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Somalia

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

Somalia continued to face a severe and complex humanitarian situation in 2025, driven by intensifying climate shocks, persistent insecurity, and widespread socioeconomic challenges. Protracted conflict, chronic displacement, limited access to essential services, and recurrent climate-related hazards, including repeated droughts and floods—left millions dependent on humanitarian assistance. Consecutive failed rains extended dry spells, and unusually high temperatures contributed to one of the most significant drought emergencies in recent years.

WFP's Presence in the Country and Value Addition

WFP's presence in Somalia is anchored in its dual mandate to save lives and change lives, responding to acute humanitarian needs while laying the foundation for long-term resilience and sustainable development. In 2025, WFP's value addition was evident in its ability to deliver large-scale humanitarian assistance, while simultaneously strengthening national systems and resilience. Leveraging WFP's extensive operational footprint, technical expertise, and convening power enabled to reach the most vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), rural communities, women, men, boys, girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women and persons living with disabilities.

Unprecedented Funding Constraints and Prioritization

The year was marked by unprecedented humanitarian funding shortfalls, which led to conduct three rounds of prioritization exercises in line with the wider prioritization efforts and the 2025 Somalia HNRP^[1], resulting in reduced transfer values, shorter assistance durations, and hyper—prioritized geographic coverage. Despite these constraints, WFP prioritized life-saving assistance for the most vulnerable while safeguarding system-strengthening investments.

Cost Efficiency and Assurance

In 2025, WFP accelerated cost efficiency by optimizing supply chains, strengthening corridor management and supplier oversight, and streamlining operations through harmonized partnership agreements and a more efficient retailer network. These measures reduced delivery and administrative costs while strengthening partner compliance and performance.

WFP also scaled up digital solutions, notably real-time biometric identification (RTBI) and deduplication, which strengthened beneficiary identity management, expanded vulnerability-based targeting (VBT), and enabled full household registration—enhancing targeting accuracy, accountability, and programme integrity.

Strategic Alignment

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025 is firmly anchored in global and national priorities, aligning 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 Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025-2029 and Somalia's international long-term development commitments. The CSP employs integrated strategies to address both immediate humanitarian crises and long—term drivers of vulnerability, with a focus on life-saving assistance, improved nutrition, early recovery, resilience building, human capital development, and strengthened government leadership for sustainable development.

2025 Achievements at a Glance

Across all the operations, WFP assisted 3.5 million people in Somalia, with 53 percent being women, through a combination of cash—based transfers (CBT), in-kind food assistance, and capacity strengthening initiatives. Of these, 2.5 million people received CBT amounting to USD 122.8 million, underscoring continued efficiency gains. Cash assistance continues to remain a cornerstone of WFP's approach in Somalia, positioning Somalia among WFP's largest cash delivery operation globally.

Despite severe funding constraints in 2025, WFP sustained life-saving humanitarian assistance in Somalia while prioritizing the most vulnerable populations. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP reached 1.6 million people through cash-based transfers and 300,000 people with in-kind food assistance, while an additional 600,000 people were assisted with cash through the shock-responsive social protection expansion of the national safety net, leveraging government social protection systems to extend coverage during periods of acute need.

Building on early recovery programming initiated in 2024, WFP provided six months of conditional food assistance to over 100,000 people, improving household food security while strengthening community resilience through livelihood and asset-creation activities. In parallel, WFP advanced disaster risk management by strengthening nationally led early warning, preparedness, and anticipatory action, significantly enhancing national capacity for climate risk monitoring and timely, risk-informed response and anticipatory action. This also included support to Somalia's first National Anticipatory Action Roadmap and Framework, marking a shift towards institutionalizing anticipatory action into

national systems and aligning partners around a shared vision.

WFP continued to address acute malnutrition, assisting over 760,000 children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and people living with HIV/TB. However, constrained resources resulted in reduced nutrition targets and a contraction in supported health facilities, limiting coverage in high-burden areas. To reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance and strengthen national leadership in crisis response, WFP further advanced Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP), enabling the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) to deliver transparent and scalable cash top-ups and formalizing national SRSP activation protocols with the Somali Disaster Management Authority (SODMA). Through nationally owned and predictable shock-response mechanisms, 600,000 people were assisted with cash.

In 2025, WFP advanced resilience and human capital outcomes through integrated investments in climate-smart food systems, local food markets, and partnerships. Climate-smart interventions benefited 22,000 smallholder farmers, strengthening communities' ability to withstand shocks while increasing agricultural productivity and addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. Despite funding pressures, WFP sustained progress in human capital development through the Home—Grown School Meals programme, strengthening linkages with smallholder farmer cooperatives to supply fresh, locally sourced nutritious foods to schools, reaching slightly over 120,000 children. In partnership with UNICEF, the Joint resilience programming (JRP) further leveraged complementary investments to strengthen livelihoods, expand access to essential nutrition and basic services, and reinforce coordination and governance systems for more sustainable, integrated outcomes.

Impactful Partnership

WFP deepened strategic partnerships by investing in institutional capacity strengthening, enabling national and subnational institutions to lead and shape their development pathways while contributing to more coherent, accountable, and sustainable national systems. At the same time, WFP continued to serve as a critical operational enabler of the humanitarian response. Through the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the Logistics Cluster, WFP ensured uninterrupted air transport, logistics coordination, and emergency communications services—supporting partners to maintain access, respond efficiently, and address urgent operational bottlenecks across Somalia. This dual role—strengthening national systems while enabling the wider humanitarian architecture—remained central to WFP's contribution.

Outlook for 2026 and CSP Transition

Looking ahead to 2026, Somalia is expected to face increasing climatic, security, and economic pressures. Recurrent rainfall failures, intensifying heat anomalies, rising staple food prices, and persistent funding constraints are likely to exacerbate water scarcity, accelerate rangeland degradation, and deepen household food insecurity. Even under improved Gu rainfall scenarios, recovery prospects are expected to remain fragile and uneven.

The WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2025, extended through mid-2026, continues to balance immediate life-saving assistance with longer-term resilience and systems strengthening. The next CSP phase will build on this foundation by deepening programme integration and localization, strengthening government leadership, and expanding technical assistance to national and subnational institutions. Emphasis will be placed on empowering local partners, reinforcing national systems, and advancing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

3,536,277

Total beneficiaries in 2025



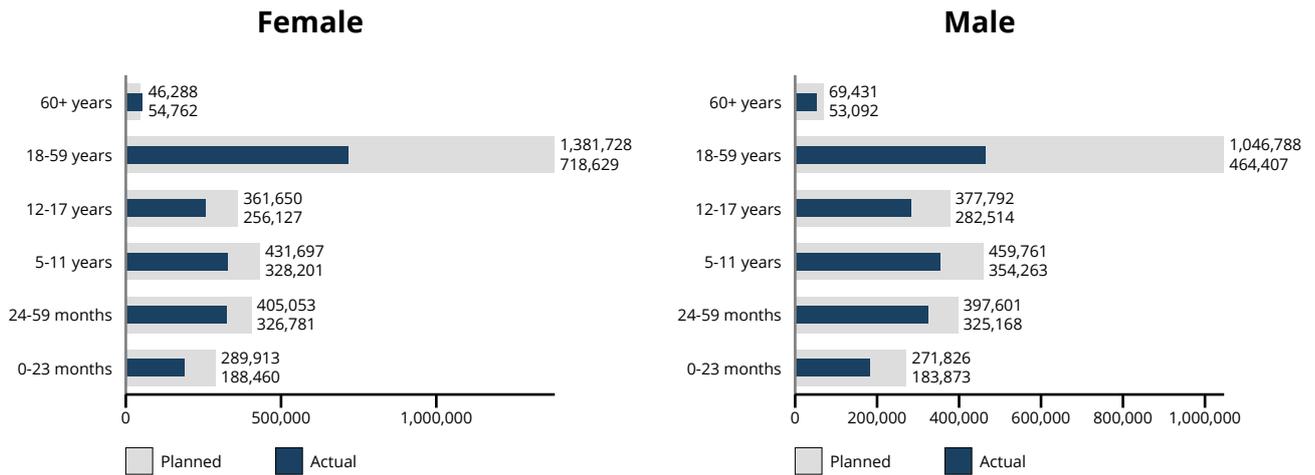
53% female



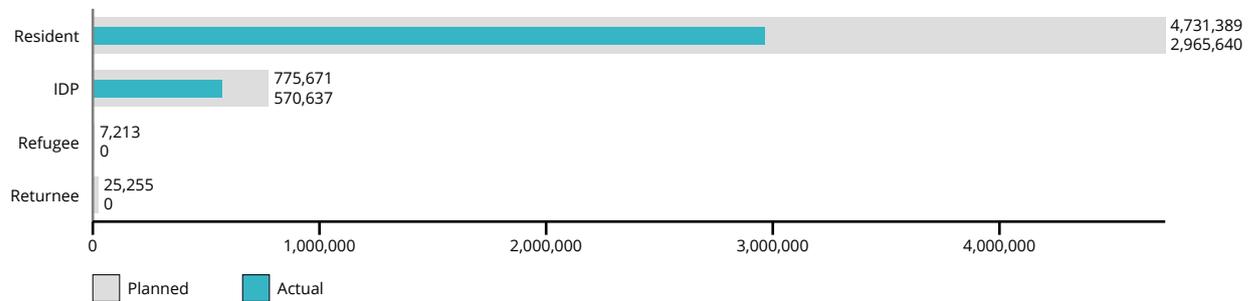
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 78,387 (50% Female, 50% Male)

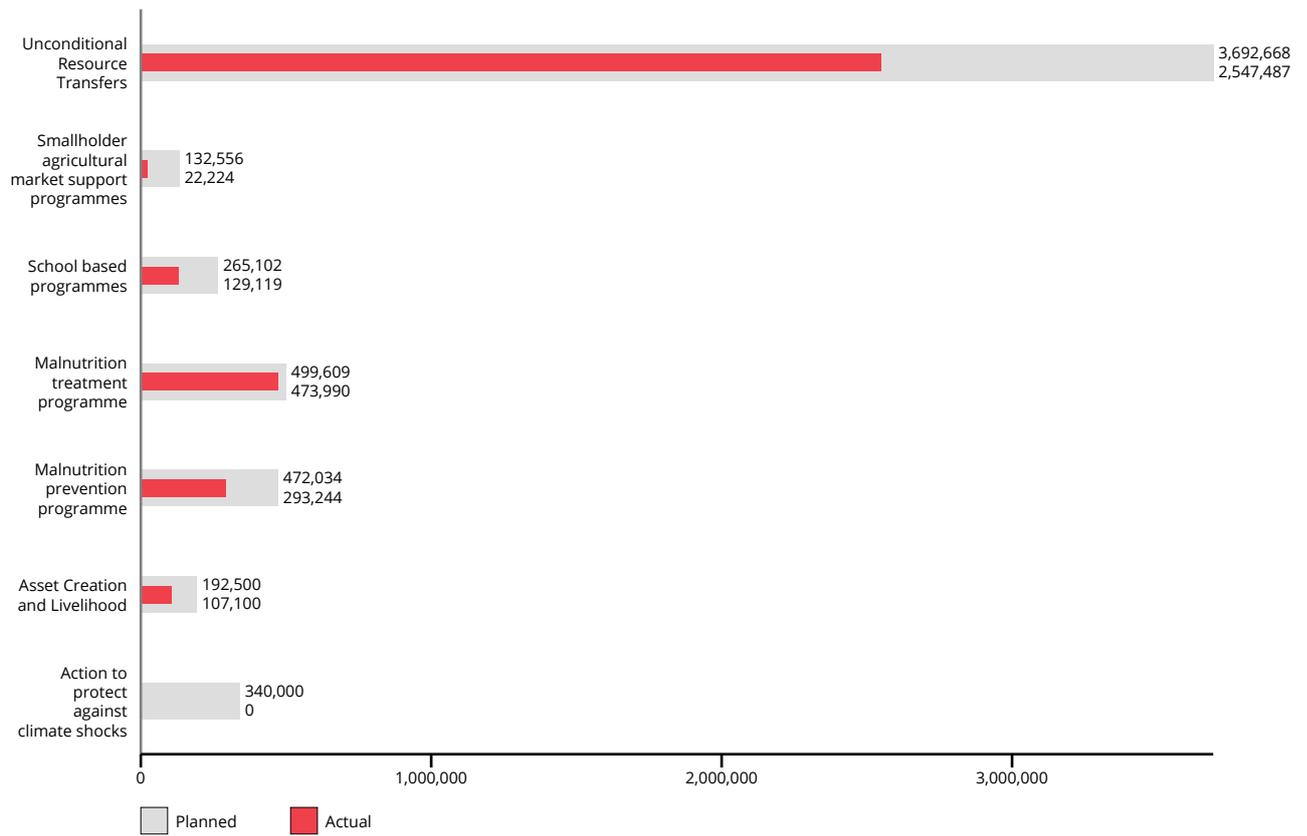
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



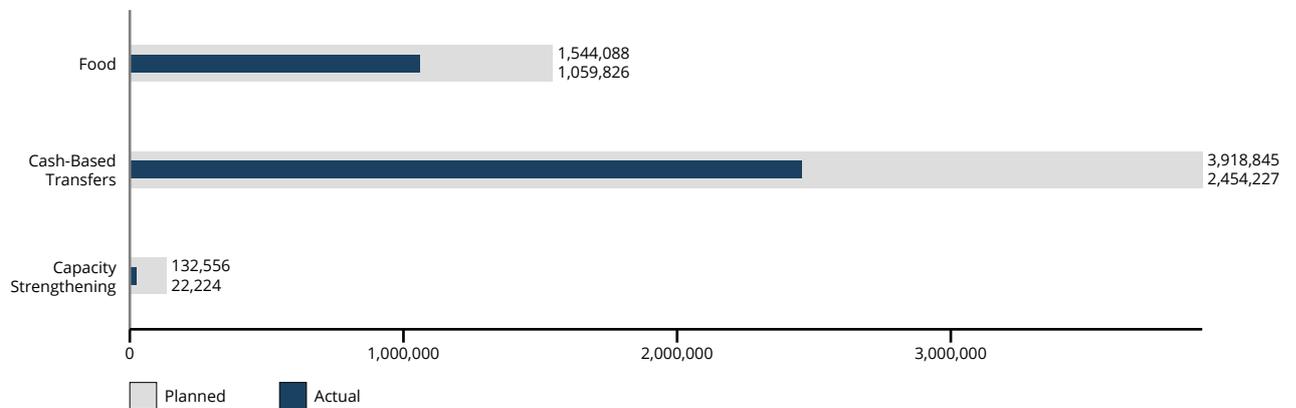
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



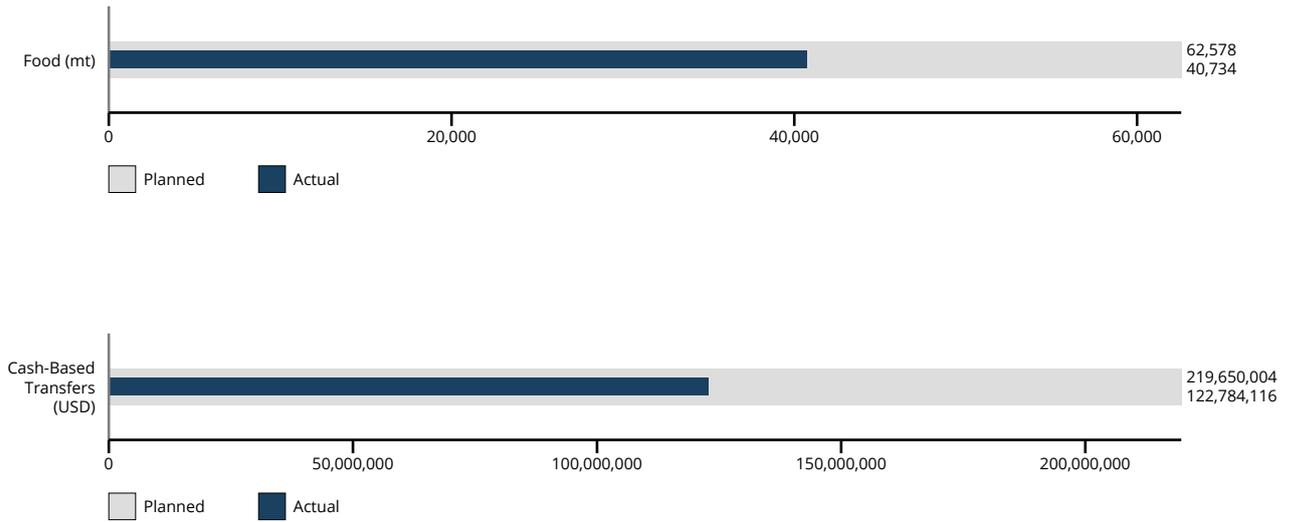
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



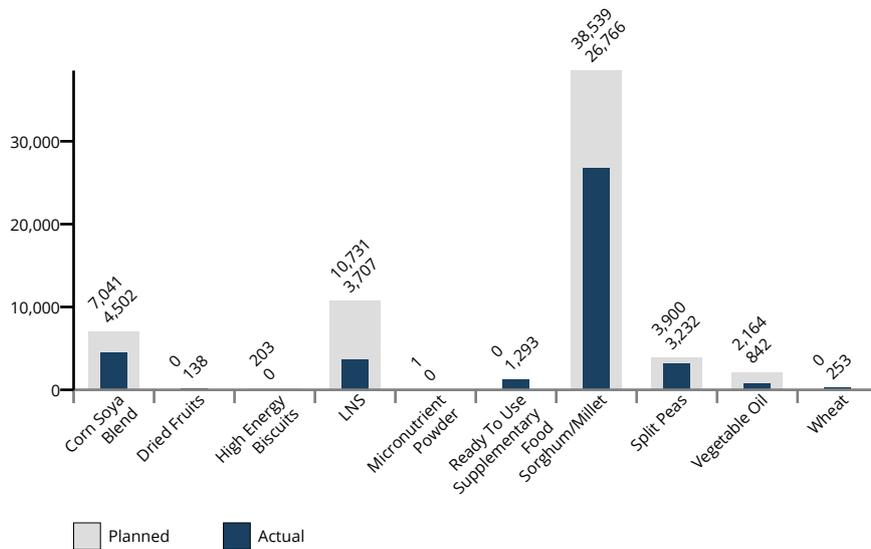
Beneficiaries by Modality



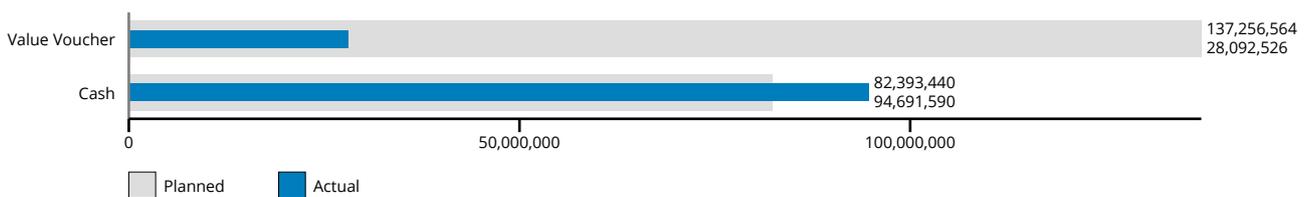
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Somalia in 2025 stood at a critical crossroads, with converging humanitarian, climatic, and security challenges alongside emerging opportunities for resilience and systems strengthening. The country continued to grapple with protracted conflict, chronic displacement, limited access to essential services, and recurrent climate shocks - including repeated

droughts and floods - that have left millions reliant on humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity and water scarcity continue to disproportionately affect displaced populations and rural communities, where vulnerabilities are most entrenched. At the same time, Somalia's strategic geographic location, natural resource potential, and growing digital infrastructure offered meaningful pathways for resilience building and systems strengthening.

Climatic Shocks and Drought Emergency

Somalia experienced one of its most severe drought emergencies in recent years, driven by the failure of the Gu season in the Northern regions, followed by the failure of Deyr (October-December) across the country. Below-normal rainfall and above-average temperatures, influenced by La Niña and erratic rainfall, exacerbated water scarcity, crop failure, and livestock losses. While localized flash floods occurred in some riverine areas, the overall climatic outlook remained extremely dry, compounding humanitarian needs nationwide. The Government declared a national drought emergency in October 2025 as conditions deteriorated. In response, and despite acute funding constraints, WFP rapidly reprioritized its operational footprint and scaled up life-saving assistance in the most affected locations to protect lives and livelihoods.

Humanitarian Impact and Displacement

Climatic shocks and conflict significantly disrupted agricultural production and market systems, contributing to widespread displacement and deepening food insecurity. Approximately 622,000 people were newly displaced in 2025, driven mainly by drought, flooding, and conflict. While the Gu harvest temporarily eased maize and sorghum prices in southern regions, the cost of imported commodities remained high nationwide. Localized flooding caused disruption to supply corridors, while the slight increase in the minimum expenditure basket further strained household purchasing power.

Conflict remained one of the primary drivers of food insecurity and displacements in Somalia, contributing to more than 3.4 million people internally displaced. Approximately 4.5 million people required food assistance in 2025, with needs expected to rise due to volatility of the security situation, extreme weather, and macroeconomic pressures.

Security and Access

Security remains foundational to WFP's ability to operate in Somalia, achieving a 92 percent compliance rate under the Framework Accountability Compliance Tool (FACT), ensuring adherence to robust security standards. No major security incidents involving WFP staff or assets were recorded, reflecting proactive security risk management and strengthened duty-of-care measures.

Through joint assessments and improved access management, WFP expanded its operational reach, enabling access to 25 previously inaccessible villages and improving service delivery to highly vulnerable communities.

Food Security and Nutrition Trends

According to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Analysis (July-December 2025), 3.4 million people—18 percent of the population—were in IPC Phase 3 or higher between July and September, with projections indicating an increase to 4.4 million people (23 percent) in Crisis or worse between October and December, including 921,000 in Emergency (IPC 4). These deteriorating conditions were driven by below-average rainfall, elevated food prices, intermittent flooding, and continued conflict, while the latest Joint Monitoring Report (December) shows that 1.73 million people are at risk of falling into emergency levels of hunger, almost double initial projections.

Acute malnutrition remained a critical concern, affecting both children and women. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate deteriorated sharply from 12.3 percent to 14.7 percent in 2024. By July 2025, projected caseloads rose to 1.8 million children, reflecting—2.2 percent increase. Malnutrition is driven by longstanding structural factors but worsened in 2025 due to drought and its associated impacts.

Funding shortfalls forced a 68 percent reduction in nutrition service points: nutrition targets fell from 756,000 in quarter one to 170,000 people in December and supported health facilities shrank from 600 to only 122 in 2025, resulting in a drastic decline in treatment uptake, leaving thousands of people without access to lifesaving nutrition services.

Operational Constraints and Prioritization

In 2025, Procurement operations faced constraints including vendor concentration in key corridors, market volatility affecting commodity prices, and long lead times driven by access challenges. These pressures, compounded by funding shortfalls has limited the maintenance of emergency ready Long-Term Agreements (LTAs).

Facing unprecedented funding shortages, WFP prioritized the most vulnerable populations, including IDPs, drought-affected households, conflict-affected communities, and marginalized rural groups—with shortfalls severely impacting nutrition and relief programmes. WFP conducted three rounds of prioritization exercises in strong alignment with HCT^[2] prioritization resulting in 450,000 fewer people were reached with nutrition support, 710,000 fewer people

received relief CBT, transfer values were reduced to 70 percent of the Cash Working Group-recommended minimum expenditure basket (MEB), and geographic coverage decreased from 66 to 45 districts.

Organizational Realignment and Efficiency Gains

To address the operational and financial environment, WFP Somalia implemented organizational review under the "Futuristic Fit for Purpose Task Force." Strategic Workforce Planning (SWP) advanced measurable efficiency gains, addressed skill gaps, and streamlined structures. Implemented between May and July 2025, the realignment prioritized transparency, staff engagement, and cost containment-resulting in a 20 percent staff reduction and a leaner, more agile Country Office. Further, WFP institutionalized periodic internal control reviews under the Global Assurance Framework-enabling context-driven dialogue and strengthened controls.

WFP also strengthened its security posture by streamlining key procedures and enhancing coordination with partners, achieving 15 percent reduction in security costs without compromising safety standards, demonstrating a continued commitment to protecting staff while optimizing limited resources.

Emerging Opportunities

Despite persistent challenges, several positive trends emerged. The 2025 Gu cereal harvest reached 129,400 metric ton, the highest since 2018, bolstering food availability in southern regions. Further, progress in system strengthening, including work under the Common Results Framework (CRF), the Climate Resilience Index (CRI), the National Treatment Protocol 2025-2029 (NTP), improved interoperability, strengthened referral pathways, and the joint resilience programming, is reinforcing more integrated and sustainable service delivery.

The United Nations 80 (UN 80) initiative further supports coordination and coherence across partners. Investments in agriculture, fisheries, renewable energy, digital systems, and regional trade integration continue to offer promising pathways for economic recovery and long-term resilience. Opportunities are emerging for resilience.

Risk management

WFP operates in Somalia amid climate shocks, insecurity, access limits and political fragmentation. Food and nutrition needs remain severe, driven by limited access to services. Key risks include fraud linked to restricted access, insecurity, partner capacity gaps and gatekeeper interference affecting targeting and entitlement redemption.

Duplicate and ghost beneficiary risks are monitored, while 2025 funding cuts required prioritization. Risk reviews were completed across Area Offices, supported by remote engagements and advisory inputs for activities and donor initiatives like Baxnaano Phase II. Risk considerations were embedded in programmatic tools such as the School Meals Manual, which clarified prohibited practices, reporting duties and accountability requirements.

Due diligence and sanctions screening were completed for cooperating partners. Monthly incident reporting met donor expectations, and incident management remained a focus through coordination with field teams and leadership. Audit progress included closing 2023 recommendations and supporting the 2025 Internal Audit through remote and in-country engagement. The Country Office institutionalized periodic internal control reviews, strengthening segregation of duties, data checks and risk-based oversight under the Global Assurance Framework. Assurance priorities were closely monitored and reported through risk registers, enabling dialogue and stronger controls.

Progress on mitigation actions was reviewed during Country Office Leadership Team meetings. An internal audit covering January 2024 to June 2025 is completed, with results expected in early 2026.

Strategic contributions encompassed Country Strategic Plan development, the Theory of Change, organizational alignment review, and funding impact analysis. The Business Continuity Plan finalized in November 2025 incorporated function-specific arrangements and table-top stress test lessons. Risk information sharing improved through collaboration with the Integrated Office Risk Management Unit, including fraud analysis and partner onboarding. Additional initiatives included a Privacy Impact Assessment for Strategic Outcome 1, mobile money Fraud Risk Assessment, digitized incident management, retailer monitoring integration and decentralized process reviews.

Lessons learned

The rollout of new technology—particularly real-time biometric identification (RTBI)—marked a major step forward in strengthening beneficiary identity management and safeguarding the integrity of assistance. Further, WFP enhanced deduplication process and deactivated over 3.9 million duplicate identities, reducing registry duplication from 68 percent in 2023 to under 3 percent by the end of 2025. This unprecedented improvement significantly enhanced transfer accuracy, minimized inclusion errors, and lowered financial and reputational risk. Combined with phone-number verification, RTBI now enables routine biometric re-verification of all mobile-money recipients every six months, reinforcing accountability and ensuring assistance reaches those most in need.

Given the challenging funding climate, a key lesson emerging from the 2022-2025 CSP^[3] Evaluation is the importance of strengthening linkages between relief and resilience interventions and applying integrated analysis to improve programme design—and central to the strategic direction of the next CSP is the need to adopt more innovative, forward leaning approaches. This includes strengthening joint programming and developing long-term, scenario-based investment plans that clearly articulate priority interventions, required resources, and timeframes for donors and government counterparts. Such strategic clarity will be critical to enhancing funding predictability, deepening partnerships—ensuring that WFP and national institutions can deliver more sustainable, system-strengthening outcomes at scale.

Country office story



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Baarliin Said Shire, Joint Resilience Programme Participant

When Baarliin Said Shire and her neighbours started farming in Buursalah, a small village in the north-central region of Mudug in Somalia, they were met with laughter.

"People said we were crazy," she recalls. "They'd never seen anyone pour soil on these dry lands here." In Mudug, farming was traditionally confined to riverbanks, the area where Baarlin lives wasn't on anyone's agricultural map.

Today, Baarlin is part of one of 44 cooperatives that supplies fresh produce to schools, sells in regional markets, and feeds her own family from her harvest. "It has brought real change for my family. We used to buy everything, now we eat what we grow," says Baarlin while walking through her rich fields booming with maize, beans, eggplants, and onions.

Her journey is part of a broader and comprehensive shift driven by the Joint Resilience Programme (JRP 2.0), a multi-agency initiative led by WFP and UNICEF, and supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the KfW Development Bank.

JRP is designed to bridge the gap between humanitarian needs and long-term resilience, by layering interventions to address food security, nutrition, education, health, WASH, and sustainable livelihoods. Through this integrated approach, communities receive coordinated assistance that supports them to move from emergency response to recovery and self-reliance. It's a programme that closes the loop.

In Buursalah, this loop starts with stronger food systems. Through climate-smart agricultural practices and preparedness, farmers like Baarlin have increased productivity, reduced post-harvest losses, and enhanced resilience to recurrent shocks, resulting in greater food availability and sustainable access to local markets.

"Land that would have taken us six months or even a year to cultivate, we can now plow at once. That shows the huge difference between poverty and progress," says Baarlin while pointing to the group of farmers sitting around her. This difference stems from a combination of factors: access to improved agricultural tools and machinery, capacity building trainings for farmers, the introduction of new technologies, and increased awareness of efficient land preparation methods.

The cooperative's success is not isolated. The connection to WFP's Home-Grown School meals enables farmers to have a reliable access to markets while supplying produce to schools, enhancing children's nutrition and supporting school retention.

"Dropouts have decreased," says Mohamed Hussein Elmi, Chairman of Rajo School in Bursalah. "Children who used to stay home now come to school. Families spend less because kids eat at school." The programme reaches over 26,000 children across 125 schools and is complemented by key interventions from UNICEF to address WASH and protection.

"Us girls face more challenges. We are assigned domestic chores while also having to complete school assignments and prepare for exams," says Yurub Mohamed Mohamud a 13-year-old student at Rajo School, "But with meals at school, we have the food ready and available. They help us all stay focused and active in class, while supporting students who would otherwise not eat."

With nearly 4 million children out of school and 1.85 million under the age of five suffering from acute malnutrition, the urgency to support children from the earliest stages of life has never been greater. This is how key nutrition support not only save lives but provides opportunity, protects futures, and gives children a fair chance to grow, learn, and thrive.

Consequently, the integration of health services and nutrition services, complemented through both WFP and UNICEF's mandates, have reduced child morbidity and mortality while ensuring continuity of care even during access disruptions caused by insecurity or climate shocks.

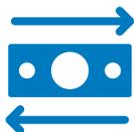
This is the kind of full-circle impact JRP was designed to create. By linking health and lifesaving nutrition support, education to food systems, the programme builds resilience across sectors.

This is how Baalin and farmers from her cooperative can now look into the future with hope and reimagine a thriving community. "We aim for greater progress, to expand and triple our production, not just double it!" she says while smiling and sharing a Somali proverb for reflection, "In Somalia we say, 'one finger cannot wash a whole face,' meaning that unity brings strength."

That strength, across agencies, sectors, and communities, is what JRP continues to build. From farms to school kitchens, from losing everything due to shocks to functioning food systems and rebuilding stronger, from distress and hardship to food security and hopeful self-reliance.

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.



2.2 million crisis affected people **received lifesaving cash-based transfers** amounting to **USD 90 million**.



300,000 people received **31,000 metric tons** of **assorted food commodities**.



703,000 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received essential **nutrition support**.



100,000 people under the **early recovery livelihood** support **benefitted** through **conditional food assistance**

Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) supports shock-affected people in meeting basic food and nutrition needs, contributing to SDG 2: Zero Hunger. Under Activity 1, WFP delivered unconditional humanitarian food assistance, nutrition support, shock responsive social safety net, emergency school meals which was not implemented due to funding challenges, and conditional early recovery livelihood support for crisis-affected groups, targeting refugees, IDPs, and people living with HIV/TB, helping them recover and build resilience.

Despite its centrality to WFP's Somalia portfolio, SO1 was funded at only 69 percent of the needs—based plan^[4]. WFP targeted to assist 4.5 million people; however, substantial funding shortfalls required a major scale-back of lifesaving operation. In line with global prioritization efforts and 2025 Somalia HNRP^[5], WFP conducted three rounds of vulnerability-based prioritization using data-driven vulnerability assessments at geographical, community, and household levels. This directed support to the most severely food insecure populations, particularly IPC Phase 4 populations, displaced people, and other highly vulnerable groups.

The monthly needs-based plan coverage declined from 2.2 million people in 2024 to 1.9 million in the first quarter of 2025, before dropping further to 820,000 in the fourth quarter reaching less than 20 percent of the population in IPC phase 3 and above, underscoring the gap between needs and available resources. Nutrition targets fell from 756,000 in quarter one to 170,000 by year-end and supported health facilities shrank from 600 to only 122.

As part of its prioritization exercise at the beginning of the year, WFP reduced transfer values to 70 percent of the recommended Cash Working Group and Food Security Cluster^[6] transfer values and further reduced assistance duration from six to three months, ensuring sustained support for the most vulnerable.

Humanitarian Food Assistance

WFP provided humanitarian food assistance to over 2.5 million people. Of these, 1.6 million people were assisted with cash-based transfers (CBT), meeting 69 percent of the annual needs-based plan. Additionally, over 600,000 people received support through shock responsive social protection (SRSP) mechanisms. WFP have strongly prioritized cash-based assistances, making it WFP's largest cash—delivery operation globally, resulting in the distribution of USD 90 million.

Complementing CBT, 300,000 people were assisted with 31,000mt of assorted food commodities^[7]. Together, these interventions formed an integrated humanitarian response—addressing acute needs arising from drought, flooding, conflict, and market shocks—while reinforcing national systems. Despite significant constraints, WFP remained the

largest contributor to the Food Security Cluster, accounting for over 80 percent of Food Security Cluster's achievements.

Among WFP beneficiaries, longitudinal outcome monitoring^{8} approach showed significant improvements in household food security, with the proportion of households achieving an acceptable food consumption level increasing from 41 percent to 65 percent, reflecting more diverse and nutritious diets. At the same time, the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) declined from 15.7 to 10.3, indicating reduced reliance on harmful coping mechanisms.

WFP strengthened coordination with government and partners, scaled up SCOPE registration, and enhanced identity management to prevent duplication and expanded data-driven vulnerability-based targeting in five regions, as part of the assurance plan. To enhance operational efficiency and programme coherence and evolving needs, WFP introduced a new partnership management model by integrating multiple programme streams into single Field—Level Agreements and a rationalized retail network. This shift reduced administrative burden, streamlined budgeting and oversight, and yielded notable cost efficiencies during a period of severe financial constraints.

Early Recovery Livelihood Support

Building on 2024's early-recovery programming, WFP provided six months of conditional food assistance in form of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) to 100,000 people (88,000 FFA and 12,000 FFT), amounting to USD 7.6 million across Galmudug, Puntland, Jubaland, Southwest, and Somaliland. These interventions supported communities navigating the complex transition from relief to longer-term self-reliance and like in Dolow, where these emergency livelihoods interventions were linked to longer-term food system programmes. FFA interventions delivered substantial improvements in water access and ecosystem recovery.

Key activities, included desilting and upgrading 10 dams with geomembrane liners, silt traps, fencing, and solar-powered pumps; constructing five berkads, 13.5 check dams, and 12 water catchments; rehabilitating 196 km of feeder roads; and installing five elevated 50 m³ tanks. Community Water Management Committees were formed and trained to ensure programme ownership and sustainability. Complementary ecosystem restoration covered 10 hectares of rangeland, including 24 hectares (ha) of soil bunds and 13 check dams, supporting regeneration, land productivity, and fodder availability for pastoral and agro-pastoral households.

Outcome data highlight strong programme impact: 75 percent of participant households and 65 percent of non-participants reported direct benefits from constructed or rehabilitated assets, while 73 percent of the wider community reported environmental gains attributable to FFA investments.

The FFT programme strengthened resilience by equipping people, particularly youth and women, with vocational skills in tailoring, handicrafts, and beauty services. Additional initiatives supported households with home gardens, poultry farming, fishing equipment, solar-powered freezers, and training. Outcome monitoring indicates that 56 percent of participants reported starting income-generation activities, contributing to income diversification and improved food security and self-reliance.

Sahra Hersi, a mother of six from Ayan Bacadweyne IDP settlement in Galkayo, exemplifies this transformation: *"Before this support, I worried daily about feeding my children. Now I provide for them and feel proud. This programme restored my confidence and dignity."* Her story reflects how targeted assistance and skills training empower families to move from dependency to self-reliance, fostering hope and resilience.

Disaster Risk Management and Preparedness

Following the 2024 launch of the World Bank funded "Strengthening and Linking Federal and State Early Warning Systems" project, WFP in partnership with SoDMA^{12} and Federal Member State Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMs), strengthened Somalia's early warning and disaster preparedness. The initiative established functional early warning systems and multi-level Disaster Management Committees, enhancing coordination, accountability, and building resilient pathways for anticipatory, risk-informed disaster management nationwide.

Deployment of Somalia's first integrated, cloud-based risk information platform as a state-of-the-art tool significantly elevated national capacity for climate risk monitoring, preparedness, and anticipatory action. Supported by targeted capacity strengthening and integration with the DesInventar global database, advanced risk analytics were institutionalized, while WFP, SoDMA, and state MoHADMs^{9} embedded multi-tier Disaster Management Coordination Committees within regulatory frameworks and operational plans.

Early warning and preparedness systems were operationalized in targeted high-risk villages, embedding a people-centric approach that prioritized meaningful community engagement and inclusive participation. Through tailored awareness initiatives, capacity strengthening, and strengthened communication mechanisms, local actors were empowered to translate early warning information into anticipatory action. This approach reinforced community ownership, enhanced drought preparedness, and supported evidence-based advocacy and timely decision-making through PRISM-based drought analysis.

Shock responsive social protection (SRSP)

WFP strengthened Somalia's SRSP system by enabling the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to deliver emergency cash transfers of USD 360 per household to 600,000 people, disbursing USD 46 million during the early stage of drought. This transparent, efficient, government-led, scalable response mechanism further strengthened national Social Protection system and catalyzed USD 17 million in additional bilateral funding - marking a significant shift toward government-led crisis response.

Outcome monitoring results show that 75 percent of assisted households achieved acceptable food consumption, the mean Reduced Coping Strategy Index declined across targeted groups, and strong digital inclusion, with 61 percent using digital financial services and 94 percent reporting confidence in managing their digital accounts.

For the first time, MoLSA and SoDMA formalized their collaboration through joint agreements, marking an important milestone in building a unified national shock-response system. Building on this progress, WFP strengthened institutional capacities of the Federal Government and Federal Member States. Guided by SRSP assessments and technical consultations, the agencies established shared processes for shock-responsive social protection, including operating procedures and formal agreements that define inter-agency and cross ministerial roles for activation. These frameworks now form Somalia's national SRSP activation protocols advancing the Government's vision for a predictable, coordinated, and nationally owned shock-response mechanism.

Nutrition

WFP delivered integrated malnutrition management and prevention services to reduce mortality risk from acute malnutrition, assisting slightly above 366,000 children under five and 74,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) with essential treatment, while 179,000 children under two and 84,000 PBWGs benefited from preventive services. Outcome monitoring shows that 43 percent of women met Minimum Dietary Diversity, consuming at least five high-quality food groups, (an improvement from previous years), 18 percent of children aged 6-23 months met the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), and programme adherence across nutrition sites reached 93 percent. While further improvement is still required, the positive changes highlights importance of continuing a strong SBCC^[10] and prevention component across all programmes.

To strengthen national systems, WFP supported the Federal Ministry of Health in updating Somalia's Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guideline in line with 2023 WHO Guidelines. This milestone positions Somalia to implement a context-specific IMAM protocol, improving quality and consistency in managing acute malnutrition according to the latest global standards.

In partnership with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat, WFP led the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study—an evidence-based assessment of affordability, availability, and access to nutritious foods in Somalia. Preliminary results show over 62 percent of households cannot afford a healthy diet, while 17 percent cannot afford even a basic energy-only diet. Dietary quality remains poor nationwide—three quarters of energy comes from starchy staples, oil, and sugar, with little variation between wealth and population groups. Findings will inform Somalia's Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy (2025-2030) and guide the design of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. Through advanced modelling, the study is also assessing the cost and impact of complementary interventions, including resilience activities, food fortification, school meals, and social protection, to target vulnerable households.

WFP expanded direct nutrition service delivery in Somaliland and Puntland, marking a significant step toward integrating nutrition services into public health facilities. Collaboration with state health ministries and use of transition roadmaps—strengthened integration between health and nutrition sectors-enabling more coordinated service delivery and greater efficiency. Increased government ownership further improved reporting timeliness and programme responsiveness.

Gender considerations were fully embedded across SO1, reflected in a Gender Age Marker Code 3, ensuring inclusive access for people.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 1: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected people	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.



Enrolled **300,000** people into the long-term **national safety net** through **the Government's delivery system**.



120,000 children (**48 percent girls**) received **nutritious hot meals every day**.



57,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) received **nutrition support** under the Joint Resilience Programme.

WFP's Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2) directly supports SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by building human capital and resilience in Somalia through targeted social protection, education and nutrition. Despite receiving 87 percent of the required annual funding, activity 2 enabled continued progress in these areas. However, Home-Grown School Meals faced significant funding constraints: despite a 38 percent increase in caseload from 2024, funding constraints meant WFP could reach only 60 percent of its annual target. Misalignment between funding cycles and the school calendar also affected the consistency of meal provision throughout the academic year. Activity 3 secured 83 percent of annual needs and enabled the delivery of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) supplementation and prevention support to children under five and Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBWGs).

Safety Net for Human Capital Project (locally known as Baxnaano)

WFP deepened its support to the Government's transition toward nationally led delivery of Baxnaano, Somalia's flagship long-term social protection programme. Building on the 2024 handover, WFP supported federal and state authorities to prepare for the next three-year phase of the national programme. A major milestone was the enrolment of 50,000 households—approximately 300,000 people—into the long-term national safety net, marking the first time these households will receive predictable, multi-year transfers directly through government systems. This achievement represents a significant step toward national ownership, system readiness and long-term stability.

WFP strengthened institutional capacity by generating evidence and providing targeted training. Studies on digital and financial inclusion, conflict, and gender sensitivity led to delivery model improvements, enhancing access for women and reducing exclusion risks. In collaboration with the Cash Working Group and CALP^[11], WFP trained government staff from both Federal government state (FGS) and Federal member states (FMS) on cash assistance, accountability, and nutrition-sensitive social protection - reinforcing MOLSA's^[12] operational standards and readiness for expanded direct service delivery in the next programme phase.

Following a 2024 diagnostic study, WFP also initiated technical support in Somaliland to launch its social protection system through core delivery systems and programme design which covers interconnected cycles of Cash based design, delivery and assurance elements. This milestone strengthens social protection capacity across Somalia and reinforces the recognition of WFP's long-standing expertise in social protection system strengthening.

Somalia's progress in building an integrated, nationally owned social protection system earned global recognition in 2025. The national programme was showcased at a High-Level Panel on Social Protection and featured at the World Summit for Social Development as a model for fragile contexts. During the summit, Deputy Prime Minister H.E. Salah Jama stated, "Across nations facing fragility, social protection gives people the strength to rebuild." WFP supported government engagement in these platforms, reinforcing its strategic role.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue as a central partner in the rollout of BOOST-YOU (2025-2029), the next phase of Somalia's national programme combining conditional and unconditional transfers linked to health, nutrition, education, and youth employment. The initiative supports 2025-2029 National Transformation Plan and marks Somalia's shift from reliance on humanitarian assistance to a government-led, adaptive social protection system.

Home-Grown School Meals Programme

With over 60 percent of the 3.3 million school-aged children out of school, Somalia faces persistent educational barriers. WFP's Home-Grown School Meals Programme remains a critical safety net and driver of human capital development, improving enrolment, retention, nutrition, and learning outcomes. WFP and the Federal Ministry of Education, along with state ministries, provided daily meals to over 120,000 children (48 percent girls) across 443

schools in Jubaland, Southwest, Banadir, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Puntland. Meals incorporated fresh fruits, vegetables, and weekly animal-source protein, helping address micronutrient deficiencies and supporting cognitive development.

Where school meals were provided, schools reported a 99 percent retention rate and a 78 percent graduation rate, demonstrating the programme's transformative impact, which extends beyond education and nutrition. A WFP-IDS⁽¹³⁾ study conducted in Galkayo shows school meals strengthen peace and social cohesion-by protecting children from violence, recruitment into armed groups and child labour and bringing together students from diverse backgrounds, including displaced communities, which fosters unity, equity, and meaningful social bonds while offering children a sense of safety and normalcy. The experience of students like Farhio, 12-year-old in Puntland, underscores this impact: "Before, I often missed classes because of hunger. Now I haven't missed a single class and last year I became the second-best student in my class."

WFP contributed to strengthening the local economy by linking schools with Small-holder farmer cooperatives and WFP contracted retailers, injecting USD 11 million into the local market through purchases made by schools from 27 small-holder farmer cooperatives and 223 retailers. As a result, 92 percent of participating farmers accessed new markets, and 84 percent reported increased profits. WFP further supported farmers with improved inputs and training in good agricultural practices to boost productivity. Under the Joint Resilience Programme (JRP), WFP constructed 22 integrated kitchens, storerooms, and dining shelters in Puntland and Galmudug, strengthening meal quality and creating community infrastructure.

Recognizing schools as entry points for community development, WFP trained 257 community education committee members (47 percent female), including cooks and administrators, on healthy diets, inclusive education, environmental stewardship, and gender transformation. School gardens in 12 pilot schools promoted community engagement, providing an interactive learning platform to promote growing and consuming fresh fruits and vegetables.

To reinforce national ownership, WFP strengthened the Government's capacity and policy frameworks for school meals, training 42 government officials in planning, implementation, and monitoring. The Government endorsed a National School Meals Policy and integrated school meals into the National Transformation Plan, enhancing coordination and accountability. This has led to improved programme quality, implementation and reporting and lays foundation to Government and community ownership for future transitioning. WFP also introduced School Connect, a digital platform providing real-time data on attendance, food stocks, and meal consumption. Piloted in 121 schools, the platform will expand to 300 schools in 2026, improving transparency and empowering local decision-making.

WFP supported the Government's engagement in key advocacy and global exchange platforms, including the Global School Meals Coalition. Through WFP's facilitation, Somalia participated in the Coalition's second Ministerial Summit in Brazil, where the Minister of Education reaffirmed the country's commitment to expanding school meals. Building on this progress, the Government renewed its commitments to the Coalition, including establishing a national school meals budget line and working toward universal coverage by 2032.

Nutrition

Through the Joint Resilience Programme (JRP), jointly implemented by WFP and UNICEF, funded by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the German Development Bank (KfW), WFP supported integrated nutrition and livelihoods interventions that strengthen community resilience and access to essential services. Together, these initiatives leverage investments to promote resilience and reduce vulnerability among Somali communities.

WFP delivered Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme, distributing specialized nutritious foods to 18,000 children under two years old (52 percent girls) and 11,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and Girls (PBWGs) across supported facilities in targeted regions. Alongside the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) provided malnutrition treatment services to 23,000 children under five (54 percent girls) and 5,000 PBWGs in the target districts, helping safeguard their health during the most critical stages of early childhood.

Outcome monitoring shows that 45 percent of women achieved Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD), indicating that women of reproductive age consumed at least five high-quality food groups. This reflects an improvement from 10 percent in 2024. Additionally, 7 percent of children aged 6-23 months met the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), achieving 82 percent of the annual target. This represents notable progress compared to last year's score of 3.8 percent.

WFP provided fresh food vouchers to 2,600 PBWGs and children under two, improving access to fresh fruits, vegetables, and animal-source foods from local markets. Assistance was linked to regular attendance at MCHN services, including antenatal and postnatal care, immunization, and micronutrient supplementation. Complementary gender-sensitive social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) sessions promoted better Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, diet diversity, and hygiene, contributing to healthier nutrition behaviours and improved well-being for women and children.

Gender considerations were fully integrated across all SO2 activities, reflected in a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Notably, 100 percent of Baxnaano cash recipients were women, helping to strengthen their economic role and influence within households.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.



22,000 smallholder farmers benefitted from **capacity strengthening training**, ultimately producing, **45,000 metric tons** through aggregation systems.



Launched the first National Anticipatory Action Roadmap and Framework in Somalia.



Built/rehabilitated climate adaptive productive infrastructure-**supported environmental restoration** by constructing gabions, half-moons and soil bands.

Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) advances anticipatory action and food-systems strengthening to enable national institutions, the private sector, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure communities to benefit from climate-smart, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems. This contributes to long-term food security, improved nutrition, and enhanced household resilience for vulnerable populations across Somalia.

SO3 was funded at 81 percent of the needs-based plan, with 86 percent of resources carried over from 2024. This enabled WFP to reach 22,000 smallholder farmers and support 40 farmer cooperatives, strengthening their ability to maintain productive and climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods amid ongoing climatic and economic pressures. Overall reach decreased by 30 percent compared to 2024, largely due to the conclusion of a major multi-year resilience initiative and reduced funding availability.

Smallholder Agriculture and Market Support and Post-Harvest Loss Reduction

Smallholder farmers produced nearly 6,000 mt of grain through WFP-supported aggregation systems. Agricultural productivity gains were driven by training for 22,000 smallholder farmers (9,000 of whom were women) in good agricultural practices, post-harvest management, sustainable agriculture, pesticide use, and pest control; access to high-quality agricultural inputs—including improved seed varieties, fertilizers, and mechanization equipment such as tractors, threshers, and vegetable crates—further reinforced gains.

Follow-up surveys from KOICA and GAFSP^[14] projects showed reduced post-harvest storage losses, with maize and sorghum declining from the 20 percent baseline to around 16-17 percent, resulting in an overall 10 percent reduction in cereal losses. WFP further strengthened household resilience by providing enhanced livelihood skills training to 413 individuals, enabling diversification of income sources and greater household self-sufficiency. Additionally, households reported to be more resilient to climate challenges compared to the baseline. The households reporting high resilience increased by 9 percentage points, while those with medium resilience grew by 18 percentage points. At the same time, households with low resilience dropped significantly—from 73 percent at baseline to 47 percent at follow-up, a decrease of 26 percentage points.

Financial Inclusion and Community-Based Mechanisms

Evidence generation informed programming decisions through resilience assessments and a national financial inclusion analysis revealing that only 17 percent of Somalia's population have financial literacy skills, with mobile money serving as the most accessible financial service; this highlighted persistent barriers such as limited financial literacy, high service costs, and mistrust of formal institutions. As a result, WFP prioritised community-based informal mechanisms such as Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), establishing 93 groups that collectively saved USD 70,000 and provided households with access to micro-loans for essential expenditures in health, education, and agricultural production. To ensure sustainability, these VSLAs integrated financial literacy training, promoted climate-smart agricultural investments, and encouraged reinvestment of savings into income-generating activities. This approach not only strengthened household resilience but also fostered local ownership, reduced dependency on external aid, and contributed to long-term economic empowerment.

Livelihood Support

WFP worked closely with communities to build and rehabilitate climate-adaptive productive infrastructure, including boreholes, shallow wells, irrigation canals, greenhouses, and solarized water systems, using community-based participatory approaches and food and cash transfers; Water Management Committees were trained to maintain

infrastructure, mitigate resource-based conflict, and ensure sustainability. Over 50 percent of targeted households benefited from climate-adaptive agricultural assets, contributing to stronger drought resilience as reflected by a climate resilience capacity score of 10 percent as reported in a follow up survey.

Through Food Assistance Assets (FFA), WFP also supported environmental restoration by constructing gabions, half-moons, and soil bunds to reduce erosion and improve soil moisture retention. To diversify household livelihood options in Galmudug and Puntland, WFP delivered vocational skills training to more than 10,000 individuals—particularly youth and urban-adjacent households—in carpentry, sewing, and mobile-phone repair; evaluation reports indicate that trained individuals increased their incomes by at least 89 percent through part-time self-employment.

Under the FFT, WFP supported over 5,800 people with training and distributed 27 mt of food assistance using 2024 carryover resources. Outcome monitoring shows that the emergency livelihood-based coping strategies rose from 23 percent in 2024 to 44 percent in 2025, signalling increased food security stress, particularly among female-headed households, and reinforcing the need for sustained livelihood support.

Anticipatory Action and Disaster Risk Management

Under anticipatory action (AA), WFP and government partners advanced Somalia's national systems for proactive Disaster Risk management. State-level Technical Working Groups (TWGs) were established in Jubaland and Galmudug to improve coordination and preparedness, while Somaliland formed a dedicated AA TWG and convened a multi-stakeholder Dialogue Platform. At the national level, Somalia hosted its first Anticipatory Action Dialogue Platform in December, aligning technical standards, strengthening policy coherence, and coordinating resource mobilization across federal, state, and partner institutions.

A major milestone was the launch of the first National Anticipatory Action Roadmap and Framework in Somalia—developed by SoDMA^{15} with support from WFP, FAO, IFRC, DRC, and ICPAC^[16]. This initiative marked a shift toward institutionalizing anticipatory action by embedding proactive early warning to early action mechanisms into national systems and aligning partners behind a unified resilience vision.

Technical capacities were enhanced through collaborative model development Riverine Flood Model recalibration with SoDMA and ICPAC improved forecast accuracy and enabled earlier preparedness for flood-prone areas; Flash Flood Model development with SoDMA, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR), and National Disaster Management and National Disaster Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) strengthened early detection of rapid-onset hazards in urban and semi-urban zones; and Drought Model advancement with SoDMA and NADFOR improved Somalia's ability to anticipate and mitigate prolonged dry spells. These models were complemented by capacity-building initiatives, including technical training, scenario planning, and digital-tool deployment for institutions such as SoDMA, MoEWR, and NADFOR, reinforcing national ownership and long-term sustainability.

Early warning information dissemination was conducted during the Awdal drought in mid-2025, following an official declaration by Somaliland authorities; early warning messages reached 193,000 people, enabling households to take protective actions and reducing humanitarian impact, demonstrating a clear transition toward proactive and risk-informed crisis management. In parallel, Anticipatory action was strengthened through alignment with sovereign risk financing, including the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica mechanism and a complementary catastrophe layer, linking forecast-based triggers to pre-arranged financing. Anchored in Somalia's National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy led by the Ministry of Finance, this layered framework integrates contingency reserves, forecast-based financing and sovereign risk transfer, enhancing fiscal resilience and enabling timely, trigger-driven responses.

Government Partnerships and Policy Achievements

WFP also strengthened institutional country capacity by working closely with key ministries to ensure that policies were government-owned, aligned with national priorities, and effectively disseminated across federal and state levels. With the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, WFP supported the development and nationwide dissemination of Somalia's first National Agriculture Extension Policy. With the Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy, WFP advanced policies to increase fish consumption—a critical nutrition opportunity, considering Somalia's abundant marine resources. WFP supported the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry, and Rangelands for the development of Somalia's first climate-smart livestock production manual, which is now implemented countrywide through extension systems. WFP also supported MoLSA^{17} and FAO to advance Somalia's National Food Systems Pathway, promoting youth economic inclusion, and climate-adaptive, nutrition-sensitive social protection programming.

Gender and inclusion remained central to SO3, reflected by a Gender and Age Marker score of 4; women, men, and youth participated equitably across activities, with tailored support mechanisms and responsive monitoring ensuring that interventions addressed diverse needs and strengthened inclusive resilience across communities.

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.



Supported the development and implementation of **three key national policies**.



Supported the development of **four institutional frameworks** that significantly **strengthened Somalia's anticipatory capacity and sectoral operations**.



Assisted in the development of **three key government strategies**- enhanced Somalia's capacity for **medium- and long-term institutional planning**.

Somalia continues to face significant development challenges, including limited infrastructure, weak policy implementation, climate shocks, and protracted conflict. In response, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) included capacity strengthening through Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4). In 2025, national institutions and government agencies benefited from enhanced capacities, policies, and systems to deliver sustainable food and nutrition outcomes, achieved through policy formulation, systems development, and human resource strengthening.

SO4 was fully funded (100) percent primarily through resources carried over from 2024. WFP ensured that capacity strengthening interventions were integrated across other Strategic Outcomes, enabling complementary support to address critical gaps and holistically strengthen capacities of federal and state institutions in line with the National Transformation Plan (NTP).

Support on National Transformation Plan 2025-2029

The 2025-2029 NTP sets ambitious targets in various sectors with the aim of fostering private sector development to drive economic growth, with support from the public sector. Liaising with the Ministry of Planning, Innovation and Economic Development (MoPIED), WFP actively engaged in the development of the 2025-2029 NTP across human capital development (HCD) and Food Systems. Those included capacity strengthening support on sustainable economic transformation, social and human capital transformation, as well as on environment, climate and resilience. WFP supported the Government of Somalia to strengthen disaster risk reduction pillars to guide preparedness and response planning. WFP also contributed to the formulation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2026-2030 which represents the collective response of the United Nations in Somalia, with four strategic priorities that are closely aligned with the 2025-2029 NTP pillars and Somalia's international long-term development commitments.

Development and Endorsement of National Policies

By supporting the development and implementation of three key national policies, WFP significantly strengthened Somalia's institutional capacity to manage disaster risks, sustain school meals programmes, and will further contribute, improve and strengthen the efficient accountable and coordinated port management systems, supporting economic stability and enhancing Somalia's capacity for trade and logistics. The updated National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy enhanced national preparedness and coordination mechanisms, ensuring alignment with the 2025-2029 National Transformation Plan and improving the country's ability to anticipate and respond to emerging risks. The endorsement of the National School Meals Policy provided a robust policy foundation for nationally led programmes, reinforcing government ownership and creating a pathway for sustainable school meals initiatives that improve education and nutrition outcomes.

In early 2025, the Ministry of Education finalized the national school meals policy, and home-grown school feeding is cited as key result in the NTP, central to the Government's objectives of enhancing high-quality education and human capital development. In addition, WFP's technical assistance to the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport (MPMT) in developing a national policy for port operations improved institutional oversight, clarified roles and responsibilities, and strengthened the regulatory environment governing port operations. This policy reform contributed to more efficient, accountable, and coordinated port management systems, supporting economic stability and enhancing Somalia's capacity for trade and logistics.

Operational Frameworks Developed

WFP supported the development of four institutional frameworks that significantly strengthened Somalia's anticipatory capacity, accountability, and sectoral operations—collectively enhancing the ability of national institutions to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to shocks while embedding stronger accountability mechanisms and sectoral governance. The frameworks represent a sustainable shift toward government-led crisis management, aligned with donor priorities on resilience, transparency, and climate adaptation. In partnership with SoDMA, WFP facilitated the establishment of a national Anticipatory Action (AA) framework, which introduced a structured approach for early, risk-informed decision-making, enabling government institutions to act proactively before crisis escalate. This effort was complemented by the development of a Multi-Hazard National Anticipatory Framework, which enhanced the government's ability to address multiple overlapping risks through integrated planning and coordination. Together, these frameworks improved Somalia's institutional readiness to manage shocks, strengthened decision-making processes, and reinforced resilience at both national and sub-national levels.

To improve transparency and accountability, WFP continued to support SoDMA in developing an aid diversion risk management framework, which strengthened institutional systems for fiduciary risk mitigation and enhanced mechanisms to prevent misuse of resources. This framework improved government capacity to safeguard humanitarian assistance, reinforcing trust and accountability in aid delivery. Furthermore, at the sub-national level, WFP facilitated the development and review of operational policies and guidelines for the Puntland Water Development Agency. These improvements enhanced institutional governance, standardization, and effectiveness in water sector service delivery, ensuring more reliable and equitable access to water resources for communities.

Strengthening Government Strategies and Institutional Capacity

WFP supported the development of three key government strategies that enhanced Somalia's capacity for medium- and long-term institutional planning and coordination. In Puntland, WFP provided technical support to develop the five-year strategic plan for the Ministry of Environment, Rural and Climate Change (MoERCC), offering a clear roadmap for institutional development. The plan enables the ministry to prioritize programmes, sequence interventions, and engage partners more effectively strengthening its ability to deliver results aligned with its mandate and improving governance in the environment and climate sectors.

WFP also continued to support Government-led systems in social protection and school meals, including the nationally owned shock-responsive social protection programme, Baxnaano. In addition, WFP supported the development of the Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) Response Communication and Citizen Engagement Strategy, which strengthened government capacity for clear, coordinated communication during shocks. The strategy enhances institutional readiness by improving the management of public information, building trust with communities, and supporting transparent and efficient delivery of shock-responsive assistance.

The Ministry of Planning, Innovation and Economic Development continued to play a pivotal role in strengthening national capacities through the implementation and oversight of the joint resilience programme with UNICEF and WFP^[20], focusing on a holistic, integrated approach to resilience-building. The programme, targeting school-aged children, internally displaced children, vulnerable adolescents, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in Galmudug and Puntland, was designed not only to address immediate needs but also to embed sustainable capacity within government systems.

Cross-sectoral collaboration and integrating interventions across food security, health, nutrition, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), enabled government institutions to coordinate and deliver high-quality services more effectively. A core component was developing institutional frameworks and workforce skills, strengthening local ownership and operational capacity to scale and sustain these services beyond the programme's duration.

In 2025, three critical government systems and operational tools were strengthened to advance preparedness, coordination, and evidence-based decision-making. The adoption of early warning and early action tools enabled institutions to translate risk analysis into timely, coordinated responses, reducing the impact of shocks and improving resilience. Knowledge management systems were enhanced, fostering institutional learning, better data utilization, and improved information sharing across sectors. In the health and nutrition sector, the implementation of 2023 WHO child wasting guidelines, aligned with national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) protocols, harmonized service delivery with global standards, ensuring consistency and quality in nutrition interventions nationwide.

Forthcoming 2026-2030 Country Strategic Plan (CSP)

WFP's focus will be on supporting government leadership, building national capacity, and delivering targeted technical assistance to enable the transition of programmes to national and subnational institutions. This strategy emphasizes flexibility, responsiveness to local needs, and localization—aligned with the Grand Bargain and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus—by strengthening local partners and civil society, and ensuring delivery of principled, high-quality programmes that foster national ownership.

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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



UNHAS transported **7,103 passengers** per month and transported **233** metric tons of cargo and executed **2,300** flights.



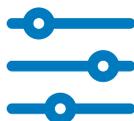
UNHAS conducted **19 charter flights**, including **four medical evacuations**.



UNHAS **advanced national ownership** by training **Somali Civil Aviation Authority staff**-donating very high frequency air-band radios for remote airstrips.



The Logistics Cluster transported **981 metric tons** (2,336 m³) of humanitarian cargo by air, road, and sea for **19** organizations.



The Logistics Cluster produced **37 critical information products** consolidating logistics updates and operational context.



On-demand services transported **246 metric tons of cargo** on behalf of **four** organizations and rented **3,944m²** of storage space to one UN partner

Strategic Outcome (SO) 5 positions WFP as a central facilitator of humanitarian efforts in Somalia, enabling the humanitarian community to reach vulnerable populations and meet urgent needs. Aligned with SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, WFP leveraged its operational footprint to support humanitarian operations through air transport (Activity 6), mandated logistics via the Logistics Cluster (Activity 7), tailored bilateral services (Activity 8), and emergency telecommunications (Activity 9, not implemented due to funding constraints). The Logistics Cluster was funded at 98 percent and on-demand services at a 100 percent.

UNHAS Somalia continued to serve as a critical lifeline for humanitarian actors, providing uninterrupted air transport despite significant funding constraints. UNHAS transported 7103 passengers, an average of 744 per month and transported 233 mt of cargo and executed 2,300 flights for year of 2025, enabling partners to access remote and high risks areas alongside 19 charter flights, including four medical evacuations. Passenger and cargo volumes declined compared to 2024 (1,340 passengers and 131 mt cargo average per month) due to reduced humanitarian funding. Infrastructure upgrades were delayed, and funding shortfalls constrained service levels. Aggressive fundraising and diversification of donors, including development actors remain critical for sustainability.

Of three airstrips identified for rehabilitation in 2024, only one in Luq district, Jubbaland was upgraded due to funding shortfalls. Before rehabilitation, the runway was unsafe, with flooding, loose rocks, and uneven surfaces causing tire bursts and operational risks. UNHAS resurfaced and extended the runway to 1,400 meters, installed drainage systems, and improved slope gradients. These upgrades transformed the airstrip into a reliable facility, significantly improving accessibility and operational efficiency for humanitarian flights. Further, to improve cost efficiency, UNHAS removed the Dornier aircraft in April and the Beechcraft 1900 in October 2025, streamlining resources.

A mid-2025 survey revealed 96 percent partner satisfaction, with 68 percent confirming current destinations met needs, though 29 percent requested expansion to Kismayo, Dhobley, and Afmadow. Based on feedback, UNHAS added 7 new travel destinations at the end of 2025. Additionally, WFP conducted an end-of-year survey to assess both passenger satisfaction and the effectiveness of access provision. The results revealed a consistently high satisfaction rate of 96 percent.

UNHAS advanced national ownership by training Somali Civil Aviation Authority staff and donating very high frequency air-band radios for remote airstrips, enhancing safety and communication. UNHAS upheld international aviation standards through robust safety protocols, including monthly safety bulletins, geofencing of high-risk zones, aerodrome assessments, and continuous training for airfield focal points. These efforts support Somalia's long-term aviation capacity and humanitarian access whilst also safeguarding passengers, crews, and cargo, reinforcing reputation for reliability and safety.

Logistics Cluster

The Logistics Cluster remained a cornerstone of humanitarian access in Somalia, enabling over 40 partners to deliver critical aid to remote areas. Through shared information, joint planning, and common logistics services, the Cluster improved transparency and efficiency. Regular coordination meetings strengthened operational coherence and optimized resource use, ensuring life-saving assistance reached those most in need and humanitarian logistics were streamlined nationwide.

The Cluster transported 981 mt (2,336 m³) of humanitarian cargo by air, road, and sea for 19 organizations, ensuring timely delivery to hard-to-reach areas. Coordination was reinforced through 12 national and 6 sub-national meetings, ICG sessions, and OCHA-led Access Working Group discussions. These platforms enabled rapid responses, resource mobilization, and strengthened collaboration. Through joint problem-solving and transparent information-sharing, the Cluster enhanced adaptability and operational reach, improving humanitarian assistance efficiency across Somalia.

Leveraging dedicated information management capabilities, the Cluster produced 37 critical information products consolidating logistics updates and operational context, providing partners actionable data to optimize resource allocation, anticipate bottlenecks, and plan deliveries effectively. By ensuring robust information flow, the Cluster helped organizations make informed decisions, improving operational efficiency and enabling prompt responses to shifting needs on the ground.

Preparedness and partner capacity were reinforced through targeted engagements, including Cluster Induction training in July 2025 and an Emergency Tabletop Exercise during the Global Logistics Meeting (6-8 October). These events convened 50 participants from 31 humanitarian organizations and two government entities. The engagements strengthened coordination, promoted collective ownership, and enhanced readiness for future shocks—laying the groundwork for sustained, system-wide resilience.

Building on advocacy gains from the 2024 Mandera border reopening, the Cluster maintained access diplomacy in 2025, enabling three critical border points at Mandera, Dhobley, and Liboi. These access improvements facilitated essential humanitarian cargo movement from Kenya into Somalia, ensuring timely, cost-effective delivery to vulnerable communities. By proactively securing cross-border access, the Cluster demonstrated commitment to overcoming logistics barriers, improving continuity and efficiency of humanitarian aid delivery.

The Logistics Cluster has expanded additional Humanitarian Logistics Hubs in Dhobley (600 mt capacity, 462 m²), Beletweyne (369 MT, 400 m²), and Garowe (1,400 MT, 1,200 m²), providing a combined total of 2,062 m² of storage space for the humanitarian community. These hubs are designed to streamline the pre-positioning of essential supplies and serve as central points for cargo transportation across Jubbaland, Hirshabelle, and Puntland States, ensuring timely responses and improved logistical support in areas with limited access.

On-Demand Services (ODS)

On-Demand Services (ODS) emerged as a strategic enabler of humanitarian action in 2025, delivering tailored logistics solutions that strengthened agility, responsiveness, and partner satisfaction. Through ODS, WFP transported 246 mt of cargo on behalf of four organizations and provided storage space rental of 3,944 m² to one UN partner across three strategic locations to support in-country preparations. More than a service line, ODS is aligned with UN80 reforms, positioning WFP as the logistics backbone of the UN system by demonstrating capacity (serving diverse partners at scale), efficiency (driving innovation and resource optimization), and effectiveness (ensuring dependable delivery of life-saving assistance).

Looking ahead, ODS will expand digital solutions, invest in staff skills, and strengthen its role within the UN80 framework. By aligning with reform priorities, WFP is building a future-ready humanitarian logistics system- reinforcing donor confidence, enhancing partner collaboration, and amplifying collective impact across Somalia's humanitarian landscape.

Supply Chain Operations

WFP's proactive corridor management—along the Berbera and Puntland routes, enhanced commodity flows and operational efficiency across Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). Strategic warehousing investments included the construction of a 20,000 mt WFP-owned facility in Berbera, significantly strengthening regional logistics. WFP also achieved cost optimization by consolidating office and warehouse operations, releasing leased commercial warehouses, and reducing fixed costs along the corridor.

Operational agility was strengthened through digital transformation and supply chain reforms, reducing Logistics costs by USD 1.5 million. Streamlined tendering, enhanced vendor engagement, and transition into insurance-based bonds attracted stronger suppliers, while consolidated warehouse operations boosted efficiency. These measures positioned WFP Somalia as a leader in supply chain excellence, ensuring sustained humanitarian impact.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender Inequalities and Implications for Food and Nutrition Security in Somalia

Somalia continues to face profound gender inequalities with significant repercussions for food security and nutrition. The country ranks among the lowest globally on the Gender Inequality Index (GII: 0.776)^[18], reflecting systemic exclusion of women from economic, political, social and educational spheres. Female labour force participation remains low at 21 percent compared to 47 percent for men^[19], while women's adult literacy lags at 44 percent versus 65 percent for men. These disparities compound nutritional vulnerabilities, particularly for women and girls who face time poverty, limited access to resources, services and socio-economic opportunities, and exposure to gender-based violence factors linked to unequal food distribution and malnutrition in households and communities.

In response to these challenges, WFP Somalia has adopted a strategic approach anchored in Gender Transformative Programming (GTP) and formed GTP community of practice, which seeks to move beyond gender mainstreaming to address the root causes of inequality. This approach combines the integration of gender considerations across all stages of the programme cycle with dedicated actions aimed at shifting harmful norms and power dynamics. Gender and Protection risk assessments and analyses are systematically carried out to inform GBV risk mitigation, uphold Do No harm, and ensure inclusion.

Gender-Responsive Disaster Risk Management

WFP facilitated a Gender-Responsive Disaster Risk Management Training to integrate gender considerations into Climate Disaster Risk Finance Instruments (CDRFI). The training engaged government institutions, UN agencies, NGOs, and civil society actors involved in disaster risk management and climate policy processes. Sessions strengthened institutional capacity to apply gender-responsive approaches in risk analysis, contingency planning, and insurance mechanisms. Stakeholders deepened understanding of how gender dynamics influence vulnerability and access to services and jointly identified socio-cultural barriers affecting women, girls, and marginalized groups; insights will inform a gender-responsive macro-insurance operational plan. The training enhanced national and local institutions' ability to design equitable, context-sensitive disaster risk interventions aligned with Somalia's inclusive climate resilience priorities.

Women's Empowerment

The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) study found empowerment in agriculture is low for both women and men in Somalia, with only 24 percent of women and 25 percent of men classified as empowered, and a moderate WEAI score of 0.695. While gender parity appears high, this reflects equally low empowerment for both genders. Analysis revealed women's roles are limited to low-value crops and household needs, while men control high-value assets and major decisions.

The WEAI study also reported that women are disadvantaged in resource ownership, inheritance, and credit access, face barriers to leadership and public speaking, and bear heavier workloads due to domestic responsibilities. Cultural, religious, and social norms, along with limited education, training, and financial resources, further restrict women's participation and autonomy in agriculture. These findings were incorporated into WFP's Gender-Smart Toolkit to ensure programme interventions are responsive to these realities. As part of these efforts, WFP is prioritizing support to women smallholder farmers through capacity strengthening, provision of productive inputs and techniques, financial literacy and preferred access to financing opportunities, as part of dedicated efforts across its Climate-smart Food Systems and Early Recovery programmes. Moreover, through advocacy and community engagement, WFP worked to challenge discriminatory norms and promote joint decision-making.

Advancing Gender Equality Through Empowerment, Participation and Financial Inclusion

WFP advanced gender equality across multiple programme areas. In livelihoods, WFP supported cooperative members with training in best agricultural practices and provision of essential farm inputs such as seeds and tools. Beyond the immediate increase in productive capacity, these investments have contributed to long-term gains, including improved access to markets, strengthened household food security, and enhanced confidence and leadership among women within their cooperatives.

Additionally, women cooperative members are taking on more prominent roles in managing assets, planning production cycles, and supporting community-level resilience initiatives. These indicate that WFP's livelihoods support is not only meeting short-term needs but also driving sustained gender-transformative change, strengthening women's economic empowerment and contributing to more resilient and inclusive local food systems.

WFP strengthened women's economic and governance participation by establishing 250 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), enabling 236 women to build savings, access credit, and develop leadership skills. At the same time, WFP facilitated the inclusion of 95 women in village committees across Awdal, Sahil, and Togdher regions in Somaliland, raising female representation to 14 percent of 665 committees—a pivotal step toward inclusive decision-making and advancing gender equality and more inclusive representation in community structures. Strengthening women's participation in community-based committees and their meaningful contribution to decision-making represent important efforts not only towards women's empowerment but also more inclusive representation of communities, enhanced accountability and protection risk mitigation. "Joining the VSLA gave me confidence I never had before. I can save, borrow when needed, and even help others in my community. For the first time, I feel in control of my future." - VSLA Member, Frahia from Awdal.

Strengthening Gender-Sensitive Nutrition Outcomes

In nutrition, WFP implemented gender-sensitive Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) sessions—engaging women, men, and community health workers to strengthen shared responsibility for childcare, breastfeeding, and household nutrition. As a result of these sessions, participating households reported improved understanding of recommended infant and young child feeding practices, greater male involvement in supporting breastfeeding and nutrition decisions, and more collaborative approaches to managing childcare and nutrition tasks. Community health workers noted increased confidence in promoting gender-inclusive nutrition practices, contributing to more supportive environments for women and improved uptake of key nutrition behaviours within targeted communities.

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 continues to face a complex humanitarian landscape marked by conflict, climate shocks, and socio-economic fragility. These overlapping crises have deepened vulnerabilities across the country, particularly among displaced populations and marginalized groups. Prolonged recurrent climate hazards such as droughts and floods and insecurity have eroded coping mechanisms, triggered large-scale displacement, and heightened exposure to protection risks, including child marriage, child labour, school dropout, recruitment into armed groups, intimate partner violence, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse, among the most common and concerning risks.

Despite ongoing humanitarian efforts, structural inequalities persist. Limited access to basic services, inadequate infrastructure, and constrained livelihood opportunities exacerbate risks of exploitation, neglect, and abuse. Competition over scarce resources and insecurity in contested areas further fuel tensions, disproportionately impacting those already disadvantaged, including women, children, persons with disabilities, and minority clans.

Accountability to affected people remains weak across several dimensions of the nation-wide humanitarian response. Communities often feel unheard, have limited understanding of critical aspects of humanitarian programmes and limited influence over aid decisions, and desire greater involvement and leadership opportunities. In response, WFP strengthened inclusive and locally led programming by ensuring the meaningful participation of women, men, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups in targeting and full registration processes, using local-language key messages and community sensitization to support safe, informed decision-making in assistance. WFP advanced financial inclusion through support to community-based savings groups (VSLAs), provision of financial-literacy training linking women to safe use of CBT and savings practices. Localization was reinforced by working through community structures and farmer cooperatives to integrate gender and protection into decision-making process.

Protection Mainstreaming

WFP continued deliberate efforts to integrate protection principles, Accountability to Affected People (AAP) commitments, and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) safeguards across all operations to ensure safe, dignified, and equitable access to food and nutrition assistance. These efforts included identifying and mitigating protection risks, applying vulnerability-based targeting to reach marginalized groups, disseminating safeguarding messages, and maintaining confidential and diversified accountability and reporting channels across implementation areas.

Accessibility audits were conducted to identify and address barriers for persons with disabilities, guided by WFP's Disability Inclusion Action Plan for 2024-2025. Community-based committees and nutrition workers were also reached by these initiatives. A comprehensive PSEA capacity assessment was completed for 31 NGO cooperating partners, with capacity strengthening plans to be rolled out in 2026 to strengthen safeguarding measures. In addition, WFP Somalia piloted a tailored PSEA surge-preparedness module designed to equip personnel deployed to high-risk or emergency contexts with strengthened capacity to identify SEA risks and apply practical mitigation measures.

WFP also contributed to the development and rollout of WFP's Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Risk Mapping and Mitigation Package, a corporate initiative supporting clusters to systematically identify and reduce SEA risks in humanitarian operations. Moreover, WFP's active participation in the Sexual Offences Bill working group further reinforced its commitment to advancing legal frameworks that protect women and girls from violence.

WFP actively engaged in inter-agency coordination platforms, including the Protection Cluster, and the Humanitarian Country Team's Centrality of Protection Implementation Support Group. Through these forums, WFP contributed to joint analyses, advocacy for safe humanitarian access, and the development of a Community Engagement Strategy and aggregated Community Feedback Mechanism model.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

In 2025, WFP implemented its Community Engagement for Accountability to Affected People (AAP) Action Plan as a core element of the broader prioritization strategy, ensuring clear, timely, and transparent communication with communities about reduced resources and the discontinuation of assistance in multiple locations. The plan

strengthened staff and partner capacity to engage communities effectively during operational adjustments, guaranteeing that programme changes were conveyed in an accessible and consistent manner.

WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) remained pivotal, enabling affected populations to seek clarifications, raise concerns, and request support. Through its reliable and functional CFM, ensuring that communities could access timely information, provide feedback, and hold WFP accountable for delivering assistance safely and equitably. WFP's functional call centre operated toll-free hotline numbers, complemented by community visits which disseminated information on entitlements, targeting criteria, and reporting protocols. Awareness campaigns reached hard-to-reach areas, IDP settlements, and host communities, including text messages and interactive voice responses (IVRs) on fraud prevention and PSEA.

The number of calls to the CFM grew from 92,000 in 2024 to 132,000 in 2025, driven by expanded sensitization and distribution of CFM materials as well as by the reduction in humanitarian assistance, which led more affected populations to seek information, feedback, and support through the CFM. Majority of the cases were residual-representing 84 percent and medium risk cases represented 15 percent whilst low risk constitutes 0.2 percent, and high-risk cases represented 0.1 percent. 99 percent of cases were resolved within established timeframes, reflecting WFP's commitment to responsiveness and transparency. CFM analytics were embedded in programme oversight and partner management processes, supporting evidence-based adjustments and enhanced accountability.

Community engagement (CE) efforts significantly enhanced awareness and participation. WFP strengthened CE and accountability through regular consultations with communities and community-based structures, provision of accessible information about key programmatic aspects and safeguards, management of community feedback mechanisms. Outcome data shows that 95 percent of respondents reported no barriers in accessing WFP services, and 99 percent felt they were treated with respect. Access to information also improved across programme activities.

Systematic capture and tracking of all cases are done through an integrated Suite-CRM platform which ensured end-to-end oversight, data integrity, and institutional accountability from receipt to closure. Standardized protocols enabled consistent handling across channels, while prioritisation of timely resolution strengthened responsiveness to affected populations. Clear referral and escalation arrangements ensured that complex and sensitive issues, including PSEA and fraud-related complaints, were managed in line with confidentiality, safeguarding, and accountability standards, reinforcing organisational credibility and trust. CFM analytics were embedded in programme oversight and partner management processes, supporting evidence-based adjustments and enhanced accountability. The use of CFM insights in Cooperating Partner (CP) performance reviews enabled proactive risk identification and informed corrective and capacity-strengthening actions, strengthening assurance and delivery quality.

Additional efforts will be made in 2026 to further strengthen CE/AAP approaches and systems. As part of the transition to the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) cycle, a new comprehensive multi-year CE/AAP strategy and action plan will be developed- including rolling out standardized CP help desk management procedures across distribution sites. Looking ahead, WFP plans to strengthen the CFM by rolling out and adopting SugarCRM as an integrated case management platform including Somalia Common CFM. This upgrade is expected to enhance real-time case tracking, streamline referrals, and support stronger data-driven decision-making.

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 various environmental challenges, including soil degradation, deforestation, water scarcity, biodiversity loss and climate change, all of which undermine food security and livelihoods across the country. Agriculture, livestock, and water resources are particularly vulnerable to climate variability, with impacts varying across different parts of the country. Consecutive failed rainy seasons, including the 2025 Deyr season that recorded minimal to no rainfall, have triggered widespread drought conditions. As a result, more than 1.5 million people in drought-affected areas are experiencing acute food insecurity.

As Somalia's agricultural production systems are almost exclusively rain-fed and pastoralists depend on rainfall to grow fodder, smallholder farmers and pastoralist communities are among the most vulnerable groups. The agriculture and livestock sectors are the backbone of Somalia's economy and are central to improving livelihoods, food security, and nutrition. Therefore, their high vulnerability to climate variability and extremes exposes the entire country and population to the adverse impacts of climate-related risks. This vulnerability is further compounded by poor farming practices, limited use of improved agricultural inputs, low adaptive capacity, and weak market linkages, which increase rural communities' exposure to climate-related shocks.

WFP has promoted environmentally sustainable practices and technologies. Such practices include rehabilitation of over 60 hectares of additional rangeland restoration work-degraded, drought affected rangelands by digging small, semi-circular bunds known as "half-moons. Half-moons hold rainwater, support greening and enable cultivation. The half-moons initiative took place across three area offices in Puntland, Galkayo and Somaliland.

In line with the WFP Environmental Policy, WFP Somalia has strengthened its capacity to ensure that its activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment and the people it serves. This included sensitising Country Office and Area Office staff on Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) through specialised training.

WFP also completed ESS screening and safeguarding for agriculture and resilience programme activities implemented under Climate-Smart Food Systems. Activities across Galmudug, Puntland and Hargeisa, such as the construction of water infrastructure for agricultural production, post-harvest storage facilities, vegetable greenhouses, and mechanization of agricultural production, were all screened, with safeguarding measures put in place. Community consultations underpinned all ESS measures taken to ensure beneficiaries were well informed and protected as resilience activities were implemented. In addition, five field level agreements for resilience activities and construction contracts were screened for environmental and social risks.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP officially launched EMS in October 2023 and has been successfully rolled out across WFP Somalia operations. Since its inception, the EMS has guided several strategic initiatives aimed at reducing the organization's environmental footprint and promoting sustainable practices in line with global sustainability goals and the UN 2030 Agenda. The EMS includes environmental assessments focusing on energy, waste and water management within the country Office and selected Area and Field Offices.

Decarbonization efforts focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions through lower energy consumption and expanded use of renewable energy, particularly solar power. Large-scale solar installations in Dolow and Mogadishu significantly reduce fossil fuel dependency and operational costs. E-waste long term agreements have been established with support from ESARO to enable the recycling and responsible disposal of generated e-waste, and implementation discussions are currently ongoing, with implementation discussions ongoing for the first quarter of 2026. WFP in partnership with UNDP, is implementing a solar power system with procurement system components being completed,

and site handover and mobilization are underway. Installation is scheduled for the first quarter of 2026, with completion expected by second quarter of 2026. Once operational, the system will supply approximately 30-percent of energy needs and similarly reduce diesel consumption by 30-38 percent. The Dollow solar system boasts an installed capacity of 250 kWp, complemented by a 430-kWh battery storage system, enabling renewable energy to cover up to 75 percent of daily needs-significantly reducing diesel consumption by approximately 80 percent. In contrast, the Mogadishu solar system has 207 kWp and is expected to meet 43 percent of energy requirement, reducing diesel consumption by 37 percent.

Beyond infrastructure investments, WFP integrated sustainability principles into in-house operations. Water conservation measures have been introduced by shifting from daily guesthouse towel changes to every three days or upon request. Staff awareness campaigns have promoted more efficient use of air conditioning systems, ensuring cost efficiency and effective use of WFP resources.

Across the operation, strong progress is being made toward environmental sustainability goals. In Dollow, the planting of 435 trees underscore a commitment to sustainability and biodiversity. These milestones reflect a clear shift toward greener, more sustainable operations.

Further, UNHAS^[20] strengthened environmental sustainability efforts by optimizing flight planning for fuel efficiency and reducing plastic waste on board the aircraft. Plastic bottles were replaced with paper cups, raising awareness among staff and passengers about responsible consumption. These initiatives align with global sustainability goals and demonstrate UNHAS's commitment to reducing its environmental footprint while ensuring responsible stewardship of donor resources.

The EMS efforts support cleaner, more resilient operations while ensuring resources are used efficiently to meet urgent humanitarian priorities. By championing environmentally responsible practices, WFP is not only strengthening operational resilience but also contributing to broader climate adaptation efforts within local communities. In Somalia, where climate impacts are severe, WFP's leadership in sustainable operations sets a strong example for collective climate action

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 continued to integrate nutrition-sensitive programming across Strategic Outcomes 1 to 3 to address the underlying and basic causes of poor diets and malnutrition. The integration efforts complemented WFP's emergency nutrition response, strengthening the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in fragile and humanitarian contexts.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to strengthen Somalia's national shock-responsive social protection system through its support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) under the Baxnaano project. Since 2020, WFP has been implementing this nutrition-sensitive social protection initiative, targeting women with children under five to improve household food security and promote positive health-seeking behaviours. The programme has integrated nutrition-sensitive messaging throughout its implementation, encouraging the beneficiaries to use cash transfers to support the nutritional needs of their families.

In 2025, WFP adopted a phased approach to hand over direct implementation responsibilities to the government, reinforcing national ownership and capacity. Shock-responsive top-ups remained a key feature of the programme, providing timely assistance to vulnerable households to mitigate the effects of climatic shocks and protect food consumption. Complementary radio programmes were developed and broadcast nationwide to promote the use of cash assistance for improved nutrition and dietary diversity.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, the home-grown school meals programme is designed to enhance food access and dietary diversity among school-aged children while simultaneously strengthening local livelihoods. By sourcing fresh, culturally appropriate foods from smallholder farmers and local suppliers, the programme ensures consistent access to nutritious meals for children, stimulates local agricultural production, and promotes increased household income. This approach fosters resilience within communities by creating reliable market linkages and empowering local producers especially women through inclusive procurement and capacity building. The programme prioritizes vulnerable households, particularly those affected by displacement, drought, and poverty, ensuring that children from these communities receive daily meals that contribute to their health, development, and educational outcomes.

More than just a meal on a plate, the programme addresses both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition, including inadequate dietary intake, poor sanitation, and limited health awareness. Recognizing schools as vital platforms for community development, WFP invests in local leaders and stakeholders to strengthen nutrition education and hygiene promotion, equipping them to cascade knowledge across the school ecosystem. School gardens serve as hands-on learning spaces for improved agricultural practices and nutrition-sensitive food production, encouraging the consumption of diverse, nutrient-rich foods both at school and at home. Through these integrated efforts, the programme contributes to long-term nutrition gains and community well-being.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP's livelihoods program in Caabudwaaq district of Galmudug State assisted 600 Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls (PBWGs) to establish household kitchen gardens. These participants had previously been enrolled in WFP nutrition programmes and were discharged after completing four months of support. To sustain and further strengthen their nutritional gains, WFP introduced a complementary livelihood component focused on home gardening and climate-responsive food production.

Through this initiative, households received agricultural training, seed starter packs, and essential farming tools, enabling them to initiate and maintain small-scale kitchen gardens. The programme aims to enhance household food security and dietary diversity by promoting year-round access to nutritious foods grown at home. Participants were trained on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Post-Harvest Loss Management (PHLM), and water-efficient irrigation techniques, particularly relevant in the drought-prone environment of Galmudug. The intervention also integrated Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) sessions to reinforce positive nutrition practices and encourage the adoption of sustainable home-based food production. This combined approach contributes to improved nutritional outcomes for vulnerable PBWGs, while strengthening economic resilience, climate adaptation, and sustainable resource management at household level.

The project provides an important pathway for linking humanitarian nutrition support with longer-term livelihood opportunities in the region. Following a detailed assessment, WFP Somalia's nutrition-sensitive programming recorded

an overall score of 9, placing it within the "fairly nutrition-sensitive" range. This reflects an improvement from 2024 score of 7.5 demonstrating steady progress in integrating nutrition-sensitive elements, while also highlighting continued opportunities to deepen nutrition integration across all programme areas. Strengthening this integration will remain a priority in the coming year, particularly with the launch of the new CSP.

Analysis further shows that 51 percent of people assisted through WFP operations can meet their nutritional needs through a mix of fortified foods, specialized nutritious products, and activities that support diet diversification and market access. This marks a notable increase compared to 2024, when 41 percent of the people served were able to meet their nutritional needs. Additionally, 30 percent of WFP beneficiaries are reached through nutrition-sensitive programme components, a significant rise from 18 percent in 2024, underscoring continued and strengthened efforts to enhance the nutritional impact of WFP interventions.

Partnerships

WFP works in close collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia, donor governments, international financial institutions (IFI), private sector actors, NGOs, and UN agencies to achieve its dual objectives of saving and changing lives. Throughout its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) cycle, WFP leveraged both existing and new partnerships to respond to crises such as drought, flooding, conflict, and political instability, while simultaneously, addressing the root causes of hunger, malnutrition, and vulnerability, emphasizing sustainable development solutions for lasting impact.

WFP has been impacted by global funding crisis. In 2025, WFP received just USD 81 million in new contributions - an 81 percent reduction from the USD 422 million received in 2024. Furthermore, earmarked funding accounted for over 95 percent of contributions in 2025. Private sector donations increased from USD 300,000 to USD 1.3 million; however, despite substantial headquarters and Country Office efforts to diversify funding through mapping resource opportunities and outreach to new partners, WFP was unable to raise the funding needed to meet needs in country.

This dramatic reduction substantially impacted WFP's ability to deliver lifesaving assistance - faced with continued reductions in funding. WFP carried out multiple prioritization exercises for 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. Despite these efforts, WFP's relief and nutrition coverage substantially decreased by the end of year.

The overall funding landscape in Somalia has been significantly impacted by funding cuts across most of WFP's key donor partners due to changes in donor priorities and subsequent fiscal contractions, competing humanitarian crises and the relatively smaller envelopes for development assistance. WFP was able to protect funding for many development interventions such as social protection, climate—smart food systems, and resilience. WFP maintained multiyear development support in 2025 from five donors including the Government of Somalia, Germany (BMZ/KfW), Korea (KOICA), Joint SDG^{21} fund and the UK (FCDO).

The Government of Somalia has been a notable resourcing partner for WFP Somalia since 2021, contributing—over USD 360 million to social protection and crisis response. WFP supported the Government through the World Bank—funded national Safety Net for Human Capital Project. As part of this support, WFP provided both direct programme delivery and capacity strengthening, helping establish delivery systems, operational processes and institutional capabilities needed for large-scale safety nets. WFP has handed over this project to the Government of Somalia and retains a role as technical assistance partner. WFP also provided a platform to attract additional donors to support this programme with both UK FCDO and Norway making contributions to deliver shock responsive safety nets through the flagship Social Protection Programme and enhance institutional capacity strengthening.

With thanks to the Government of Somalia, WFP supported —Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) to strengthen early warning and disaster management systems. WFP also worked with the Ministry of Agriculture to implement a crisis component of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project, providing critical relief assistance for flood affected communities. Furthermore, WFP worked with the Somalia Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation to design a new project for airstrip design and rehabilitation. WFP also joined appraisal missions for IFI-funded projects, contributing expertise in food security, nutrition and resilience.

WFP leads key coordination mechanisms (Food Security, Nutrition and Logistics Clusters), ensuring effective programme implementation and resource mobilization. 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. In partnership with the Ministry of Finance, WFP advocates for allocations to the social sector. In 2025, for the first time there were national budget allocations of USD 5 million for school meals.

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. WFP participated in global efforts to combat climate change and desertification, engaging in COP30 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and COP17 of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

WFP has leveraged new models of engagement and innovation to evolve how the private sector can play a role in improving the root causes of hunger. Through the IGNITE Food Systems Challenge in partnership with the Somalia Response Innovation Lab (SOMRIL), WFP selected five innovators from more than 120 applicants, providing each with USD 40,000 and tailored support to scale locally driven solutions that improve food value chains and support communities transitioning from humanitarian assistance.

Internally, the Pathfinders Innovation Challenge selected two initiatives for acceleration support following an internal challenge: a Solar Energy Project in the Garowe Area Office to reduce diesel use and operating costs, and a Cross—Dashboard Analytics Tool to integrate fragmented systems and enhance real-time decision—making. WFP also helped launch Nagaasho, a multi-partner, Danish-funded effort to strengthen rural resilience and reduce displacement. As the initiative's knowledge and innovation partner, WFP led co-creation workshops, initiated thematic research, and established learning and evidence-generation processes to support the development of community-driven interventions.

Focus on localization

Under the localization agenda, WFP adjusted its field-level partnerships due to resource constraints. The total partners decreased from 52 in 2024 to 31, with 60 percent being national organizations. Despite these reductions, Cooperating Partners (CPs) played a critical role in achieving CSP milestones, often working on the frontlines, including in hard-to-reach areas. To expand collaboration with local partners, WFP engaged the Somalia NGO Consortium to identify potential organizations and provide targeted capacity building to strengthen meaningful engagement.

WFP advanced localization by strengthening transparent, predictable, and equitable partnerships with Cooperating Partners. The digitization of Field Level Agreement (FLA) processes through the FLA Manager System enhanced efficiency, oversight, and mutual accountability, while enabling partners to independently track and monitor the status of their agreements via Partner Connect. This shift supported trust-based partnerships and greater partner ownership of delivery processes.

In parallel, WFP invested in systematic partner capacity strengthening as a core localization enabler. More than 200 Cooperating partner staff received training on FLA requirements, targeting, community engagement, accountability to affected populations, gender and protection—including PSEA—risk management, monitoring, and reporting. These efforts strengthened local partners' technical capacity, governance awareness, and readiness to deliver integrated programmes, contributing to more sustainable and accountable local response capacity.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP implements a Joint Resilience Program (JRP) in Puntland and Galmudug to strengthen climate-resilient services, improve learning, health, hygiene, and nutrition outcomes—promoting sustainable food security through integrated services and support. JRP drove Somalia's food systems transformation by revising national pathways aligned with the National Transformation Plan (NTP) and fostering multi-sector collaboration through high-level dialogues.

With FAO, WFP is aligning humanitarian and development efforts to accelerate progress on the SDGs. WFP collaborates with UNAIDS, UNDP, and UNFPA to support TB/HIV services—ensuring integrated health and nutrition assistance for vulnerable populations. WFP works with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health to apply WHO nutrition guidelines—advancing efforts to combat malnutrition and improve health.

The new UN-Somalia Cooperation Framework was established, aligned with the NTP and WFP's CSP^[22]. Structured around four pillars: transformative governance, economic transformation, social and human capital, and environment/climate resilience—with cross-cutting inclusion and human rights. WFP worked with UN partners to develop the framework and co-leads the Climate, Environment and Resilience Result Group with UNEP^[23]—contributing to economic and human capital groups, ensuring integrated support across food security, livelihoods, and social protection.

To enhance accountability and efficiency, WFP collaborated with the Humanitarian Country Team and other stakeholders. Somalia was among countries making major steps under the UN80 and wider UN reform agenda and has been selected as a pilot country for supply chain integration and service provision in 2026 under the UN80 auspices. WFP is positioned to take a leading role in delivering logistics, procurement and common services.

WFP designed a multi-year climate resilience project with UNOPS^[24], funded by AfDB's^[25] Climate Action Window—CAW, to promote climate-smart agricultural livelihoods. WFP partnered with IMF^[26] to support Somalia's Country Engagement Strategy and worked with IFAD^[27] to implement the Rural Livelihoods Resilience Programme, leveraging WFP's expertise in food systems and operational presence.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP significantly intensified its engagement with the international donor community, government counterparts, private sector stakeholders, and partners in an effort to broaden its donor base and secure essential resources for operations in Somalia. Despite these efforts, the humanitarian funding environment continued to deteriorate, affecting not only WFP but also the wider humanitarian sector. In 2025, the annual funding level was at 76 percent of country portfolio requirements, a 45 percent decrease in the available contribution compared to 2024 and the lowest recorded during the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) period. As a result, WFP operations in 2025 relied heavily on carryover funds from the previous year at 73 percent of the total contributions to maintain critical activities and service delivery.

In September 2025, a budget revision was approved, reducing the cumulative CSP 2022-2025 budget from USD 4.2 billion to USD 3.9 billion and extending the CSP through mid 2026. As part of this adjustment, the funding requirement for 2025 was set at USD 541 million—a 34 percent decrease the original plan. This reduction was driven by limited funding prospects and the need to align planned activities with the evolving resource landscape. Cumulatively, the CSP has been allocated USD 2.4 billion against a needs-based plan of USD 3.9 billion; 62 percent of the total CSP budget. The 2025 annual funding level was at 76 percent of country portfolio requirements for the period.

Throughout the duration of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), funding allocations for Strategic Outcomes 1, 2, 3, and 4 have continued to decline, in contrast to Strategic Outcome 5, which maintained a consistent level of financial support over the CSP period.

Strategic Outcome 1, aimed at enhancing access to food and nutrition for populations affected by crisis, was financed at 69 percent of its needs-based plan, enabling WFP to deliver essential relief and food assistance. However, due to acute funding shortfalls, emergency school meals activities could not be implemented. This strategic outcome accounted for 70 percent of the total resources available in 2025, with expenditures reaching 77 percent of allocated funds.

Strategic Outcome 2—focusing on the Government-led Baxnaano social safety net, school meals, and nutrition programmes—was funded at 87 percent of its needs-based plan. However, it is important to note that the majority of these resources—71 percent—were carried over from the previous year, 2024. The heavy reliance on carryover funds underscores the impact of the constrained funding environment, which affected the implementation pace and coverage of activities during the year. This limitation reduced WFP's flexibility to deliver planned interventions uniformly across different regions. Despite these constraints, expenditures for Strategic Outcome 2 reached 72 percent of the available resources, reflecting ongoing efforts to support the most vulnerable households through social protection and nutrition initiatives.

Strategic Outcome 3, which centres on anticipatory action and strengthening food systems, was funded at 81 percent of its needs-based plan, with 72 percent of these resources carried over from 2024. Throughout the year, WFP actively advocated for increased investment in resilience-building initiatives, highlighting their enduring value. Utilization of available funds reached 57 percent, facilitating support for climate-smart food systems interventions such as anticipatory action, smallholder agriculture market support, and asset creation.

Strategic Outcome 4, which focuses on strengthening institutional capacity, received full funding in 2025. Notably, over 95 percent of the resources utilised were carried over from 2024. Expenditure was recorded at 60 percent, largely attributed to earmarked funds allocated for activities with longer implementation schedules.

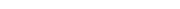
Strategic Outcome 5, which encompasses UNHAS, the Logistics Cluster, and on-demand services was fully funded at outcome level, with expenditures reaching 62 percent of the available resources. UNHAS funding depended on a 68 percent carry-over from 2024, supplemented by 22 percent cost recovery and only 10 percent new donor contributions, while the Logistics Cluster and on-demand services were supported at 98 percent and 100 percent respectively. Notably, 62 percent of resources utilized under this outcome were carried over from 2024, ensuring continuity of essential services. Expenditure rates reached 62 percent, reflecting effective resource management and the ability to sustain critical humanitarian operations throughout the year.

Earmarked contributions accounted for over 95 percent of contributions in 2025, primarily at the activity and focus-area level, limiting WFP's ability to implement certain planned interventions, such as school meals in Somaliland. Flexible funding enabled WFP to reprogram resources toward underfunded activities, maximizing the impact of available funds despite a challenging financial environment.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	430,223,698	301,432,137	309,108,994	235,429,548
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.	370,884,364	269,533,966	257,408,061	198,395,580
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to crisis-affected people.	370,884,364	269,533,966	257,404,287	198,395,580
Non-activity specific	0	0	3,773	0
SO02: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.	59,339,335	31,898,172	51,700,934	37,033,969
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.	46,042,783	23,406,007	39,278,931	30,538,519
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.	13,296,551	8,492,164	11,127,273	6,495,450

Non-activity specific	0	0	1,294,730	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	20,620,302	12,652,528	16,722,373	9,548,002
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.	20,620,302	12,652,528	16,722,373	9,548,002
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.	20,620,302	12,652,528	16,191,589	9,548,002
Non-activity specific	0	0	530,785	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	3,725,915	3,348,854	5,480,579	3,297,710
SO04: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.	3,725,915	3,348,854	5,480,579	3,297,710
Activity 05: Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.	3,725,915	3,348,854	5,480,579	3,297,710
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	23,437,274	21,666,786	29,236,946	18,217,742

SO05: The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	 23,437,274	 21,666,786	 29,236,946	 18,217,742
Activity 06: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.	 14,474,947	 15,156,042	 15,516,271	 11,427,391
Activity 07: Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.	 5,185,320	 4,353,314	 5,096,299	 2,557,165
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	 3,777,007	 2,157,430	 8,624,375	 4,233,186
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 8,047,355	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 478,007,189	 339,100,305	 368,596,247	 266,493,001
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 30,642,008	 24,613,962	 37,610,250	 26,073,584
Total Direct Costs	 508,649,197	 363,714,267	 406,206,497	 292,566,586
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 32,800,955	 23,491,015	 5,707,437	 5,707,437

Grand Total	 541,450,152	 387,205,282	 411,913,934	 298,274,023
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Data Notes

Overview

[1] Humanitarian needs response plan

Operational context

[2] Humanitarian Country Team

[3] CSP- Country Strategic Plan

Strategic outcome 01

[4] More details are under the financial overview section

[5] Humanitarian needs response plan

[6] reduced from an average of USD 82 to USD 60 per household on average across all the regions

[7] food basket consisting of sorghum, yellow split peas, and vegetable oil across all states ensuring timely support for the most vulnerable households

[8] We are using longitudinal outcome monitoring approach because the same beneficiaries were interviewed during the baseline and endline to assess the impact of the intervention.

[9] Somalia Disaster Management Authority; MOHADMS Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Managements

[10] SBCC: Social Behaviour Change Communication

Outcome Data Notes

Indicator 11.1 (Early Recovery): No follow-up was conducted in 2024, as the activity was newly implemented; therefore, no data are available.

Indicator 1.1.1 (Shock Response Safety Net): 2024 data were entered as baseline values; therefore, the 2024 column is intentionally left blank.

Retention rate by grade and annual change in enrolment: Not reported, as school meals in emergencies under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) were not implemented.

Graduation rate: Not reported, as school meals in emergencies under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) were not implemented.

Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs: Results for this indicator are reported under indicator 1.1.38.

Output Data Note:

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 Emergency school-based programmes implementation under SO1 due to funding challenge

Strategic outcome 02

[11] The Cash Learning Partnership

[12] Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

[13] Institute of Development Studies

output data note:

A.1.1 and A.3.1. no implementation in 2025 and in the narrative, it is noted only enrolment was done through the government delivery system but no actuals.

Nutrition prevention activity (BSFP) under SO2 was not implemented in 2025, hence the blank values.

Outcome Data Note

SNHCP: No direct implementation occurred in 2025 beyond beneficiary enrolment through the Government delivery system; therefore, no data are available for Food consumption score, Consumption-based coping strategy index, Economic capacity to meet essential needs and Livelihood coping strategies.

The indicator percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour was not reported, as it is new and no data were collected in 2025; data collection is planned under the new CSP from 2026.

Strategic outcome 03

Narrative Data Notes

[14] KOICA is Korea International Cooperation Agency and GAFSP- Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme

[15] SoDMA- Somali Disaster Management Agency

[16] FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization; IFRC – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DRC – Danish Refugee Council

ICPAC – IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre

[17] MOLSA- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Output data notes:

There were no people reached with cash transfers under Anticipatory Action in 2025; therefore, there are no actuals reported for that activity.

Indicators F.7.6 and F.7.7 was not implemented.

Outcome data notes:

For the FFT activities supported by GAFSP and KOICA, data was initially collected this year, and the values have been entered as baseline figures.

Climate Adaptation Benefit Score: Not assessed in 2025, as the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) target group did not benefit from climate adaptation-specific interventions during the reporting year; therefore, this indicator was not applicable.

Indicator 4.3.34 – Climate Services Score: Not reported in 2025 because the FFA target group did not receive climate services interventions during the reporting period; as such, this indicator was not part of the assessment.

Percentage of FFA-supported assets demonstrating improved vegetation and soil conditions: The Somalia Country Office is not enrolled in the Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS), which is required to assess this indicator, hence the blank values.

Strategic outcome 04

Strategic outcome 05

Outcome Data Notes

All capacity strengthening activities completed in 2025 have been reported under the dedicated outcome SO4.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Narrative Data Notes

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

[19] Somalia | World Bank Gender Data Portal

Outcome Data Notes

CC 3.4 (Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation): Data were not collected for Activities 2 and 3, as this indicator is not applicable to these activities. Activity 2 relates to school meals and a social protection programme implemented by the Government, while Activity 3 focuses on nutrition prevention support to existing government-established health centres and does not involve community or programme committees. Reporting for this indicator has therefore been limited to Activity 1, under which beneficiaries received cash transfers.

Indicator CC 3.5, which measures the proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment: Data has been entered as baseline, hence the blank values in the corresponding fields.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Outcome Data Notes

For indicator CC 2.5 which measures the number of children and adults with access to safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection, and/or other personnel providing assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP): The 2024 values are missing because this is the first year of reporting. As such, the data reported represent a baseline.

Indicators CC1.4 and CC1.6 were newly introduced in 2025; therefore, values have been recorded as baseline data.

Environmental sustainability

[20] UN humanitarian air services

Nutrition integration

Outcome Data Notes

CC.5.1 indicator: In 2024, the CO has not been collecting this data per activity with gender disaggregated, hence the blank values.

Partnerships

[21] Sustainable Development Goals

[22] Country Strategic Plan

[23] UN Environmental Programme

[24] UN office for Project services

[25] Africa Development Bank

[26] International Monetary Fund

[27] International Food and Agricultural Development

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	2,623,199	1,663,317	63%
	female	2,916,329	1,872,960	64%
	total	5,539,528	3,536,277	64%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	271,826	183,873	68%
	female	289,913	188,460	65%
	total	561,739	372,333	66%
24-59 months	male	397,601	325,168	82%
	female	405,053	326,781	81%
	total	802,654	651,949	81%
5-11 years	male	459,761	354,263	77%
	female	431,697	328,201	76%
	total	891,458	682,464	77%
12-17 years	male	377,792	282,514	75%
	female	361,650	256,127	71%
	total	739,442	538,641	73%
18-59 years	male	1,046,788	464,407	44%
	female	1,381,728	718,629	52%
	total	2,428,516	1,183,036	49%
60+ years	male	69,431	53,092	76%
	female	46,288	54,762	118%
	total	115,719	107,854	93%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	25,255	0	0%
Refugee	7,213	0	0%
IDP	775,671	570,637	74%
Resident	4,731,389	2,965,640	63%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	340,000	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	192,500	107,100	55%
Malnutrition prevention programme	472,034	293,244	62%
Malnutrition treatment programme	499,609	473,990	94%
School based programmes	265,102	129,119	48%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	132,556	22,224	16%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	3,692,668	2,547,487	68%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	6,259	4,238	68%
Dried Fruits	0	138	-
High Energy Biscuits	203	0	0%
LNS	9,490	2,942	31%
Micronutrient Powder	1	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1,293	-
Sorghum/Millet	38,522	26,744	69%
Split Peas	3,893	3,217	83%
Vegetable Oil	2,160	835	39%
Wheat	0	212	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	783	264	34%
LNS	1,241	766	62%
Micronutrient Powder	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	17	22	129%
Split Peas	7	15	212%
Vegetable Oil	4	8	215%
Wheat	0	14	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Wheat	0	27	-

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	60,457,809	94,035,575	156%
Value Voucher	120,283,238	21,192,163	18%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	16,541,304	6,850,122	41%
Cash	18,263,610	586,055	3%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	3,672,022	69,960	2%
Value Voucher	432,022	50,240	12%

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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents 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	1,679,369	1,288,010	
			Male	1,713,299	1,259,477	
			Total	3,392,668	2,547,487	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	43,929	31,008.49	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	50,360,486	89,572,345	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	108,952,646	17,930,308	
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	23,756		
			Male	26,244		
			Total	50,000		
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	685		
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	685		
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	2,520,000		
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	3,009,671	275,200	
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	19,059	6,454	
			Male	19,443	6,028	
			Total	38,502	12,482	

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	76,231 77,767 153,998	45,590 42,590 88,180
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	3,266,919	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	6,830,403	4,463,230
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	5,800,920	2,986,654

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	532 511 1,043
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	11,572 11,804 23,376	
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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total		2,948 2,948
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	175,772 172,290 348,062	185,081 181,416 366,497
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	82,502 82,502	73,827 73,827

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	532 511 1,043
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	10,488	6,272.78
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	10,488	6,261.49
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	10,371	6,170.42

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)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	131,422 123,767 255,189	84,178 79,275 163,453
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	54,311 51,148 105,459	8,233 7,753 15,986
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	151,048 151,048	76,981 76,981
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	61,615 61,615	6,979 6,979
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	5,424	2,336.62
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	5,378	2,302.67

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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents 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	398	443
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

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	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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	15	13
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/repaired	Food assistance for training	Km	140	196
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	600	1,660

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	HIV/TB Care & treatment	centre/site	4	4
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	264	129

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	264	129
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)	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Individual	875	1,659
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)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	108,269	504,033
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	400	56,551
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	154,669	1,208,041

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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents and people living with HIV

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: BSFP - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

1.1.10: 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	72	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.3	>70	≥70	57	16.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	>70	≥70	63	17.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	34	42.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	>70	≥70	42	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	>70	≥70	39	40.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	7	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15	>70	≥70	8	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	>70	≥70	8	12.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	25	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.3	>70	≥70	28	9.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.5	>70	≥70	27	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	53.9	>53.9	≥53.9	49	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	>6	>6	6	1.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	>4	>4	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	>4	>4	2	1.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	>60	>60	40	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61	>61	>61	24	32.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61	>61	>61	29	28.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	<34	<34	54	76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	<35	<35	75	66.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	<35	<35	68	70.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	>32	>32	53	34.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	>44	>44	43	48.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.6	>41.6	>41.6	46	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55	>55	>55	41	55.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.5	>48.5	>48.5	46	40.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.7	>49.7	>49.7	45	46.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	<13	<13	6	9.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.5	<7.5	<7.5	10	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.7	<8.7	<8.7	9	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	>24	>24	40	19.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	>37	>37	33	20.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	>35	>35	35	20.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	>58	>58	47	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	>52	>52	46	47.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	>53	>53	46	45.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18	≤18	<18	13	37.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≤11	<11	21	31.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤12	<12	18	34	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.7: 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
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96.4	≥96.4	≥96.4	95	73.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.9	≥88.9	≥88.9	96	75.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.6	≥94.6	≥94.6	95	74.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Early Recovery Livelihood Support - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37	≥42	≥42	77		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	≥53.5	≥53.5	75		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.46	≥48.5	≥48.5	75		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19	≥25	≥25	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≥21.5	≥21.5	19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.54	≥23	≥23	19		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	44	≤33	≤33	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	≤25	≤25	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤28.5	≤28.5	5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.05	≤10.05	≤10.05	7.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.26	≤7.26	≤7.26	8.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.45	≤8.45	≤8.45	8.09	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤23.1	≤23.1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤21.8	≤21.8	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.05	≤22.1	≤22.1	5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	≤14.3	≤14.3	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤11.8	≤11.8	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤12.5	≤12.5	8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	70	<32.6	<32.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68	<30.4	<30.4	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.92	<31.8	<31.8	20	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥33	≥33	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	66	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥33.6	≥33.6	67	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	49	≥65	≥65	81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	≥65	≥65	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.19	≥65	≥65	68	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Early Recovery Livelihood Support - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	67	≤42	≤42	73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	≤53.5	≤53.5	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78.26	≤48.5	≤48.5	83	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20	≥25	≥25	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≥21.5	≥21.5	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.39	≥23	≥23	15	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≥33	≥33	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥25	≥25	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.35	≥28.5	≥28.5	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.67	≤9.67	≤9.67	6.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.39	≤9.39	≤9.39	5.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.48	≤9.48	≤9.48	5.53	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20	≤23.1	≤23.1	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13	≤21.8	≤21.8	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.22	≤22.1	≤22.1	17	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	67	≤14.3	≤14.3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≤11.8	≤11.8	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	58.7	≤12.5	≤12.5	0		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤32.6	≤32.6	80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤30.4	≤30.4	51		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.17	≤31.8	≤31.8	57		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13	≥33	≥33	13		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	≥30	≥30	30		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.91	≥33.6	≥33.6	26		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	49	≥65	≥65	80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	≥65	≥65	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.19	≥65	≥65	64		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening Activity/SO1 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.38: 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	2	1	Secondary data
1.1.69: 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	≥100	100	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥100	≥100	100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening activity - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.37: 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	3	4	Secondary data

Target Group: Relief assistance - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35	≥75	≥42	59	39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	≥75	≥53.5	68	48.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥75	≥48.5	65	44.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≤15	≤25	28	26.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤15	≤21.5	22	32.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤15	≤23	24	30.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	≤10	≤33	14	34.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	≤10	≤25	10	18.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≤10	≤28.5	11	24.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.2	≤9.2	≤14	11	15.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.9	≤10.8	≤11.8	9.9	11.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.7	≤10.4	≤13	10.3	13.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	33	≤23.1	≤23.1	15	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	≤21.8	≤21.8	16	21.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤22.1	≤22.1	15	18.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	≤14.3	≤14.3	23	45.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤11.8	≤11.8	19	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤12.5	≤12.5	21	35.2	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26	≤32.6	≤32.6	38	27.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	≤30.4	≤30.4	41	30.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≤31.8	≤31.8	40	29.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13	≥30	≥30	24	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≥36	≥36	24	18.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≥33.6	≥33.6	24	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	45	≥83	≥65	47	61.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≥93.3	≥65	46	63	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥91	≥65	47	62.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Retailers - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	98	=100	≥98	98	99	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Shock Response Safety Net - WorldBank - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35	≥42	≥42	80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	≥53.5	≥53.5	70		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥48.5	≥48.5	75		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≤25	≤25	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤21.5	≤21.5	23		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤23	≤23	17		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	≤33	≤33	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	≤25	≤25	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≤28.5	≤28.5	8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.2	≤14	≤14	8.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.9	≤11.8	≤11.8	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.7	≤13	≤13	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	≤23.2	≤23.1	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤21.9	≤21.8	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤22.2	≤22.1	11	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	26	≤14.3	≤14.3	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	≤11.8	≤11.8	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≤12.5	≤12.5	20	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27	≤32.6	≤32.6	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤30.4	≤30.4	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤31.8	≤31.8	39	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33	≥33	≥33	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	≥30	≥30	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≥33.6	≥33.6	36	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	45	≥65	≥65	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≥65	≥65	28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥65	≥65	43		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	87	>87	>87	53.5	67	WFP survey
	Male	90	>90	>90	53.5	67	WFP survey
	Overall	88.5	>88.5	>88.5	53.5	67	WFP survey
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	96.91	>75	>75	90.8	95.3	Secondary data
	Male	96.69	>75	>75	90.6	96	Secondary data
	Overall	96.81	>75	>75	90.7	95.7	Secondary data
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.06	<3	<3	0.1	0.01	Secondary data
	Male	8	<3	<3	0.3	0.01	Secondary data
	Overall	0.07	<3	<3	0.3	0.01	Secondary data
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.53	<15	<15	8.6	4	Secondary data
	Male	1.62	<15	<15	8.5	3.6	Secondary data
	Overall	157	<15	<15	8.5	3.8	Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.5	<15	<15	0.5	0.4	Secondary data
	Male	1.61	<15	<15	0.6	0.43	Secondary data
	Overall	1.55	<15	<15	0.5	0.42	Secondary data
Target Group: Tuberculosis (TB) - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment							
1.1.18: Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Overall	4.6	<15	<15	0.1	0.7	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	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSF.					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 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	148,500	
			Male	151,500	
			Total	300,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	17,625,600	
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	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	7,475	4,433
			Male	7,627	4,525
			Total	15,102	8,958
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	57,088
			Male	90,000	63,073
			Total	200,000	120,161
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	191,520	586,055
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	16,461,482	6,362,521
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	4,182	
			Total	4,182	

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	18,883 17,783 36,666	9,424 8,875 18,299
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	20,525 19,544 40,069	11,720 11,487 23,207
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	13,998 13,998	
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	15,096 15,096	11,546 11,546
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	15,695 15,695	5,425 5,425
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,052	1,088.82
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	446,490	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	79,823	487,600
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,024	1,029.75

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 HGPF.

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
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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	400	56,551
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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	10	42

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
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
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
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	91,000	120,891

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	Prevention of stunting	centre/site	41	41
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	38	41

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)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	8,546	112,753
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	11,210	92,568

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening Activity/Safety Net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.2.74: 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	≥3	2	0	Secondary data
1.2.75: 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	2	6	Secondary data
1.2.79: 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	3	Secondary data
1.2.80: 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	100	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
1.2.81: 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	1	2	Secondary data
1.2.85: 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	0	1	Secondary data
Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	5.7	≥10	≥10	0.6	14	Secondary data
	Male	9.8	≥10	≥10	5.6	15	Secondary data
	Overall	7.9	≥10	≥10	3.1	15	Secondary data

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

1.2.20: 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	1	Secondary data
1.2.20: 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	1	3	Secondary data
1.2.20: 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	1	2	Secondary data
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	100	=100	=100	75	72	Secondary data
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	81	77	Secondary data
	Overall	98.8	=100	=100	78	75	Secondary data
1.2.41: 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	1	Secondary data
1.2.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	0	1	Secondary data
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98.9	=100	≥99	9	98	Secondary data
	Male	98.4	=100	≥99	99	99	Secondary data
	Overall	98.5	=100	≥99	99	98	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: MCHN - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	14.3	≥35	≥14.3	45	10.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≥40	≥8	57	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.4	≥38	≥9.4	53	11.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	14	≥35	≥14	32	35.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.3	≥30	≥14.3	14	33.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.1	≥33	≥14.1	21	34.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.10: 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	≥25	≥14.3	24	20.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18	≥25	≥18	3	24.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.2	≥25	≥17.2	11	22.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.10: 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	≥15	≥7.1	11	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥10	≥10	5	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.6	≥12	≥8.5	7	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	39.8	≥57	≥57	30	30.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	=0	0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	=0	3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	=0	2	0.2	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	=0	17	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	=0	24	24.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	=0	22	22.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	<100	=100	83	78.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	<100	=100	73	75.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	<100	=100	76	77.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	=0	23	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	=0	57	55.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	=0	46	39.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	>60	=60	70	63.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	>56	=56	40	42.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	>57	=57	50	54.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	<40	=40	8	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	<44	=44	3	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	<43	=43	4	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	=0	14	20.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	=0	42	44.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	=0	33	30.5	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44	>44	=44	45	50.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	>56	=56	19	35.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	>53	=53	28	44.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<56	=56	41	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44	<44	=44	39	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	<47	=47	40	25	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.79: 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	≥1	1	1	Secondary data
1.2.7: 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
1.2.81: 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	1	Secondary data
1.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96.5	≥96.5	≥96.5	100	81.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.8	≥95.8	≥95.8	92	84.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.3	≥96.3	≥96.3	97	82.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: TSFP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.7	>75	>75	95.5	99.5	Secondary data
	Male	95.11	>75	>75	94.6	99	Secondary data
	Overall	95.43	>75	>75	93.9	99.3	Secondary data
1.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0	0.17	Secondary data
	Male	0.04	<3	<3	0	0.02	Secondary data
	Overall	0.04	<3	<3	0	0.1	Secondary data

1.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.41	<15	<15	2.6	0.5	Secondary data
	Male	1.67	<15	<15	4.1	0.5	Secondary data
	Overall	1.53	<15	<15	4.2	0.5	Secondary data
1.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.86	<15	<15	1.9	0.07	Secondary data
	Male	3.18	<15	<15	1.3	0.17	Secondary data
	Overall	3	<15	<15	1.9	0.1	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 and unconditional 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 Male Total		2,999 2,803 5,802
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		329 307 636
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 Male Total	193,800 146,200 340,000	
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT		27
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD		28,410
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	3,672,022	41,550
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	432,022	50,240

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	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 Male Total	68,266 64,290 132,556	11,957 10,267 22,224

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 and unconditional 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
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	152,257	152,257
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.3: USD value of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	20,000	20,000
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.4: USD value of post-harvest management equipment provided	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	10,000	10,000
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	400	10,672
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.13: Total number of people covered by (meso) insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	Individual	500	
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	111,450	261,343
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	389,544	
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\$	866,000	962,683
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.5: Total USD value of premiums paid under (meso) insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	US\$	68,000	

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\$	6,507,903	10,697,947
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through (meso) insurance schemes	Macro Insurance	US\$	378,000	
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	3,000	
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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	40,000	193,044
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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	3,000	
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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	1,300,000	
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	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.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100

F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
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	50	50
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	24	24
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	24	24
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\$	20,000	20,000
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\$	100,000	100,000

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	10	10
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	40	40
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	20	50
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	20	10
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	4	4

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	38,000	38,000
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	24,929	24,929
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.2: Maximum total capacity (MT/cycle) of post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT/cycle	5	5
F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.3: Maximum total capacity (MT) of storage and transportation equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT	25	25
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	25	25
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	50
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	50
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	50
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	50

F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	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	20	20
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	2	2
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	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	5	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42	≥55.4	≥55.5	32.8	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥57.2	≥57.2	22.09	47.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥56.9	≥56.9	30	49.5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19	≥23	≤23	22.1	44.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≥21.8	≤21.8	29.07	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≥22	≤22.1	23.74	46.7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	38	≤21.6	≤21.6	45.1	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤20.9	≤20.9	48.84	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≤21.1	≤21.1	45.98	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	83.3	≥83.3	≤83	70.25	80.4	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	96	≥96.6	≥96.6	66.9	97	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11	≤7	<7	16.57	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.5	≤5	<5	19.68	23.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤6	<6	18.95	24.09	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	≤13.5	≤13.5	42.42	34.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≤13.2	≤13.2	47.67	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≤13.3	≤13.3	43.66	23.1	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	35	≤13.5	≤13.5	11.94	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤12.6	≤12.6	8.72	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤12.8	≤12.8	11.19	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	59	≤36.5	≤36.5	22.99	62.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58	≤46.5	≤46.5	13.95	65.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	58	≤44.6	≤44.6	20.87	63.6	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥36.5	≥36.5	22.64	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≥27.7	≥27.7	29.65	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥29.3	≥29.3	24.28	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food systems - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.79: 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	≥1	2	2	Secondary data

Target Group: GAFSP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	0	≤1,000	≤1,000	2,509	Secondary data
	Male	0	≤1,000	≤1,000	2,665	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≤2,000	≤2,000	5,174	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥9,600,000	≥8,000,000	4,784,470	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥800,000	≥800,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥8,000,000	≥5,600,000	4,669,800	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥400,000	≥800,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥400,000	≥800,000	114,670	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≤12,000	≤10,000	5,988.49	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≤1,000	≤1,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≤10,000	≤7,000	5,910	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≤500	≤1,000	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≤500	≤1,000	78.49	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: GAFSP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	54	≥56	≥56	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥44	≥44	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59	≥50	≥50	42	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≤32	≥32	62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤22	≥22	48	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤39	≥39	50	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤12	≤12	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤34	≤34	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤11	≤11	8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.5	≤4.5	≤4.5	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.2	≤5.5	≤5.5	18.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤5	≤5	15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	55	≤3	≤3	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	≤5	≤5	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤4	≤4	13	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8	≤33	≤33	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26	≤36	≤36	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤32	≤32	15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	≤34	≤34	57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≤32	≤32	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≤35	≤35	48	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	≥30	≥30	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≥27	≥27	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥29	≥29	24	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: KOICA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≤56	≤30	49	WFP survey
	Male	27	≤44	≤26	69	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤50	≤27	56	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23	≤21	≤36	23	WFP survey
	Male	22	≤26	≤36	18	WFP survey
	Overall	22	≤26	≤40	22	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	47	≤23	≤34	27	WFP survey
	Male	51	≤30	≤38	13	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≤24	≤33	22	WFP survey
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	Secondary data
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	13	≤7	≤7	6	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	73	≤73	≤73	73	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	26	≤26	≤26	26	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	1	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.63	≤4.5	≤6.09	6.25	WFP survey
	Male	6.16	≤5.5	≤6.91	2.75	WFP survey
	Overall	6.45	≤5	≤6.45	5.07	WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≤0	≥0	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	≥0	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≤0	≥0	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≤0	≥0	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≤0	≥0	0	Secondary data

4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	Secondary data
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	≤3	≤5.71	9	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤5	≤6.98	20	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤4	≤6.98	13	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32	≤3	≤4.8	15	WFP survey
	Male	29	≤3	≤5	17	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≤2	≤5	15	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17	≤4	≤3	57	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤2	≤4	31	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤3	≤4	48	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	46	≥3	≤2	19	WFP survey
	Male	42	≥2	≤3	32	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥3	≤3	24	WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening Activity/Coordination - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: 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	≥6	6	7	Secondary data
5.4.38: 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	≥3	3	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Institutional Capacity Strengthening Activity/Social Protection - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
5.4.44: 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	204,335	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
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Other Output

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.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Information management	Number	150	54
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	3,300	981.6

Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 30: (8.1) Vulnerable populations benefit from safe and reliable on-demand services to humanitarian partners (Tier 3), resulting in timely and efficient assistance.

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	SC/Logistics Services	MT	2,000	227

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UNHAS - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	96.5	≥97	≥97	96	96	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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents and people living with HIV							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	93	=50	≤50	98		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=50	≤50	99		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	=50	≤50	99.1		WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	22	≥50	≥50	61		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥50	≥50	63		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥50	≥50	62		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	67	=50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=50				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	83	=50				WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥50	≥50	53		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	47		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	78,387		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Meets standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard		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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents and people living with HIV							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: BSFP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	92.4	87.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	82.25	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	85.29	93.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Nutrition/SO1 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.83	93.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.65	96.9	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.42	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97	98.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.72	99.22	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Relief Assistance - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.85	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.73	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.77	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93.3	=100	=100	96.52	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.5	=100	=100	94.36	99.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90.8	=100	=100	95.17	99.83	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.39	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.18	99.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.64	99.67	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Safety Net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.49	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.82	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	98.26	99.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.48	99.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.37	99.6	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	99.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	98.5	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Moderate	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		Secondary data
Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Moderate	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: MCHN/SO2 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	93.28	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	89.45	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	90.73	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Nutrition/SO2 - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: 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	99.58	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.72	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.16	95.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	99.16	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	99.16	98.15	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: 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	97.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99.02	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.1	98.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.44	99.5	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	100	95.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	96.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	96.08	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	2,000,000	=2,000,000	=2,000,000	1,855,000		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,500,000	=1,500,000	=1,500,000	1,645,000		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3,500,000	=3,500,000	=3,500,000	3,500,000		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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents and people living with HIV							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief Assistance - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	15	≥80	≥80	18.97	26.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≥80	≥80	14	32.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≥80	≥80	22.15	29.95	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Safety Net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	46.6	≥80	≥80	38.95	21.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.1	≥80	≥80	50.25	41.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≥80	≥80	44.99	30.19	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Nutrition/SO2 - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	21	≥80	≥80	7.56	13.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥80	≥80	18.14	32.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.5	≥80	≥80	14.61	25.93	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: FFA - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	41	≥80	≥80	17.02	23.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≥80	≥80	26.67	21.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≥80	≥80	24.9	23.04	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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents and people living with HIV							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Social Protection - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	0		Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children under five - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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	12.5		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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	100	22.22	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Systems - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: 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	100	30	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CCS - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)							
CC.4.1: 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	0		Secondary data
Activity 06: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UNHAS - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
CC.4.1: 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	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	50.93		Secondary data
	Male	18	≥30	≥30	50.93		Secondary data
	Overall	28	≥50	≥50	50.93	43.52	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	3.5	≥3.5	≥3.5	9	7.5	Secondary data

Nutrition integration 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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents and people living with HIV							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Relief - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	20.83	≥20.83	≥20	26.49		Secondary data
	Male	11.51	≥11.51	≥20	26.49		Secondary data
	Overall	16.17	≥16.17	≥20	26.49		Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGFSF.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School meals Program - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	90	≥90	≥90	93.68		Secondary data
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	93.68		Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	93.68		Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	20.83	≥20	≥20	45.2	100	Secondary data
	Male	11.51	≥20	≥20	45.2	100	Secondary data
	Overall	16.17	≥20	≥20	45.2	17.73	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Systems - Small Holder Farmers - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.5.2: 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	100		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Sara Cuevas Gallardo

Zahra Abdi, leader of a farm in Gabiley, stands proudly in front of her crops in Somaliland.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

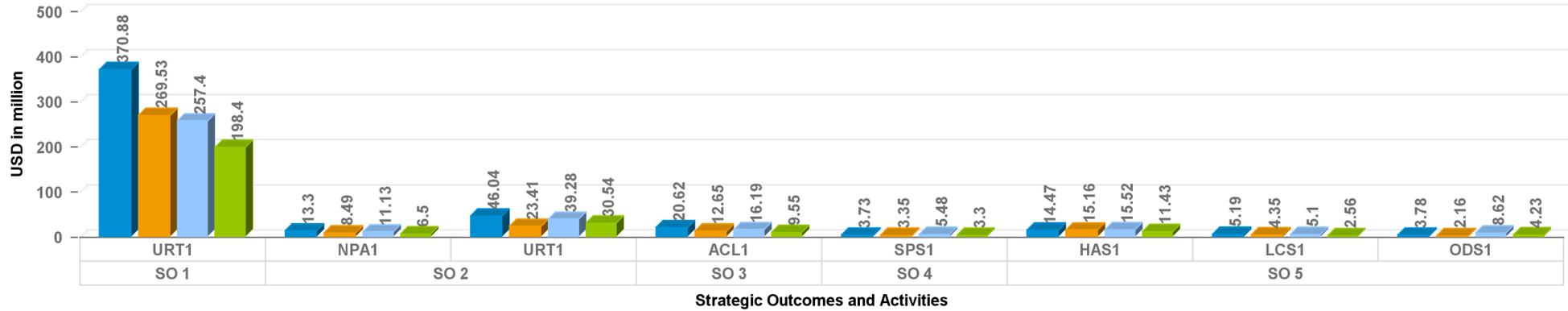
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ 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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents 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.

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	530,785	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.	20,620,302	12,652,528	16,191,589	9,548,002
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			20,620,302	12,652,528	16,722,373	9,548,002
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	3,773	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	1,294,730	0

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents and people living with HIV	370,884,364	269,533,966	257,404,287	198,395,580
	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.	13,296,551	8,492,164	11,127,273	6,495,450
		Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSE.	46,042,783	23,406,007	39,278,931	30,538,519
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			430,223,698	301,432,137	309,108,994	235,429,548

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	Non Activity Specific			0	
		Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.	14,474,947	15,156,042	15,516,271	11,427,391
		Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.	5,185,321	4,353,314	5,096,299	2,557,165
		Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	3,777,007	2,157,430	8,624,375	4,233,186
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			23,437,274	21,666,786	29,236,946	18,217,742
17.9	National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.	Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.	3,725,915	3,348,854	5,480,579	3,297,710
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,725,915	3,348,854	5,480,579	3,297,710
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,047,355	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	8,047,355	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			478,007,189	339,100,305	368,596,247	266,493,001
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			30,642,008	24,613,963	37,610,250	26,073,584
Total Direct Costs			508,649,197	363,714,267	406,206,497	292,566,586

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			32,800,955	23,491,015	5,707,437	5,707,437
			541,450,152	387,205,282	411,913,934	298,274,023


Michael Hemling, CFORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

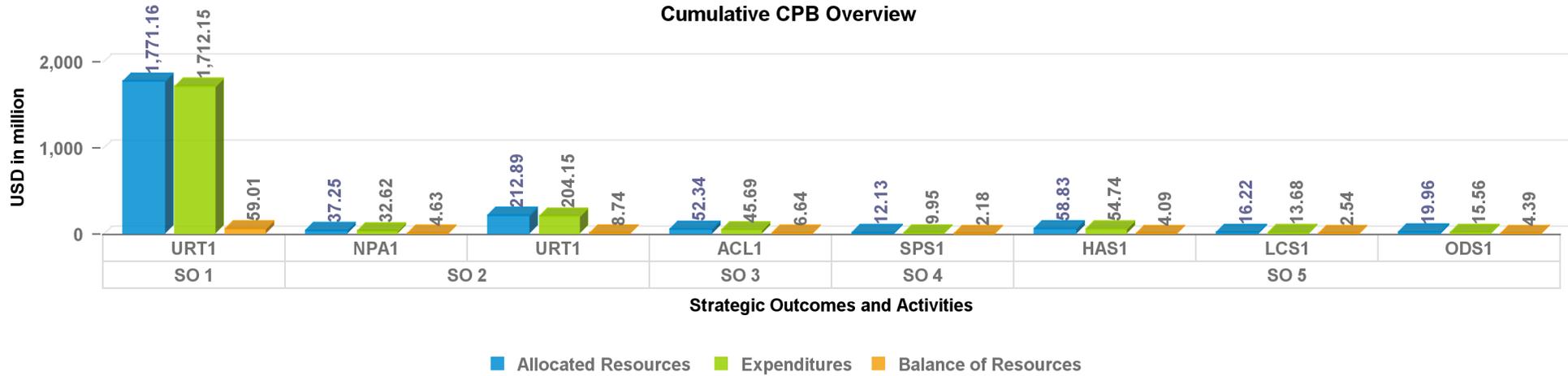
Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)



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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents 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 HGSEF.
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.

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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 including refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, crisis-affected residents and people living with HIV	2,855,688,604	1,761,646,371	9,512,653	1,771,159,024	1,712,150,317	59,008,708
		Non Activity Specific						
			0	3,773	0	3,773	0	3,773
	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.	61,737,176	37,254,077	0	37,254,077	32,622,254	4,631,823

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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 HGSRF.	295,593,138	212,892,950	0	212,892,950	204,152,538	8,740,412
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,294,730	0	1,294,730	0	1,294,730
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,213,018,917	2,013,091,902	9,512,653	2,022,604,555	1,948,925,109	73,679,446

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	198,551,645	52,337,550	0	52,337,550	45,693,963	6,643,587
		Non Activity Specific	0	530,785	0	530,785	0	530,785
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			198,551,645	52,868,335	0	52,868,335	45,693,963	7,174,372
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.	16,318,049	12,130,583	0	12,130,583	9,947,714	2,182,869
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			16,318,049	12,130,583	0	12,130,583	9,947,714	2,182,869

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Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	68,100,403	58,825,027	0	58,825,027	54,736,147	4,088,880
		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.	23,363,274	16,221,519	0	16,221,519	13,682,385	2,539,135
		Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	8,099,981	19,955,397	0	19,955,397	15,564,207	4,391,189
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			102,276,131	95,001,943	0	95,001,943	83,982,739	11,019,204
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,047,355	0	8,047,355	0	8,047,355
Subtotal SDG Target			0	8,047,355	0	8,047,355	0	8,047,355
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,530,164,742	2,181,140,118	9,512,653	2,190,652,771	2,088,549,525	102,103,246

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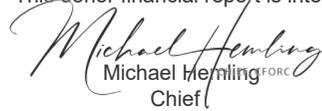
Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			162,278,532	118,398,010	0	118,398,010	106,861,344	11,536,666
			3,692,443,274	2,299,538,128	9,512,653	2,309,050,781	2,195,410,870	113,639,912
			239,454,009	127,977,421		127,977,421	127,977,421	0
			3,931,897,283	2,427,515,550	9,512,653	2,437,028,203	2,323,388,291	113,639,912

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling
FORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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