.6	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.7	≤11.3	≤6.4	15.2	13.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤11.7	≤9.3	18.3	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25.3	≤8.7	≤16.4	19.8	34.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.5	≤16.7	≤30.1	16.3	26.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.3	≤12.7	≤13	18.3	30	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	58.2	≤58.2	≤58.2	41.4	36.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.3	≤35.3	≤35.3	51.4	48.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46.2	≤46.4	≤46.4	45.8	43.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13	≥13	≥13	18.2	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.2	≥28.2	≥28.2	17.1	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.9	≥20.9	≥20.9	17.7	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	42.8	45.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.5	≥90.5	≥90.5	56.8	53.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84	≥84	≥84	49	50.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.2	≤13.2	≤13.2	32.5	31.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.1	≤7.1	≤7.1	22	23.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	27.9	26.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	24.6	23.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	≤2.4	≤2.4	21.2	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	≤5.3	≤5.3	23.1	23.2	WFP programme monitoring
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	≥5	≥3	6		Secondary data
Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	5.7	≥10	≥8	14	5.2	Secondary data
	Male	9.8	≥10	≥8	15	7.7	Secondary data
	Overall	7.9	≥10	≥8	15	6.6	Secondary data
Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Graduation rate	Female	100	=100	≥99	72	84	Secondary data
	Male	97.7	=100	≥99	77	73	Secondary data
	Overall	98.8	=100	≥99	75	79	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	3		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	2		Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.9	=100	≥98.9	98	99	Secondary data
	Male	98.4	=100	≥98.4	99	99	Secondary data
	Overall	98.5	=100	≥98.5	98	99	Secondary data
SABER school feeding index	Overall	1.39	≥1.39	≥1.39	1.39		WFP programme monitoring
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	0.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0.2	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	21.1	28.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	24.9	18.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	22.7	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	78.6	71.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	<100	<100	75.1	81.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	<100	<100	77.2	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	28.6	39.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	55.3	41.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	39.7	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	63.9	52.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	>56	>56	42.3	51.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	>57	>57	54.9	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	7.5	7.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	<44	<44	2.4	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	<43	<43	5.4	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	20.5	18.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	44.5	9.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	30.5	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	>44	50.9	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	>56	>56	35.5	25.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	>53	>53	44.5	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	28.6	57.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	<44	<44	20	65.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	<47	<47	25	63.9	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	39.8	≥70	≥57	30.5	34	WFP programme monitoring
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	1		Secondary data

Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	46	≥75	≥75	26.4	26.4	WFP survey
	Male	47	≥75	≥75	26.4	26.4	WFP survey
	Overall	46	≥75	≥75	26.4	26.4	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96.5	≥96.5	≥96.5	81.4	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.8	≥95.8	≥95.8	84.5	57.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.3	≥96.3	≥96.3	82.7	55.1	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	14.3	≥14.3	≥14.3	10.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≥8	≥8	11.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.4	≥9.4	≥9.4	11.2		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	14	≥14	≥14	35.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.3	≥14.3	≥14.3	33.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.1	≥14.1	≥14.1	34.5		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	14.3	≥14.3	≥14.3	20.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≥18	≥18	24.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.2	≥17.2	≥17.2	22.7		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	7.1	≥7.1	≥7.1	3.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	3.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.6	≥1.6	≥1.6	3.7		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	0.5	3.32	Secondary data
	Male	1.67	<15	<15	0.5	3.26	Secondary data
	Overall	1.53	<15	<15	0.5	3.29	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0.17	0.01	Secondary data
	Male	0.04	<3	<3	0.02	0.01	Secondary data
	Overall	0.04	<3	<3	0.1	0.01	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.86	<15	<15	0.07	0.06	Secondary data
	Male	3.18	<15	<15	0.17	0.04	Secondary data
	Overall	3	<15	<15	0.1	0.05	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.7	>75	>75	99.5	96.3	Secondary data
	Male	95.11	>75	>75	99	96.4	Secondary data
	Overall	95.43	>75	>75	99.3	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	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, anticipatory actions & 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: (4.1) Food-insecure and vulnerable people including people affected by climatic shocks (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive conditional in-kind or cash- based transfers for anticipatory actions, vocational training and the rehabilitation of natural resources and community assets to support their livelihoods and enhancing their resilience and 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		2,492
			Male		2,542
			Total		5,034
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	54,862	2,948
			Male	41,388	3,010
			Total	96,250	5,958
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		40,949
			Male		38,563
			Total		79,512
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	154,500	
			Male	145,500	
			Total	300,000	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT		142.93
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	4,140,000	266,929
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	4,140,000	1,774,290
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		687,400
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: (4.2) Targeted smallholder farmers, especially women and youth, and including suppliers to HGSA, and other food supply chain actors (Tier 1, 2), 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
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	409,598	50,470
			Male	385,738	47,530
			Total	795,336	98,000

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, anticipatory actions & 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: (4.1) Food-insecure and vulnerable people including people affected by climatic shocks (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers for anticipatory actions, vocational training and the rehabilitation of natural resources and community assets to support their livelihoods and enhancing their resilience and self-reliance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	12	12
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	8	8
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	5,030	5,034
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	100	100
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	50,176	50,176
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual Individual	8,616 2,800	2,730 78,342
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	400,000	400,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	2,257,903	2,257,903

G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	510	1,930
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 Anticipatory Actions	%	83.33	83.33
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	500,000	402,920
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	3,000	5,000
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	1,400,000	1,491,680
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	227,804	80,000

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: (4.2) Targeted smallholder farmers, especially women and youth, and including suppliers to HGSP, and other food supply chain actors (Tier 1, 2), 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	3,145	4,165
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	3,120	4,335
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	1,567	2,535

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	1,500	2,639
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	1,500	2,100
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	1,800	2,300
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	1,500	2,100
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	1,500	2,300
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	20	45
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	20	45
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	20	45
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	10	10
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	59

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	40	118
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	35	43
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	35	43
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,549	8,500
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	9,824	4,335
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,549	4,165
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	9,824	4,165
G.5: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	273,780	209,267
G.6: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	42,120	47,060
CSP Output 18: (4.4) Consumers and food supply chain actors (Tier 2) 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
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	5	13
CSP Output 19: (4.5) Smallholder farmer cooperatives and other private sector producers (Tier 1, 2) 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	9,824	14,686

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	6,549	7,196
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	10	23
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	10	23
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	50
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	35	45
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	35	45
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	62
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	78
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	42	50
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	8
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.5: Number of financial service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
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	20	26

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: FFA - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	11.4	≤11.4	≤11.4	11.8		WFP programme monitoring
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	19.4	≤19.4	≤19.4	20.7		WFP programme monitoring
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	69.4	≥69.4	≥69.4	67.6		WFP programme monitoring
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	52	≥70	≥52	85.7		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	52	≥70	≥52	85.7		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	52	≥70	≥52	85.7		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	52	≥70	≥52	85.7		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	52	≥70	≥52	85.7		WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	52	≥70	≥52	85.7		WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7	≤7	≤7	25	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	23.1	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤6	≤6	24.09	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	55.4	≥55.4	≥55.4	50	46.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.2	≥57.2	≥57.2	47.1	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56.9	≥56.9	≥56.9	49.5	45.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≥23	≥23	44.6	41.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.8	≥21.8	≥21.8	49	37.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥22	≥22	46.7	39.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.6	≤21.6	≤21.6	5.4	12.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.9	≤20.9	≤20.9	3.9	17.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.1	≤21.1	≤21.1	4.7	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13.5	≤13.5	≤13.8	0	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.6	≤12.6	≤12.6	3.2	38.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.8	≤12.8	≤12.8	1.7	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	34.5	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.2	≤13.2	≤13.2	12.7	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.3	≤13.3	≤13.3	23.1	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	62.1	39.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.5	≤46.5	≤46.5	65.1	25.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44.6	≤44.6	≤44.6	63.6	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	3.4	16.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.7	≥27.7	≥27.7	19	29.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.3	≥29.3	≥29.3	11.6	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	80.4	92	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	96.6	≥96.6	≥96.6	97		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Food systems - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	2	Secondary data
Target Group: GAFSP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	20	≤10	≤15		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.5	≤19.5	≤19.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.2	≤20	≤20		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	≥54	≥54		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥60	≥60		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59	≥59	≥59		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≤34	≤34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤28	≤28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤29	≤29		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤13	≤13		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤12	≤12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤12	≤12		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8	≤8	≤8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤26	≤26		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤22	≤22		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	55	≤55	≤55		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	≤48	≤48		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤50	≤50		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	≤19	≤19		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≤22	≤22		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≤21	≤21		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	≥19	≥19		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≥4	≥4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥7	≥7		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	<20	24	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	99	<99	≤50	10.6	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	1	>1	≥30	48.4	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	>0	≥20	41	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7	≤7	≤7	8.4	WFP survey
	Male	9.1	≤9.1	≤9.1	6.1	WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	≤8.6	≤8.6	6.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	27	≥27	≥64	60	WFP survey
	Male	59	≥59	≥66	51	WFP survey
	Overall	51	≥51	≥65	51.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	64	≤64	≥28	30	WFP survey
	Male	35	≤25	≥32	37.1	WFP survey
	Overall	42	≤42	≥30	36.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤9	≤8	10	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤6	≤2	11.9	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤7	≤5	11.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5	≤5	≤5	20	WFP survey
	Male	25	≤25	≤25	22.5	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	22.4	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	27	≤27	≤27	10	WFP survey
	Male	29	≤29	≤29	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	28.9	≤28.9	≤28.9	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	55	≤55	≤55	50	WFP survey
	Male	29	≤29	≤29	35.1	WFP survey
	Overall	35.6	≤35.6	≤35.6	36	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14	≥14	≥14	20	WFP survey
	Male	16	≥16	≥16	37.7	WFP survey
	Overall	15.6	≥15.6	≥15.6	36.6	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	0	≥50	≥20	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥50	≥20	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥50	≥20	0	Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	50.3	≥50.3	≥50.3	60	WFP survey
	Male	64.3	≥64.3	≥64.3	64	WFP survey
	Overall	57.3	≥57.3	≥57.3	62	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	450,000	≥1,000,000	≥500,000	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	450,000	≥1,000,000	≥500,000	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥5,000	≥5,000	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥5,000	≥5,000	0	Secondary data
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	≤20	18	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	61	≤50	≤50	26	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	39	≥20	≥20	41	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	33	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.5	≤10.5	≤10.5	11.5	WFP survey
	Male	6.6	≤6.5	≤6.5	7.5	WFP survey
	Overall	8.5	≤8.5	≤8.5	9.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51	≥51	≥66	65	WFP survey
	Male	71.9	≥71.9	≥74	69	WFP survey
	Overall	61.4	≥61.4	≥70	67	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.2	<18.2	≥14	17	WFP survey
	Male	22	<22	≥16	17	WFP survey
	Overall	20.1	<20.1	≥15	17	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17.5	<17.5	≤20	18	WFP survey
	Male	19.5	<19.5	≤10	14	WFP survey
	Overall	18.5	<18.5	≤15	16	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14	<14	≤18	16	WFP survey
	Male	14	<14	≤10	12	WFP survey
	Overall	14	<14	≤14	14	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	35	<35	≤32	36	WFP survey
	Male	25	<25	≤28	34	WFP survey
	Overall	30	<30	≤30	35	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36	<36	≤33	22	WFP survey
	Male	30	<30	≤33	20	WFP survey
	Overall	33	<33	≤33	21	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	28	>28	≥23	26	WFP survey
	Male	18	>18	≥23	34	WFP survey
	Overall	23	>23	≥23	30	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥50	≥25	20	Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	43	≥50	≥50	69	WFP survey
	Male	43	≥50	≥50	69	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥50	≥50	69	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	750,000	≥1,500,000	≥750,000	1,000,000	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	750,000	≥1,500,000	≥750,000	1,000,000	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥1,000	≥1,000	1,500	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥1,000	≥1,000	1,500	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 25: (5.6) National and local government authorities (Tier 3) in Somalia benefit from WFP logistics and supply chain expertise to strengthen capacity and streamline operations						
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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	76	65	

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening Activity/Coordination - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
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	≥6	≥3	7		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	≥2	≥1	2		Secondary data
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening Activity/Social Protection - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	=200,000	=200,000	196,090		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: (6.1) Crisis-affected populations targeted by humanitarian and development partners (Tier 3) 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 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 Transport Services	Number	100	100	
CSP Output 28: (6.2) The humanitarian community (Tier 3) 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 Transport Services	MT	2,000	1,686	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	12,200	13,842	
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: (7.1) The humanitarian community (Tier 3) 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	30		
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 Number	27 100	30	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Information management	Number	70	78	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	3,000	3,720	

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥100	96	99	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	93	=50	≤93			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	=50	≤90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	=50	≤91			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	22	≥50	≥22			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥50	≥24			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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Safety Net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	88	=50	≤88			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=50	≤95			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	=50	≤92			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	32	≥50	≥32			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≥50	≥27			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≥50	≥30			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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition/SO2 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	34.8	≥50	≥34.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.7	≥50	≥38.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≥50	≥37			WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	100	=50	≤100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=50	≤100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=50	≤100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	≥50	≥44			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≥50	≥48			WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	87.88	98.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	93.8	98.19	WFP programme monitoring
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	93.94	99.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	99.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.9	99.52	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	97.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.41	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.22	98.75	WFP programme monitoring
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	100	98.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99.44	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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.4	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.67	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	76.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.69	77.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.83	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.14	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.5	100	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	99.31	74.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.04	76.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.6	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	100	65.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	69.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	95.65	98.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	98.15	99.13	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.7	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.02	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	95.73	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.55	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.08	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	90.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.84	94.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.5	92.86	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	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	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	26.79	19.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.6	≥80	≥80	32.44	20.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37.2	≥80	≥80	29.95	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 HGPF.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	21.33	18.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.1	≥80	≥80	41.74	22.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≥80	≥80	30.19	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	13.04	40.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥80	≥80	32.26	17.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.5	≥80	≥80	25.93	35.81	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	23.93	26.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.5	≥80	≥80	21.84	16.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.1	≥80	≥80	23.04	22.02	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0		=100	0		Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, anticipatory actions & services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	=100	=100	22.22	0	Secondary data
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	=100	=100	30	0	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	3.5	≥3.5		7.5		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	≥70	≥70			Secondary data
	Male	18	≥30	≥30			Secondary data
	Overall	28	≥50	≥50	43.52		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	20.83	≥20	≥20	100		Secondary data
	Male	11.51	≥20	≥20	100		Secondary data
	Overall	16.17	≥20	≥20	17.73		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Arete/Utaama Mahamud

Fartun Abdi Warsame checks her crop of picked onions at her home at a KOBCIYE project site, Garowe, Puntland State, Somalia. 23 May 2024.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

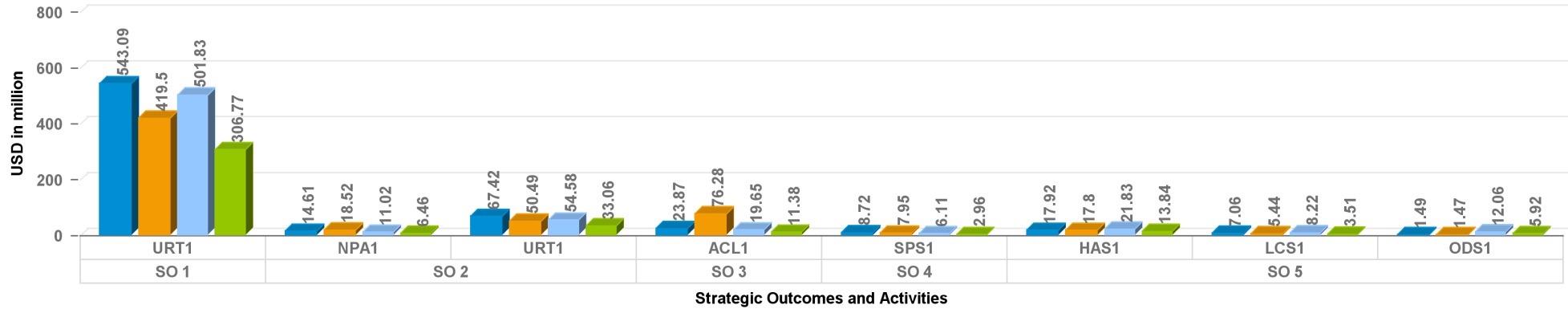
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people, in disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 2		Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.
SO 3		National institutions, private sector, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2030.
SO 4		National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.
SO 5		The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV
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, anticipatory actions & 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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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,777,216	0
		Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, anticipatory actions & services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.	23,869,418	76,279,304	19,654,918	11,379,020
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			23,869,418	76,279,304	23,432,134	11,379,020
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.	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.	0	0	10,854,114	0

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Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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 school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV	543,089,854	419,499,509	501,828,396	306,767,160
	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.	14,612,824	18,517,977	11,019,992	6,460,996
		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.	67,424,250	50,486,244	54,575,247	33,058,056
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			625,126,928	488,503,730	578,277,749	346,286,212

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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.	17,924,937	17,801,274	21,830,183	13,835,514
		Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.	7,061,801	5,440,043	8,218,086	3,511,366
		Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	1,487,258	1,471,120	12,056,884	5,915,801
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			26,473,996	24,712,437	42,105,153	23,262,680
17.9	National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	147,795	0
		Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.	8,717,202	7,946,738	6,108,516	2,956,402
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			8,717,202	7,946,738	6,256,311	2,956,402
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,870,458	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	16,870,458	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			684,187,543	597,442,209	666,941,805	383,884,314
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			34,628,809	26,712,750	53,566,685	29,673,910
Total Direct Costs			718,816,352	624,154,959	720,508,489	413,558,224

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			46,621,498	40,470,174	25,275,557	25,275,557
			765,437,850	664,625,133	745,784,046	438,833,781



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

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

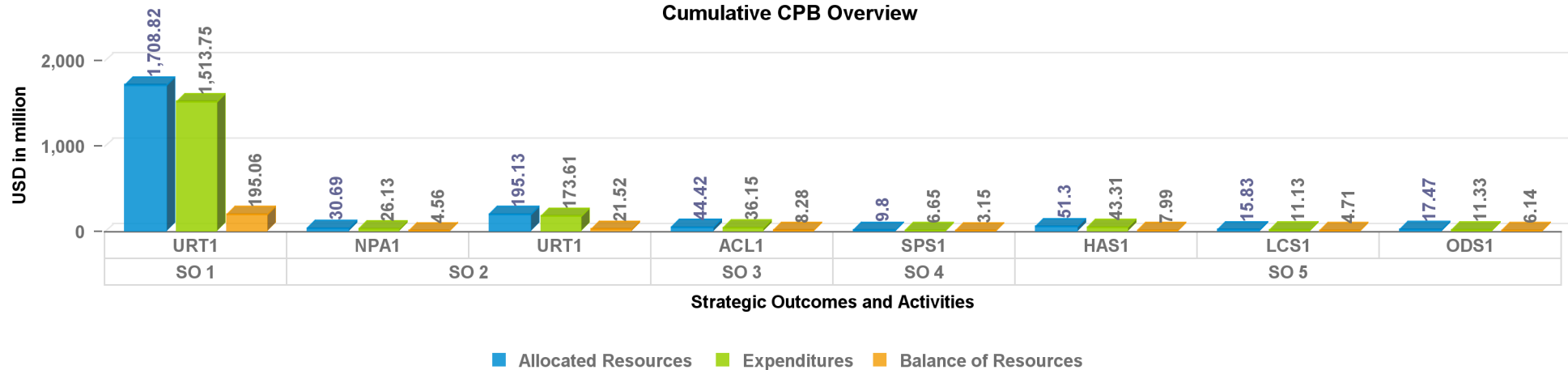
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	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 school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV
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 HGFSF.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, anticipatory actions & 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 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 school feeding in emergency (SFIE) as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV	2,484,804,240	1,652,428,153	56,387,821	1,708,815,973	1,513,754,737	195,061,236
		Non Activity Specific						
				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.	48,440,624	30,685,801	0	30,685,801	26,126,805	4,558,996

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 HGSP.	249,550,355	195,131,210	0	195,131,210	173,614,019	21,517,190
		Non Activity Specific	0	10,854,114	0	10,854,114	0	10,854,114
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,782,795,219	1,889,099,277	56,387,821	1,945,487,098	1,713,495,561	231,991,537

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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, anticipatory actions & services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.	177,931,343	44,421,859	0	44,421,859	36,145,961	8,275,898
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,777,216	0	3,777,216	0	3,777,216
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			177,931,343	48,199,076	0	48,199,076	36,145,961	12,053,114

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Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	12,592,134	9,802,118	0	9,802,118	6,650,005	3,152,114
		Non Activity Specific	0	147,795	0	147,795	0	147,795
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			12,592,134	9,949,913	0	9,949,913	6,650,005	3,299,909

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	53,625,456	51,303,425	0	51,303,425	43,308,756	7,994,669
		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.	18,177,953	15,831,940	0	15,831,940	11,125,220	4,706,720
		Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	4,322,975	17,472,105	0	17,472,105	11,331,022	6,141,084
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)		78,838,857	84,607,470	0	84,607,470	65,764,997

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	16,870,458	0	16,870,458	0	16,870,458
Subtotal SDG Target			0	16,870,458	0	16,870,458	0	16,870,458
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,052,157,554	2,048,726,194	56,387,821	2,105,114,015	1,822,056,524	283,057,491
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			131,636,523	101,527,650	3,152,884	104,680,534	80,787,760	23,892,774
Total Direct Costs			3,183,794,077	2,150,253,845	59,540,704	2,209,794,549	1,902,844,284	306,950,265
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			206,653,055	122,269,984		122,269,984	122,269,984	0
Grand Total			3,390,447,132	2,272,523,829	59,540,704	2,332,064,533	2,025,114,268	306,950,265

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC

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