



# Standard Project Report 2015

## World Food Programme in Somalia, Somali Republic (SO)

### Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200443
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	2,874,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	1,731,500
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	1,794,985

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	November 14, 2012
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2013
Project End Date	December 31, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	528,456,518
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,456,800
Direct Support Costs	159,025,370
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	47,435,313
Indirect Support Costs	51,616,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>788,990,181</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	137,598
Actual Commodities 2015	76,924
Total Approved Commodities	383,016

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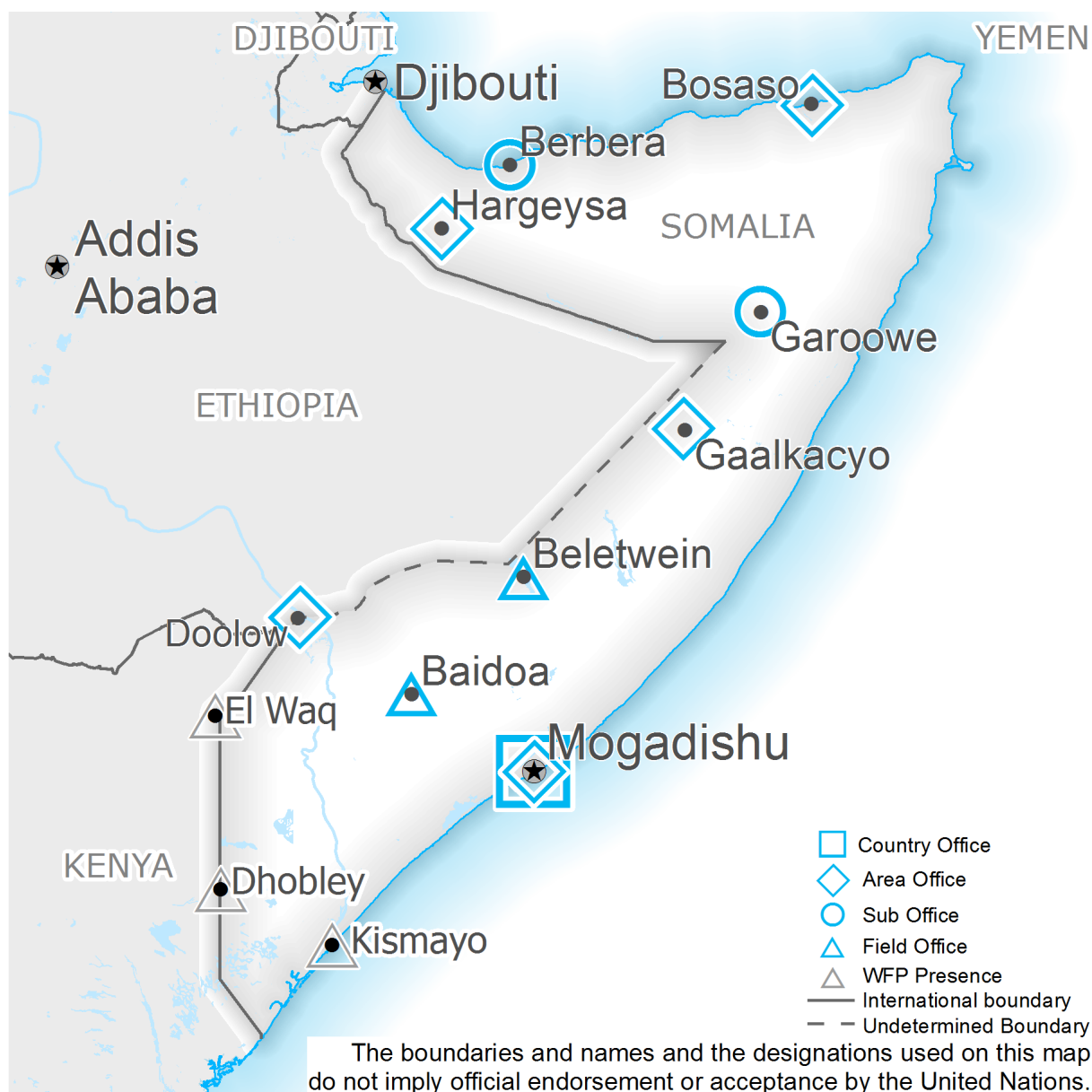
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## Country Background

Somalia, with a population of 12.3 million (UNFPA, 2014) is among the poorest and most food insecure countries in the world. Over 60 percent of the households in urban areas and 95 percent of rural households suffer from multidimensional poverty (UNDP, 2014). An estimated 1.1 million Somalis are internally displaced, and constitute 62 percent of food-insecure people in the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) "crisis" and "emergency" phases.

Over the past two and a half decades, Somalia has faced insecurity, conflict and recurrent food and nutrition crises. Fragile governance systems, profound gender and social inequities and scarce resources have compounded the impact of the long-running crisis in the country. As a result, the country has been unable to consistently invest in agriculture, social safety nets and basic services such as health and education. Mortality rates of 137/1,000 live births among children under the age of 5, and maternal mortality rates of 732/100,000 live births, are among the highest rates in the world (UNICEF, 2012). School enrolment and literacy rates are among the lowest globally, especially for girls. Only 42 percent of children aged 6 -12 years attend primary school. Of these, only 36 percent

are girls (Somalia Federal Government & UNICEF, 2013). Against this background, the country was unable to meet all of its Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets and was ranked 51 out of 52 countries in Africa in the World Bank's MDG database. Lack of accurate and reliable data also undermined the assessment of Somalia's progress against the MDGs.

The results of the 2008 - 2014 WFP Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) estimated that over 3 million Somalis were either acutely food insecure or highly vulnerable. An additional 1.9 million people were at risk of becoming moderately or acutely food insecure in the event of a shock. In the first half of 2015, there was a slight improvement in the overall food security situation in Somalia, following relatively good *Deyr* (short) 2014 rains. However, the food security situation deteriorated halfway through the year due to a combination of factors, including the early end of the 2015 *Gu* (long) rains that led to below average cereal production, and poor rainfall in some northern pastoral and agropastoral areas. Insecurity, trade disruptions and continued population displacement due to insurgent activities in parts of south-central Somalia; the country's grain basket - also had a negative impact on the overall food and nutrition situation in the country.

Somalia remains one of the most challenging operating environments in the world for humanitarian agencies. The conflict and insecurity often limits access to beneficiaries in many areas and puts the safety of field staff at risk. Other contextual risks include clan dynamism, fluid and changing geographic and political boundaries, and the limited capacity and presence of cooperating partners, all of which could result in diversion and misappropriation of food. In 2013, the government and the international community endorsed the New Deal for Somalia to rebuild the country, stabilize its institutions and develop the public sector. Achievements to date have been mixed, and many political, social and economic challenges remain.

## Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP's assistance in Somalia focused on protecting the food security of vulnerable households and saving lives and protecting livelihoods in emergencies and during lean seasons. WFP recognizes that gender inequality directly affects the ability of nations to become free from hunger and food insecurity, and therefore integrated gender-sensitive programming throughout its activities. In 2015, WFP targeted 1.73 million vulnerable Somalis in food insecure areas through nutrition, livelihood, relief and social safety net programmes under the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200443. December 2015 marked the end of the PRRO whose primary objectives included enhancing the resilience of communities through food assistance-for-assets (FFA) interventions and strengthened partnerships; rebuilding household food and nutrition security with preventive and therapeutic nutrition interventions and school meals; and protecting livelihoods during shocks and seasonal vulnerability through blanket supplementary feeding and targeted relief assistance. The PRRO also sought to build and enhance operational capacities of counterpart ministries in planning, oversight and implementation of health, nutrition and education activities, in order to facilitate eventual handover.

In 2015, WFP implemented two special operations in support of the PRRO and the provision of humanitarian assistance in Somalia. Special operation 200507, "Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia and Kenya", facilitated the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance and the movement of humanitarian workers in Somalia, including medical and security evacuations. Special operation 200440, "Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia" supported coordination and strategic response guidance for food security cluster (FSC) members and key strategic stakeholders in Somalia.

Throughout the duration of the PRRO, WFP progressively expanded the use of innovative approaches including biometric registration of beneficiaries, electronic management of all transfers (in-kind, cash and vouchers), and the use of mobile phone technology for data collection and communication with beneficiaries. Following the arrival of Yemeni refugees and Somali returnees in April 2015, WFP provided relief assistance through cooked meals, e-transfers and nutrition support. In response to other emergencies throughout the year (floods and tropical cyclones), WFP deployed logistical assets including boats and helicopters to reach people in locations where road access was compromised.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	298,100	304,582	602,682
Children (5-18 years)	186,556	228,044	414,600
Adults (18 years plus)	360,171	417,532	777,703

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	844,827	950,158	1,794,985

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	47,202	5,465	8,293	15,910	53	76,924
Total Food Distributed in 2015	47,202	5,465	8,293	15,910	53	76,924

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

PRRO 200443 was launched in January 2013 in line with WFP Strategic Plan (2008 - 2013) and aimed to support 2.9 million people over three years. The PRRO refined WFP's approach to relief assistance by shifting from prolonged, unconditional food transfers in response to slow onset shocks to livelihood-focused recovery activities following shocks. The PRRO was later aligned to the 2014 - 2017 Strategic Plan with the objectives of enhancing resilience of vulnerable households and individuals to shocks (Strategic Objective 3), rebuilding food and nutritional security for households through protective safety nets (Strategic Objective 2) and saving lives through targeted relief interventions as seasonally and geographically appropriate (Strategic Objective 1). The PRRO also sought to build operational capacities of counterpart ministries in planning, oversight and implementation of health, nutrition and education activities.

Through the PRRO, WFP significantly scaled up livelihood activities and incorporated a seasonal safety-net approach that provided timely, predictable and targeted assistance during lean seasons and in other times of food insecurity. The seasonal approach was especially useful in Somalia where there are two dry and two rainy seasons, all with varying climatic impacts on the different types of livelihoods such as the pastoral, agropastoral and riverine communities. Projects were therefore timed to correspond with periods of the year when communities experienced the most food insecurity - which varies from one community/livelihood to another. Under the PRRO, WFP also developed a joint strategy framework in partnership with FAO and UNICEF to build the resilience of vulnerable households and communities. WFP livelihoods interventions under the joint strategy included food assistance for assets (FFA) and for training (FFT).

The PRRO also incorporated preventative nutrition responses through the blanket supplementary feeding programme - BSFP (Strategic Objective 1) and the mother and child health and nutrition programme - MCHN (Strategic Objective 2); and curative approaches through the targeted supplementary feeding programme - TSFP (Strategic Objective 2) which incorporated malnourished people receiving antiretroviral (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) treatment. Protective (non-seasonal) safety-net programmes included school feeding and support to families of ART/TB clients (both under Strategic Objective 2). An independent evaluation of PRRO 200443 completed in 2015 characterized WFP's response strategy as flexible, linking relief to recovery according to local needs and emphasizing the different capacities and needs of women and men of different ages.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

To address and reverse the critical food security status that Somalia faced in 2014, WFP maintained its relief and nutrition assistance and continued investing in resilience activities throughout the year. WFP's emergency assistance to returnees and refugees from Yemen and Kenya, and communities affected by floods, cyclones and a drought in northern Somalia resulted in a higher beneficiary achievement by the end of the year. The continued armed conflict and military operations in central and south Somalia resulted in increased population displacement from the affected rural towns to nearby urban centres including Mogadishu. WFP therefore assisted a significantly larger number of internally displaced persons (IDP) than had been anticipated. In addition, WFP reached its planned number of beneficiaries under the school feeding programme and the number of FFA beneficiaries reached exceeded targets, as activities planned for 2014 were carried over to 2015. Due to limited resources and pipeline breaks, lifesaving nutrition and relief activities were prioritised over livelihoods and safety net programmes such as FFA and girls' take home rations.

The El Niño phenomenon led to persistent drought conditions and increasing food insecurity in parts of Puntland and Somaliland in northern Somalia. While El Niño also increased the risk of flooding along major rivers in south and central Somalia during the Deyr (October - December) 2015 season, the resulting displacement was significantly lower than expected. Due to early action and emergency preparedness, WFP was able to respond to rising needs immediately. WFP assisted over 60,000 people (over 10,000 households) affected by the devastating drought in Somaliland through the distribution of relief food rations and cash-based transfers (CBT). In addition, WFP provided food and nutrition support to 46,000 people affected by floods in Middle Shabelle, Hiran, Lower Juba and the cyclone affected areas of Puntland.

Cash-based transfers for relief assistance were not in the 2015 PRRO plan. However, in line with WFP's corporate commitment to expand the use of CBT where appropriate, after the adoption of biometric registration and an improved network of food retailers, WFP was able to reach over 62,000 beneficiaries through restricted CBT (electronic vouchers). These included Somali returnees and Yemenis fleeing the conflict in Yemen, Somali refugees voluntarily returning from Kenya and drought-affected communities in Somaliland. For beneficiaries crossing into the Somali borders, WFP set up registration points at the main ports of entry in Bossaso, Berbera, and Mogadishu and provided cooked meals for people arriving at the port. WFP's partners also disseminated information on voluntary biometric registration to all arrivals. WFP issued e-vouchers to registered Somalis returning to their places of origin. The vouchers were credited with USD 4.5 per person and could be redeemed with food items from any of the retailers on WFP's network. Returnees were later assimilated into appropriate WFP food assistance interventions in their place of return. WFP also provided monthly e-vouchers to the 540 Yemeni refugees in Qardo refugee camp that met 80 percent of their food needs.

Macro and micro finance assessments carried out in 2014 and 2015 respectively indicated that delivering unrestricted cash-based transfers using the existing financial infrastructure would be risky to both beneficiaries and the transfer institutions. Therefore, WFP chose to provide restricted cash-based transfers (electronic or paper vouchers) to FFA and FFT beneficiaries as well as the relief beneficiaries. Women constituted 56 percent of the people that received vouchers under the FFA and FFT programmes and 51 percent of those that received vouchers under the relief programme.

Apart from the returnees, refugees and El Niño-affected populations, WFP's relief assistance targeted IDPs and other households in locations facing severe food insecurity (IPC "crisis" and "emergency" phases) with hot meals and dry food rations. Under the general food distribution programme (GFD), targeted households received monthly rations comprising up to 75 kg of cereals, pulses, SuperCereal and vegetable oil. WFP distributed daily hot meals to relief beneficiaries in Mogadishu that met their daily caloric requirements. In 2015, WFP also received a donation of dates during the Ramadhan period and distributed these to beneficiaries of the hot meals activity in Mogadishu.

WFP's treatment of acute malnutrition (wasting) programme targets children aged 6-59 months, as well as pregnant and nursing women. Once enrolled in the programme, children and mothers received a daily supplement of specialized food (Plumpy'Sup for children, SuperCereal and oil for women) to complement their diet, help them regain weight and replenish their micronutrient stores. Enrolments into the programme were lower than planned. In some area offices like Bossaso, the treatment programme halted due to the suspension of a major partner with a large coverage. In addition, access to some districts in Lower Shebelle and Hiran regions was intermittent because of insecurity.

WFP has two programmes that aim to prevent moderate acute malnutrition: a blanket supplementary feeding programme and a mother-and-child health and nutrition intervention.

The blanket supplementary feeding programme is implemented between harvests when traditionally consumed nutrient-rich foods (milk and meat) are in short supply and the nutritional status of women and children is often poor. Following bi-annual assessments, WFP targeted IDPs and vulnerable host communities experiencing extremely high levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and food insecurity around Somalia; the main geographic focus was in south-central Somalia. Through this programme, all children under the age of 3 received energy- and nutrient-dense supplements (Plumpy'Doz) to assure their continued health and growth and prevent them from sliding into malnutrition. Although the number of beneficiaries enrolled into the blanket supplementary feeding programme was above target, actual distribution of the specialized nutritional foods was intermittently disrupted during the year owing to logistical delays in Mogadishu and access constraints in Dolow related to insecurity.

MCHN activities were mainly carried out in Puntland and Somaliland, where extensive government support is available. MCHN was also launched in Mogadishu in the last quarter of 2015. WFP targeted the clinics that are rolling out the Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) which is the government platform for offering integrated health and nutrition services. WFP introduced a restricted cash-based transfer (e-voucher) component for pregnant and lactating women in Mogadishu, complementary to the regular entitlement in the MCHN programme, with the aim of diversifying their households' diets. This contributed to increased programme uptake and a higher beneficiary achievement for MCHN. Based on the outcomes of the first phase, WFP will extend the programme to other MCHN facilities. In addition, under the MCHN delivery incentive programme, WFP provided over 9,600 pregnant and lactating women with family rations to encourage them to attend the MCHN clinic.

Households benefitting from FFA and FFT programmes, community nutrition workers and TB/HIV household support beneficiaries received a monthly ration of cereals (maize, sorghum or rice), pulses, SuperCereal and vegetable oil based on availability of funds and commodities. In some instances, however, beneficiaries of livelihood activities received up to 75 percent reduced rations of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil because of resource constraints.



Malnourished HIV/TB clients received 250 grams of SuperCereal and 25 grams of vegetable oil per person per day. Due to funding limitations, in 2015, WFP was not able to provide the planned cash-based transfers to the TB/HIV clients, and the programme only ran for the first half of the year in central Somalia and for the last quarter of the year in Somaliland. This reduced the overall beneficiary achievement for both HIV/TB Care and Treatment and Mitigation and Safety Nets programmes.

Under the school feeding programme, WFP provides two cooked meals per day consisting of pulses, cereals and SuperCereal to boys and girls in targeted primary schools in Somaliland and Puntland and south-central Somalia. Take-home rations (THR) of 3.6 kg of vegetable oil (a highly valued commodity) are usually provided to girls who attend more than 80 percent of school days, as an incentive for the parents to send the girls to school and an encouragement for the girls to attend classes regularly. However due to pipeline breaks, school girls received take-home rations only in central and south Somalia, where there are very few schools; in Puntland and Somaliland, the rations were not provided. In addition, SuperCereal was reduced from school meals and used in lifesaving nutrition programmes.

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>812,075</b>	<b>919,425</b>	<b>1,731,500</b>	<b>844,827</b>	<b>950,158</b>	<b>1,794,985</b>	<b>104.0%</b>	<b>103.3%</b>	<b>103.7%</b>
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	309,939	334,180	644,119	298,100	304,582	602,682	96.2%	91.1%	93.6%
Children (5-18 years)	150,641	140,252	290,893	186,556	228,044	414,600	123.8%	162.6%	142.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	351,495	444,993	796,488	360,171	417,532	777,703	102.5%	93.8%	97.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	-	-	-	1,014	781	1,795	-	-	-
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	12,993	14,711	27,704	90,090	98,383	188,473	693.4%	668.8%	680.3%
Returnees	-	-	-	62,699	62,950	125,649	-	-	-
Residents	799,080	904,716	1,703,796	692,204	786,864	1,479,068	86.6%	87.0%	86.8%

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	441,000	-	441,000	418,412	62,658	481,070	94.9%	-	109.1%
School Feeding (on-site)	150,000	-	150,000	152,875	-	152,875	101.9%	-	101.9%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	55,614	11,886	67,500	21,697	-	21,697	39.0%	-	32.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	323,786	156,310	480,096	572,681	109,710	682,391	176.9%	70.2%	142.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	112,980	53,250	166,230	67,854	38,766	106,620	60.1%	72.8%	64.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	500,000	-	500,000	338,914	-	338,914	67.8%	-	67.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	393,000	-	393,000	364,939	-	364,939	92.9%	-	92.9%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	47,000	-	47,000	10,230	-	10,230	21.8%	-	21.8%



**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets	48,200	4,800	53,000	31,482	-	31,482	65.3%	-	59.4%

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	76,848	79,985	156,833	117,427	122,221	239,648	152.8%	152.8%	152.8%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>76,848</b>	<b>79,985</b>	<b>156,833</b>	<b>117,427</b>	<b>122,221</b>	<b>239,648</b>	<b>152.8%</b>	<b>152.8%</b>	<b>152.8%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>216,090</b>	<b>224,910</b>	<b>441,000</b>	<b>235,724</b>	<b>245,346</b>	<b>481,070</b>	<b>109.1%</b>	<b>109.1%</b>	<b>109.1%</b>
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	85,500	64,500	150,000	87,139	65,736	152,875	101.9%	101.9%	101.9%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>85,500</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>87,139</b>	<b>65,736</b>	<b>152,875</b>	<b>101.9%</b>	<b>101.9%</b>	<b>101.9%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>85,500</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>87,139</b>	<b>65,736</b>	<b>152,875</b>	<b>101.9%</b>	<b>101.9%</b>	<b>101.9%</b>
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	11,250	11,250	-	3,616	3,616	-	32.1%	32.1%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>32,131</b>	<b>35,369</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>11,101</b>	<b>10,596</b>	<b>21,697</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	45,591	47,452	93,043	55,729	58,002	113,731	122.2%	122.2%	122.2%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>45,591</b>	<b>47,452</b>	<b>93,043</b>	<b>55,729</b>	<b>58,002</b>	<b>113,731</b>	<b>122.2%</b>	<b>122.2%</b>	<b>122.2%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>235,247</b>	<b>244,849</b>	<b>480,096</b>	<b>334,373</b>	<b>348,018</b>	<b>682,391</b>	<b>142.1%</b>	<b>142.1%</b>	<b>142.1%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	13,576	14,129	27,705	8,707	9,063	17,770	64.1%	64.1%	64.1%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>13,576</b>	<b>14,129</b>	<b>27,705</b>	<b>8,707</b>	<b>9,063</b>	<b>17,770</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>81,453</b>	<b>84,777</b>	<b>166,230</b>	<b>52,243</b>	<b>54,377</b>	<b>106,620</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	13,865	9,635	23,500	2,633	1,829	4,462	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	13,865	9,635	23,500	2,280	3,488	5,768	16.4%	36.2%	24.5%

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total participants</b>	27,730	19,270	47,000	4,913	5,317	10,230	17.7%	27.6%	21.8%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	27,730	19,270	47,000	4,913	5,317	10,230	17.7%	27.6%	21.8%
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation&amp;Safety Nets</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	2,658	1,847	4,505	750	521	1,271	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	2,554	1,774	4,328	2,346	1,630	3,976	91.9%	91.9%	91.9%
<b>Total participants</b>	5,212	3,621	8,833	3,096	2,151	5,247	59.4%	59.4%	59.4%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	31,270	21,730	53,000	18,576	12,906	31,482	59.4%	59.4%	59.4%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

**Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries**

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	62,160	67,340	129,500	42,367	45,897	88,264	68.2%	68.2%	68.2%
Children (24-59 months)	115,440	125,060	240,500	78,680	85,236	163,916	68.2%	68.2%	68.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	130,000	130,000	-	86,734	86,734	-	66.7%	66.7%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	177,600	322,400	500,000	121,047	217,867	338,914	68.2%	67.6%	67.8%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	109,278	116,272	225,550	81,963	88,685	170,648	75.0%	76.3%	75.7%
Children (24-59 months)	31,622	34,338	65,960	42,145	45,765	87,910	133.3%	133.3%	133.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	101,490	101,490	-	106,381	106,381	-	104.8%	104.8%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	140,900	252,100	393,000	124,108	240,831	364,939	88.1%	95.5%	92.9%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
BP5 Emergency Rations	-	38	-
Corn Soya Blend	18,705	11,352	60.7%
Dried Fruits	-	53	-
High Energy Biscuits	-	18	-
Maize	66,088	15,637	23.7%
Maize Meal	18,640	41	0.2%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	7,053	4,502	63.8%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Sorghum/Millet	-	29,094	-
Split Peas	16,436	8,293	50.5%
Sugar	430	0	-
Vegetable Oil	10,246	5,465	53.3%
Wheat Flour	-	2,430	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,598</b>	<b>76,924</b>	<b>55.9%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	5,005,044	-	-
Voucher	7,484,400	9,995,062	133.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,489,444</b>	<b>9,995,062</b>	<b>80.0%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Forty-three year old Hawiya comes from a big family that lives in Bossaso, in the semi-autonomous Puntland region in northeastern Somalia. Her family has always tried to make a living from farming, but would sometimes struggle to meet their daily food needs, especially in the dry seasons, which can be particularly harsh in Puntland. Those in the family who were old enough would look for casual jobs in town to supplement the family's income – with varying success.

"This is why it was such a relief for us when the opportunity came up to get enrolled in WFP's Voucher for Work Programme," says Hawiya. "The vouchers give us access to a variety of foods, and the rations are always enough to get us through the month. I am hopeful for the future now."

Through its food assistance-for-assets programmes, WFP provides food rations or restricted cash transfers to support initiatives that provide seasonal employment when it is needed the most, and that restore infrastructure and the natural environment, or create new community assets. These projects enable communities to recover from shocks and build up their resilience to future shocks, such as droughts, without having to resort to harmful strategies such as selling their assets and livestock. Hawiya participates in a project that aims to improve agricultural production through the rehabilitation of shallow wells and the use of solar-powered technology to irrigate farms. WFP's partner Action in Semi-Arid Lands provided technical expertise on the technology used as part of project implementation.

"Through the programme, I have learnt a lot about farming and how to increase production," Hawiya continues. "My favourite crop is spinach, and thanks to the solar pump that was installed as part of the project, we always have enough water to cultivate our spinach fields. Learning those kinds of new techniques is a blessing for me and my family. My dream is that we can use our new knowledge to become self-sustained in the future and will never again depend on help from anyone."

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Somalia, vulnerability and coping strategies vary across not only livelihood systems but also gender and age. The social roles and responsibilities of men and women determine the options they have to respond to shocks and how their different needs are addressed. In pastoralist societies within Somalia, men usually engage in larger scale livestock rearing and trade whereas women and children manage sheep and goats. In agro-pastoral societies affected by poverty, women carry a disproportionate burden as they manage both household consumption and agricultural production under increasing scarcity of resources. In both urban and rural areas, high insecurity leads to reduced mobility especially for women, thus limiting livelihood options.

Against this background, WFP continued to employ gender-sensitive beneficiary targeting in all its activities in 2015 by incorporating the priorities and needs of all groups and ensuring that all vulnerable groups in the targeted

communities had equal access to WFP assistance. Where possible, WFP prioritized households headed by women. Community consultations facilitated by WFP and cooperating partner's staff were carried out with men and women separately to ensure that the voices of both were heard in the prioritization of projects and identification of project sites. The number of community consultations in the design of recovery and rebuilding projects implemented in 2015 increased by nearly two thirds (60 percent) compared to 2014. In addition, WFP designed its FFA activities using seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) calendars that took into account the work that men and women carry out at different times of the year. This helped ensure that WFP's livelihoods projects were implemented at appropriate times and with the unique needs of women and men in mind. For example, WFP implemented most of its FFA activities during the onset of the lean season when women's domestic load is significantly reduced due to migration of animals in pastoral communities, and the reduced requirements at the farms for agropastoral communities.

The number of women in local project management committee leadership positions remained the same as the year before and below the corporate target of 50 percent. Previous analysis had identified that underlying cultural practices tended to discourage women from taking up leadership positions. In 2015, half of the women on the project committees participated in WFP's training on the modalities of food, cash and voucher distribution. WFP expects that involving and equipping these women with information on the projects in their communities will help encourage and empower them to take up leadership roles and ensure a balanced representation of women and men in the committees in the future.

In Somalia, men typically control household assets while women manage household budget and expenses. As such, in the majority of cases, women alone, rather than men and women together, or men alone, reported making decisions regarding the use of the entitlements received.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11	>30.00	13.00		11.30
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	>60.00	84.00		76.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11	<10.00	3.00		12.70
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	>50.00	21.00		21.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12	>60.00	50.00		

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2015, WFP increased its focus on accountability to affected populations (AAP) in an environment where direct WFP contact with communities was challenging. Participatory approaches continued to be standard practice for livelihood activities. In addition, WFP increased the use of modern communication technology to complement physical monitoring by WFP food monitors and third party monitors, especially in areas where access was a

challenge. The widespread use of mobile phones in Somalia provided an opportunity for WFP to use mobile telecommunications technology to collect feedback from beneficiaries. The mVAM (mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping) project was piloted in Somalia from May 2014 to April 2015, collecting food security data from households through short mobile phone surveys, text messages, live telephone interviews and automated phone calls (Interactive Voice Response). Building upon this experience, WFP launched the country-wide implementation of this technology under the name of mKormeer\*, expanding the geographical coverage, number of surveys conducted and the topics covered. Having this first-hand information enabled WFP to quickly respond to emerging issues. This is particularly important in a fragile context like Somalia, where droughts, floods, displacement and other shocks regularly affect the food security and nutrition situation.

WFP developed a beneficiary feedback and complaints system in 2014 to enhance its accountability and interaction with beneficiaries by regularly communicating with them as well as allowing them to call directly. At the start of the hotline service, the major challenge was the low number of calls from beneficiaries. In 2015, the beneficiary hotline received an increased number of calls due to active and sustained communication and sensitization campaigns. The number of calls received increased from a few calls a week earlier in 2015, to as many as 40 calls a week by the end of the year.

The use of new tools and the expansion of the complaints and feedback mechanism is reflected in the very strong AAP indicator results with over 95 percent of surveyed beneficiaries informed about the programme, and aware of how they can make a complaint. While these results are very strong, WFP recognizes that further effort is required in strengthening the new tools and the general awareness and adoption of AAP approaches going forward. For example, the results do not specify if respondents stating high awareness and comfort in accessing mechanisms were referring to more traditional avenues such as community leaders, or WFP managed mechanisms such as the hotline.

In August 2015, WFP moved from paper-based checklists to mobile data collection through an open data kit (ODK) platform. The platform allows WFP to collect monitoring data using Android mobile devices and submit it to an online server, even without an internet connection or mobile carrier service at the time of data collection. The use of mobile phones allowed WFP to quickly collect data from the field in a standardized way, and to analyze and share it securely. In November, WFP and World Vision International partnered to pilot a Community Nutrition Workers (CNW) mobile data project to monitor the nutrition status of children less than 5 years of age in selected World Vision TSFP centers in Hargeisa. The CNWs screened children and used mobile phones as data collection tools to transmit the data for analysis.

Livelihood projects were significantly affected by ration cuts in 2015. Through the project committees in each village, WFP informed the communities of the impending ration cuts, allowing them to decide on whether to accept the smaller food basket or not. Consequently, some communities opted out of participating in the asset creation activities while others agreed to continue with the work.

All the protection indicators relating to safety showed almost no incidents of concern. Due to the sensitivity of the issues explored in the monitoring surveys (6 percent of respondents to the PDM undertaken in August refused to answer these questions at all), it is unlikely that the lack of protection incidents reported through surveys are actually indicative of no protection challenges present. For example, it has been well documented that women and girls in IDP communities are highly vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence, but stigma results in very low reporting and difficulty in collecting data. Conflict and clan disagreements also impact on personal security and the ability of beneficiaries to move safely in certain areas, as do roadblocks, checkpoints and hazards, but collecting evidence of this remains a challenge. Despite the lack of reliable data WFP recognizes protection concerns as a serious and pervasive issue in the Somalia context, and continues to prioritize protection in programming, including ensuring safe and secure access to project and food distribution sites. WFP Somalia follows Sphere standards for acceptable distances from distribution points, and works with partners to minimize crowding and ensure distribution points are well managed. Through the expansion of the call centre, WFP has also put into place referral mechanisms for protection incidents outside our own ability to respond, such as those relating to gender-based violence. More sophisticated management systems for the complaints and feedback mechanism have also improved the protection of beneficiaries' privacy by limiting the number of people with access to personal details.

(\**Kormeer* means 'monitoring' in Somali.)

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11	>80.00	100.00		99.70
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11	>80.00	100.00		97.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11	>90.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11	>90.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11	>80.00	100.00		99.60
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11	>80.00	100.00		95.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11	>90.00	100.00		98.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11	>90.00	100.00		100.00

## Outputs

The nutrition situation in Somalia has progressively improved since the declaration of famine in 2011, when global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeded 30 percent in some locations in the country.

However, persistently high levels of acute malnutrition remain prevalent especially among IDP populations. In the last quarter of 2013 and in 2014, WFP scaled up its prevention of acute malnutrition interventions among the IDP communities and rural areas with critical levels of malnutrition in south-central Somalia, which led to an increase in number of children aged 6-35 months reached. In Banadir and Gedo regions in south-central Somalia, WFP opened six additional MCHN sites. An improvement in the nutrition situation in Somaliland led to the reduction of the prevention of acute malnutrition programme and a renewed focus on MCHN as a preventative strategy.

By the end of the PRRO in December 2015, more than three quarters of the beneficiaries targeted for treatment of acute malnutrition were reached. Over the years, WFP increased programme coverage through a combination of teams operating in health facilities to treat cases of malnutrition, and mobile teams delivering nutrition services at



the community level. This approach was further strengthened by aligning WFP interventions with the basic nutrition service package (BNSP) - a government strategy that integrates nutrition with hygiene promotion and soap distributions, micronutrient supplementation, home-based treatment of diarrhoea, and de-worming. The BNSP is mainly delivered through community health workers in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health (MOH).

In 2015, WFP changed its partnership approach for the HIV/TB Care & Treatment activities: instead of dealing directly with smaller partners, WFP entered into a partnership with World Vision International which has a large coverage of health facilities. Although food support to the facilities was not consistent throughout the year, overall WFP reached a higher number of health centres than originally planned.

Livelihood activities implemented during the year accounted for a substantial proportion of WFP's assistance in Somalia. However, the combined recovery (Strategic Objective 2) and resilience (Strategic Objective 3) FFA asset creation/rehabilitation achievements for 2015 were below target mainly due to funding limitations that led to the prioritization of relief and nutrition activities over livelihood activities. Overall, the low number of assets created or rehabilitated risks impacting the gains that have been made in encouraging communities to invest in asset creation over the duration of the PRRO. Even so, some communities in north-eastern and central regions continued to work on asset building and rehabilitation projects despite the intermittent food unavailability, perhaps indicating their ownership and appreciation of this work in securing their livelihoods against shocks. Project design allowed for the flexibility to prioritise assets according to the communities' preferences. In areas with functioning markets and where resources permitted, WFP switched to e-vouchers for FFA activities, particularly in southern Somalia and Puntland. This change minimized the impact of commodity unavailability and ensured that beneficiaries' food needs were met and assets completed as planned.

For recovery activities under SO2, planned targets were reached or even surpassed for most land and road rehabilitation activities, smaller-scale water conservation assets and tree seedling production.

Achievements under Strategic Objective (SO) 3 activities geared towards building resilience under the Joint Resilience Strategy with UNICEF and FAO were largely below target. The activity started late to avoid overlap with the projects that carried over into 2015 due to resource constraints in 2014.

WFP continued its food assistance-for-training programme particularly in urban areas, enabling beneficiaries, more than half of whom were women, to participate in income-generating activities and employment to diversify their incomes. Various courses such as cooking, tailoring, handicrafts and business skills were offered alongside numeracy and literacy classes. Over the past year, there has been a diversification in courses being offered to vocational students such as masonry, electronics, plumbing, carpentry, computer repairs and fishnet making. Some of these courses were implemented in partnership with UNICEF and the Norwegian Refugee Council in the joint resilience focus area.

The number of schools supported under PRRO 200443 reached the planned targets. In 2015, twelve schools in Somaliland were suspended due to mismanagement of food that was identified and documented during implementation monitoring visits. WFP has provided recommendations on corrective measures to support the reintegration of these schools into the programme. Onsite training covering cooking demonstrations was carried out in all new schools and a total number of 176 participants were trained. In Somaliland, refresher training/cooking demos did not take place as planned due to funding constraints.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	60	72	120.0
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	2,676	4,460	166.7
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	14,847	24,746	166.7
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	0	5,310	-



Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	35,577	30,802	86.6
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	113	982	872.8
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	3	104	3,240.6
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	293	120	40.8
Hectares (ha) of land cleared of garbage	Ha	6,110	6,656	108.9
Hectares (ha) of land spread with forage seeds	Ha	13,343	12,459	93.4
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	0	116	-
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	1,439	1,404	97.6
Number of Prosopis trees cleared	item	222,016	222,004	100.0
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	72	53	73.6
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	32	33	103.1
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	60	50	83.3
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	40,900	85,500	209.0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	23,840	18,311	76.8
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	15,143	6,851	45.2
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	70	70	100.0
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	11,611	11,450	98.6
<b>SO2: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	36	41	113.9
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	160	174	108.8
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	25,422	42,371	166.7

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	120,802	201,337	166.7
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	635	694	109.3
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	40,721	67,869	166.7
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	139,866	233,111	166.7
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site) and School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	496	496	100.0
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	13,806	5,664	41.0
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	264	112	42.3
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	12	2	15.4
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	54	7	13.0
Hectares (ha) of land spread with forage seeds	Ha	15,824	0	0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	0	48	-
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	364	124	34.2
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	104	0	0
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	0	11	-
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	45	32	71.8
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	8	6	75.0
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household	5,991	2,200	36.7
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	142	1	0.7

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	315,755	0	0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	34,440	5,422	15.7
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	7,024	5,824	82.9
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	8	8	100.0
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	2,600	500	19.2

## Outcomes

The 2015 Post-Gu nutrition survey found global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of 13.6 percent and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates of 2.3 percent among children under 5. This continued the trend of an improving nutrition situation since 2013, following the combined impacts of good harvests, consistent response and scale up of services by WFP and other actors.

Despite the continued nutrition interventions by WFP and other actors over the years, relatively high incidence of morbidity, low immunization coverage, poor public health, and poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices have remained major contributing factors of acute malnutrition in Somalia. In 2015, WFP and partners conducted a Nutrition Causal Analysis which identified additional socio-cultural factors such as women's workload (domestic and casual labour), under-age mothers, and dominant socio-cultural beliefs on child care and health seeking practices, that contribute to sub-optimal infant/child feeding and care. Based on these findings, WFP will adjust its programming and its behaviour change communication (BCC) roll-out strategy and will engage other partners in addressing these factors. Community mobilization targets a wide variety of audiences. Men are also targeted for nutrition education during household visits by Community Nutrition Workers (CNWs), nearly half of whom are men themselves.

Treatment of acute malnutrition was implemented in 694 sites supported by 26 partners. All the performance indicators for the treatment of acute malnutrition programme were within Sphere standards. The treatment of acute malnutrition coverage rate was however slightly below target, owing to regular migration of pastoralist communities, limited knowledge by caretakers on signs of malnutrition and defaulting from the programme while children were still malnourished. The suspension of cooperating partners in Dolow and Bossaso due to a perceived high security risk affected the coverage rate for the prevention of acute malnutrition programme in Dolow and the overall beneficiary achievement for the treatment programme. MCHN coverage and participation rates were slightly below target. According to the coverage survey, the main barrier was long distances to MCHN facilities. Owing to resource constraints, the BSFP coverage survey was carried out only in Puntland while the MCHN coverage survey was carried out in Somaliland and Puntland only.

The performance of nutrition treatment among TB clients was well above the target recovery rate in all regions largely as a result of capacity building of partners in the management of nutrition in HIV/AIDS and TB cases. However, the programme has not been consistent since 2014, owing to resource limitations and activity prioritization. This had a negative impact on the nutritional recovery rates of HIV clients. Going forward, WFP will target only the malnourished HIV and TB patients, and will link affected households with other safety-net projects.

The diet diversity and food security of households receiving WFP relief assistance in the third quarter of the year improved, with the consumption and food security indicators under SO 1 meeting their targets. This was mainly due to the prioritization of relief assistance in central and south Somalia, especially in the newly accessible towns. In 2015, WFP provided targeted general food distribution to the vulnerable households in Wajid and Hudur, where localized surveys had registered high rates of poor food consumption score linked to high food prices resulting from the trade embargo enforced by militants in the area. There was also some improvement in livestock product availability towards the end of the year due to normal- to above-normal rains during the Deyr season. The other areas showing improvement included Baidoa and Luuq where returnees from Kenya and Yemen benefited from WFP food assistance.

Recovery and livelihood programmes were however negatively affected by the pipeline breaks experienced in 2015 and targets were not achieved. More than half (55 percent) of the targeted households used crisis and emergency coping strategies. The increase for both crisis and emergency coping strategies was significant. Compared to the baseline, the number of people employing crisis coping strategies increased by 26 percent, and those employing emergency strategies increased by 69 percent. It should be noted that the 2015 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys were carried out during the lean season which was characterized by poor rainfall and fewer resources at the household level. This may also account for the poor coping strategy index scores.

Despite the significant effect of pipeline breaks on the size and composition of the FFA food basket, livelihood activities implemented during the year accounted for a substantial proportion of WFP's assistance in Somalia. The design of activities using community consultations and seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) enabled WFP to provide safety nets during lean seasons and support for rehabilitation of productive infrastructure in a timely manner. The assets contributed to improved access to water and markets, improved agricultural production through the rehabilitation of irrigation canals, and to environmental conservation particularly in Puntland, where there is high land degradation. There was also an increase in investment of assets that promote smallholder production and allow communities to meet household food needs and sell surplus at the local markets. WFP provided funding to support the use of solar-powered irrigation technology for small holder farmers in Puntland, where the only access to water is through rehabilitation/construction of shallow wells to support off-season production. Over 80 percent of the communities in the assisted villages had an increased asset score. In the same period, WFP also promoted synergy by implementing livelihoods, nutrition and school meals activities in the same communities to enhance food security. In selected districts, WFP, FAO and UNICEF integrated their activities to create greater impact in building community resilience.

WFP's most recent programme monitoring of the school year shows that annual enrolment for boys and girls increased when compared with the previous school year, mainly in the lower primary classes in the September 2015-2016 school year. The gender ratio was maintained as girls continued to drop out at the upper class levels due to traditional practices including early marriages or participation in family chores. The girls' take home ration programmes in Somaliland and Puntland were significantly affected by the pipeline breaks experienced in the year. This is likely to have contributed to the reduction in retention rates recorded in 2015. In Puntland for example, the retention rate for girls reduced from 98 percent the previous year to 86 percent in 2015. Other factors could have been the migration of families to others areas due to outbreak of drought in the northern parts of the country. The national capacity index (NCI) improved in 2015 reflecting the increased efforts by regional governments in strengthening school feeding management policies. The NCI calculation methodology involved administering a questionnaire to the Government education officials with five sections: policy frameworks, financial capacity, institutional capacity and coordination, design and implementation and community goals. WFP will continue working closely with other stakeholders in the education sector to enhance the school feeding programme outcomes as recommend in the external evaluation of the PRRO.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
SOMALIA, BSFP, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey	>66.00	0.00	25.70	77.20
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
SOMALIA, BSFP, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Survey questionnaires or WFP calculations based on available population and beneficiary figures. , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey	>70.00	0.00	69.60	73.70
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SOUTH , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey</i>	<17.50	87.50	-	13.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>SOUTH , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey</i>	<20.00	100.00	-	26.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>SOUTH , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey</i>	<17.10	85.30	-	10.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>SOUTH , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey</i>	>2.90	2.90	-	5.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>SOUTH , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey</i>	>2.20	2.20	-	5.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>SOUTH , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP survey</i>	>3.00	3.00	-	5.40
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>SOMALIA , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	>80.00		-	100.00
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOMALIA , Project End Target: 2015.12 MOE and CP statistics , Base value: 2014.09 Secondary data MOE and CP statistics , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 Secondary data MOE and CP statistics</i>	>6.00	4.90	-	13.53
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOMALIA , Project End Target: 2015.12 MOE and CP statistics , Base value: 2014.09 Secondary data MOE and CP statistics , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 Secondary data MOE and CP statistics</i>	>6.00	7.20	-	13.10
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOMALIA , Project End Target: 2015.12 MOE and CP statistics , Base value: 2014.01 Secondary data MOE and CP statistics , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 Secondary data MOE and CP statistics</i>	=1.00	0.80	-	0.80
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data CP reports	>75.00	92.00	93.00	92.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data CP reports	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data CP reports	<15.00	8.00	4.00	3.00
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data CP reports	<15.00	3.00	2.00	3.00
<b>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 FSNAU , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 Secondary data FSNAU , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data FSNAU	<14.40	15.10	-	13.60
<b>ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.11 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data CP reports	>75.00	97.00	-	56.00
<b>TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.11 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 Secondary data CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data CP reports	>75.00	79.00	93.00	94.00
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
SOMALIA, MCHN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey	>66.00	0.00	63.00	61.30
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
SOMALIA, MCHN , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Survey questionnaires or WFP calculations based on available population and beneficiary figures. , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey	>70.00	0.00	61.50	62.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
SOMALIA, TSFP RURAL , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Survey questionnaires or WFP calculations based on available population and beneficiary figures. , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey	>50.00	0.00	48.40	44.90
<b>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
PUNTLAND , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Standard WFP NCI questionnaire , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey Standard WFP NCI questionnaire , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Standard WFP NCI questionnaire	>1.60	0.30	-	1.50
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
SOMALILAND , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Standard WFP NCI questionnaire , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey Standard WFP NCI questionnaire , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey Standard WFP NCI questionnaire	>1.60	0.45	-	1.10
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	<6.10	30.30	44.50	34.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	<4.90	24.50	30.80	26.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	<2.80	13.80	47.50	49.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	<6.50	32.50	43.90	28.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	<9.00	44.80	35.60	17.60



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	<4.30	21.70	29.80	30.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	>4.50	3.40	4.00	4.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	>4.50	3.60	4.20	3.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	>4.50	3.30	3.90	4.30
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey	<12.30	12.30	-	7.30
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey	<19.20	19.20	-	35.50
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
SOMALILAND , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.11 WFP survey			-	13.20
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
SOMALIA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey	>80.00		-	93.30

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In February 2015, WFP re-opened the Somalia Office in Mogadishu, establishing full-fledged representation in Somalia for the first time in 20 years. The proximity of WFP to different stakeholders in Mogadishu has helped reinforce coordination with local authorities who are taking more and more responsibility and ownership of WFP's food assistance strategy and the longer-term goal of food security, resilience and sustainability. WFP is working to strengthen its partnership with the Federal Government and continues to promote investment in community-based resilience.

As the United Nations co-lead of the social protection sub-working group under the Somali Peace and Statebuilding Goal 5 (PSG5), WFP together with UNICEF has been working with the Federal Government and a small group of donors on the development of a social protection policy in Somalia. In 2015, an important milestone was reached in this process, with a contextually appropriate definition of social protection agreed. In addition, a concept paper outlining key priorities and next steps was produced. This document will form the basis for further dialogue and the development of a full policy.

As a major nutrition stakeholder, WFP focused on strengthening co-ordination with the Ministry of Health (MoH) based on a Letter of Understanding (LOU) that came into effect in 2015. This provided a basis for joint programming, supportive supervision, monitoring, capacity building and data management. WFP also participated regularly in the quarterly sub-national cluster co-ordination and information sharing meetings, and also in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Global movement, in coordination with the government's SUN focal point. This provided a good advocacy platform and enabled the alignment of WFP programmes through shared goals such as stunting reduction. Enhanced capacity development activities aimed at improving the quality of programmes were provided to MOH and cooperating partner staff. Five technical trainings on treatment of acute malnutrition, MCHN and HIV/TB were conducted in Puntland, Somaliland, central Somalia and Mogadishu. Participants were able to update their knowledge on screening and enrollment of beneficiaries.

Under the livelihoods programme, WFP provided capacity development and training to over 44 partners, including cooperating partners and line ministries in Puntland and south-central regions providing technical expertise on implementation and management of FFA activities. This resulted in a better understanding of asset creation activities and tools such as seasonal livelihood programming. By strengthening the Somali people's ability to adapt to and mitigate shocks through its livelihoods and resilience activities and by developing strategic partnerships with local stakeholders, WFP aims to help reduce the need for humanitarian interventions in Somalia over time.

WFP introduced the school feeding programme in southern Somalia in 2013 starting with 24 schools. This was in line with the Go2School campaign, introduced by UNICEF and the Federal Government of Somalia, that aims to enroll up to 1 million school children in schools across the country. Since then, WFP has expanded its programme in Gedo and Lower Jubba, covering up to 51 schools at the close of 2015. In addition, WFP constructed 20 kitchens, stores and water storage for schools in Somaliland, Puntland and central Somalia under the school feeding programme. WFP also constructed six latrines in central Somalia to provide separate, safe and hygienic facilities to boys and girls in school. WFP worked with two local NGOs and one international NGOs (INGO) who are key players in the education sector and the cluster in south Somalia, developing the capacity of these partners and the local authorities in the two regions. The partners also provided complementary services such as teacher's incentives, WASH services and capacity development to the supported schools. In the long run, increased enrolment and attendance and reduced dropout will result in a better-educated population, which would have positive economic, social, health and political ramifications for Somalia.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

WFP benefited from the continued support of donors who not only contributed financially to the operations, but through their feedback also played an important role in supporting WFP to further enhance the way it provides assistance. With the implementation of biometric registration and the significant scale up of cash-based transfers and other innovations, 2015 was a challenging year. Sustained, forward-looking donor support enabled the organisation to move ahead with these innovative approaches.

WFP's engagement with donors took place through regular meetings and ad hoc bilateral meetings in Nairobi, and through the Country Director's visits to capitals. In addition, government partners and donors visited WFP operations inside Somalia.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
African Dev Bank	0	793	0
Canada	0	2,460	1,244
Denmark	0	0	316
Finland	0	505	1,827
Germany	0	880	100
Italy	0	563	563

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Japan	0	3,052	2,824
MULTILATERAL	0	14,625	10,818
Russian Federation	0	504	560
Saudi Arabia	0	0	54
Switzerland	0	222	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	2,786	3,189
United Kingdom	0	1,468	175
USA	31,033	0	44,343
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,033</b>	<b>27,858</b>	<b>66,013</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

## Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2015, WFP sourced its food commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), in-kind contributions and local purchase. GCMF stocks in Djibouti were used to supply Somaliland, Puntland and Central Somalia, while the stocks in Mombasa supplied South Somalia and Mogadishu. During the year, a total of 1500 mt of maize was purchased locally from farmer cooperatives in Mogadishu. However, 100 mt of these purchases had not yet been received in 2015.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	6,698	5,548
Dried Fruits	0	0	54	0
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	0	58
Maize	1,400	0	5,330	3,505
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	1,082	3,325
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	20,270	11,580
Split Peas	0	0	5,143	4,535
Vegetable Oil	0	0	3,130	1,130
Wheat Flour	0	0	560	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,266</b>	<b>29,683</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

The opening of the direct road corridor from Tanzania to the border areas of southern Somalia and the establishment of a regular shipping line service from Mombasa to Mogadishu further improved WFP's ability to deliver humanitarian assistance on time and at a reduced cost. Where road access was compromised (due to heavy rains, floods or insecurity), WFP used boats, cargo flights and a helicopter to deliver lifesaving food to otherwise inaccessible locations. As part of El Niño-preparedness, WFP prepositioned logistics assets in flood-prone areas, which enabled a quick response when needs arose.

## Post-Delivery Losses

Some post-delivery losses were incurred while food commodities were under WFP custody as well as while partners were distributing the commodities to beneficiaries. Most losses occurred while food was in transit between warehouses. WFP recovered the full commodity value of all the losses incurred by contractors either during transport or discovered in warehouses under their management, from invoices owed to the respective contractors.

Detailed post-delivery loss information will be provided in the Report on Post-Delivery Losses for the Period 1 January - 31 December 2015, presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2016.

## Management

### Partnerships

WFP's move to Mogadishu helped improved regular strategic interactions with various line ministries. The direct dialogue with the Government and local authorities gave WFP more insight into historical and emerging issues and how best to address them. For example, discussions with the Ministry of Health allowed WFP to understand the context and stakeholders in the nutrition sector and how WFP could streamline its interventions for maximum effectiveness and complementarity with other actors. The move to Mogadishu also brought WFP closer to its partners and beneficiaries, who expressed appreciation for the regular interactions which were otherwise limited with agencies based in the Mogadishu International Airport.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministries of Education and Health in Somaliland and Puntland continued in 2015. The Ministry of Health in Puntland took on the implementation role of the MCHN programmes covering 20 clinics in Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer Regions. WFP will evaluate the implementation in early 2016. WFP is also monitoring the formation of other autonomous regions within Somalia to see where appropriate links can be developed for the implementation of nutrition activities.

Expanding on the umbrella agreement WFP entered with World Vision the previous year, WFP took steps to further streamline the operation and by the end of 2015 was ready to sign Letters of Intent with three main international partners (World Vision International, Danish Refugee Council and Save the Children) covering different aspects of implementation such as nutrition, livelihoods, returnees and capacity development for local partners. WFP had separate discussions with each partner to identify areas of possible collaboration, building on respective strengths. Areas identified for collaboration included better linkages between livelihood and health and nutrition activities, improved training programmes including certifications for participants, and opportunities with community-level early warning systems. Collaboration with these three partners will help identify gaps and synergies and develop innovative programming that will lead to improved assistance adapted to the Somalia context.

WFP continued to search for ways to strategically reduce the number of partners in 2015. However, the operational context in Somalia, involving different clans in different areas, makes it difficult. WFP is strengthening its partner evaluation and vetting systems to better ensure the capacity of the partners. The new proposed system will be more focused on key performance indicators and use more concrete data for evaluation. WFP is also working on a longer-term partnership strategy to streamline the number of partners and enhance implementation capacity. In 2015, both international and national cooperating partners had more difficulties in attracting funding and relied more and more on WFP to finance their operations.

Lack of access to the operational areas is a major risk in Somalia. WFP is increasingly using mobile phone technologies for beneficiary contact monitoring and complaint mechanisms. For example, WFP has conducted assessments on food security and tracked beneficiary perceptions on issues related to accountability to affected populations using mobile based technologies in selected hot-spots. These technologies have provided an efficient avenue for sharing distribution and programme information with beneficiaries and for receiving feedback on the process. They also allow for triangulation of monitoring information. The use of mobile technology has reduced the need for monitoring partners in hard-to-access areas.

WFP Somalia continued to be an active player in driving the resilience agenda in Somalia, particularly under the Joint Resilience Strategy (JRS) framework with FAO and UNICEF. This led to the development of seasonal livelihood programming, joint participation in baseline and end-line surveys, and complementarity of interventions specifically in the five resilience focus districts. Under the pilot Joint Strategy, WFP implemented nutrition programmes as well as asset creation and training activities. FAO complemented WFP's efforts with the provision of agricultural inputs and technical training in the same areas to enhance the productivity of participants. UNICEF and WFP used a complementary approach to nutrition: while WFP focused on the prevention and treatment of moderate

acute malnutrition, UNICEF mainly addressed severe acute malnutrition. Serving beneficiaries across five districts, the JRS achieved a new way of planning and working together to achieve integrated objectives in the communities reached. A joint impact evaluation in 2016 will measure changes in the resilience of targeted populations.

WFP was an active member of the Return Consortium convened by UNHCR, which supported the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees living in Kenya. WFP supported the Tripartite Agreement signed between UNHCR and the Governments of Kenya and Somalia by providing food assistance as part of a support package to returnees. IOM is one of the partners carrying out relief distributions and hot meals activities on behalf of WFP. Over 1,500 returning households received WFP food assistance in 2015 on arrival in central and south Somalia. WFP was also an active member of the United Nations Country Team, enhancing the coordination of humanitarian recovery and resilience programming in Somalia.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	101	16		3

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	>8,000,000.00	14,661,152.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=100.00	122.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=100.00	100.00

## Lessons Learned

2015 marked the third and last year of PRRO 200443, consolidating WFP's shift from prolonged relief assistance in response to slow-onset shocks to livelihood-focused recovery activities. An independent external evaluation of the PRRO found WFP's response strategy to be flexible, linking relief to recovery according to local needs and emphasizing the different capacities and needs of women and men of different ages. Under the PRRO, WFP expanded the use of remote data collection technologies, including beneficiary call centers, beneficiary hotlines, portable data collection, mobile data collection through text messaging, and third-party monitoring of beneficiary satisfaction with assistance to increase accountability to affected populations. The PRRO was successful in generating positive impacts beyond WFP's direct mandate such as increased health uptake and learning. WFP's new PRRO 200844 will build on these existing strengths to further link relief and recovery with interventions that strengthen capacity to mitigate and adapt to shocks. Considering the heightened vulnerability of household headed by women highlighted by the poor food security indicator scores, WFP will continue with the deliberate targeting of these households.

Based on lessons learned from the external evaluation and nutrition causal analysis, WFP will also work with other humanitarian actors to address the underlying causes of malnutrition. The new PRRO will focus on the socio-cultural causes of undernutrition in girls and boys, with targeted communications on behaviour change for men and women on childcare, health, food preparation and storage, immunization, and water and sanitation. Messages will be disseminated via community nutrition workers, radio programmes and community discussions. In partnership with UNFPA, ICRC and the Health Provision Consortium, WFP will ensure that MCHN facilities provide safe childbirth assistance and address the problems of low birth weight and in-utero stunting.

WFP Somalia begun rolling out its corporate Solutions for Cash Operations (SCOPE) in the last quarter of 2014. SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform that supports the programme intervention cycle from beginning to end. By the end of 2015, WFP had registered over 950,000 people in targeted locations in Somalia in the SCOPE platform. Out of these, 13 percent were enrolled in different WFP activities and received electronic transfers through the platform. A total of 182 retailers were also contracted by WFP, received training and were equipped with point-of-sale (POS) machines to facilitate food transfers through the SCOPE platform. The

influx of returnees and refugees from Yemen and Dadaab stretched WFP's registration capacity in the first half of the year. The limited number of registration equipment was thinly distributed to meet the needs of regular activities together with that of the emergency response. To be better prepared for future emergencies, WFP embarked on a mass registration and distribution of cards to all potential beneficiaries so that when sudden shocks occur, targeted beneficiaries who have already been registered in the SCOPE database can be enrolled in appropriate food assistance interventions in a timely manner. On some occasions, the e-vouchers created expired before some beneficiaries had redeemed their transfers. To address this, WFP began sending short messages to beneficiaries' phone numbers captured during registration. The messages which stated the value of voucher, the top up location and the expiry date of the vouchers helped in reducing no-show cases on e-voucher top ups.

Over the past three years, there has been a steady increase in the number of asset creation activities that have been implemented in Somalia. Key to this success has been the shift towards Strategic Objective 2 (recovery and rebuilding) and Strategic Objective 3 (resilience) activities, particularly in areas where the food security situation has been gradually improving. The use of the Three-Pronged Approach, which includes an integrated context analysis of food security trends and shocks, seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning (CBPP), has strengthened the design of FFA activities and improved consultation with stakeholders and communities. At the local level, CBPP through consultation and prioritization of activities helped increase participation and strengthened community ownership of the assets created. The roll-out of the CBPP approach for all livelihood activities has been crucial to building trust and enhancing accountability to the assisted populations, and to ensuring that activities implemented were beneficial, appropriate and effective in improving food security and building resilience. Ultimately, livelihood activities are vulnerable to resourcing levels and the importance of having a constant supply of food or CBT to support the interventions cannot be overstated. In addition to increased efforts at fundraising, WFP has mitigated food pipeline breaks with cash-based transfers whenever possible, and is in the process of developing standard procedures to further improve the management of its multi-modality supply chain.

Lessons from the implementation of the pilot phase of the JRS with UNICEF and FAO highlighted the positive impact of integrated food security, nutrition, health and livelihoods interventions. Joint targeting, fundraising, and monitoring as well as the synchronization of activities were found to be critical to maximizing impact, along with strategic partnerships with local, regional and federal authorities. Despite increased complementarity, activities were still largely implemented individually by each agency, and the benefits of the Joint Resilience Strategy were not yet maximized. Based on these lessons, in 2016, the three agencies will work towards transitioning the JRS to a Joint Resilience Programme (JRP). The JRP will be geared towards a focused objective of improving food security and nutrition outcomes in targeted communities through a set of interlinked activities implemented jointly by the three agencies and guided by community action planning. This will allow the agencies to dedicate resources (for staffing and programming) and ensure cohesive implementation towards joint objectives over a sustained period of time.

## Operational Statistics

### Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	156,833	-	156,833	229,205	10,443	239,648	146.1%	-	152.8%
School Feeding (on-site)	150,000	-	150,000	152,875	-	152,875	101.9%	-	101.9%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	9,269	1,981	11,250	3,616	-	3,616	39.0%	-	32.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	66,991	26,052	93,043	95,446	18,285	113,731	142.5%	70.2%	122.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	18,830	8,875	27,705	11,309	6,461	17,770	60.1%	72.8%	64.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	500,000	-	500,000	338,914	-	338,914	67.8%	-	67.8%



Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	156,833	-	156,833	229,205	10,443	239,648	146.1%	-	152.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	393,000	-	393,000	364,939	-	364,939	92.9%	-	92.9%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	47,000	-	47,000	10,230	-	10,230	21.8%	-	21.8%
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets	8,033	800	8,833	5,247	-	5,247	65.3%	-	59.4%

## Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00026-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	158	0
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00026-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	402	0
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00026-01	Split Peas	0	158	0
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00026-01	Vegetable Oil	0	75	0
Canada	CAN-C-00507-09	Corn Soya Blend	0	409	426
Canada	CAN-C-00507-09	High Energy Biscuits	0	28	0
Canada	CAN-C-00507-09	Maize	0	0	518
Canada	CAN-C-00507-09	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	169	0
Canada	CAN-C-00507-09	Sorghum/Millet	0	1,852	0
Canada	CAN-C-00507-09	Split Peas	0	0	300
Denmark	DEN-C-00157-01	Split Peas	0	0	316
Finland	FIN-C-00107-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	250
Finland	FIN-C-00107-01	Maize	0	0	607
Finland	FIN-C-00107-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	9	0
Finland	FIN-C-00107-01	Split Peas	0	0	374
Finland	FIN-C-00107-01	Vegetable Oil	0	0	110
Finland	FIN-C-00108-04	Corn Soya Blend	0	100	100
Finland	FIN-C-00108-04	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	396	386
Germany	GER-C-00357-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0
Germany	GER-C-00374-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	100
Germany	GER-C-00445-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	86	0



Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Germany	GER-C-00445-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	571	0
Germany	GER-C-00445-01	Split Peas	0	178	0
Germany	GER-C-00445-01	Vegetable Oil	0	46	0
Italy	ITA-C-00168-04	Maize	0	563	563
Japan	JPN-C-00370-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	331	312
Japan	JPN-C-00370-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	2,113	1,976
Japan	JPN-C-00370-01	Split Peas	0	452	434
Japan	JPN-C-00370-01	Vegetable Oil	0	156	102
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	2,749	1,188
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	0	30	58
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1,746	1,446
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	0	5,393	5,971
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	0	1,274	1,582
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	698	572
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	0	2,735	0
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00037-09	Wheat Flour	0	0	560
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00048-01	Split Peas	0	504	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00095-09	Dried Fruits	0	0	54
Switzerland	SWI-C-00488-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	222	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01115-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	0	611
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01115-01	Split Peas	0	67	269
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01118-01	Vegetable Oil	0	0	112
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01137-01	Split Peas	0	0	197
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01138-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	130
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01138-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	80
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01138-01	Vegetable Oil	0	0	18
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01139-01	Maize	0	937	837

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01230-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	114	114
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01230-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	671	671
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01230-01	Split Peas	0	114	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01230-01	Vegetable Oil	0	87	87
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01231-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	119	62
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01316-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	32	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01323-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	140	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01323-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	345	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01323-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	90	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01323-01	Split Peas	0	40	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01323-01	Vegetable Oil	0	30	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00178-04	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	290	112
United Kingdom	UK -C-00178-05	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	327	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00281-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	52	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00281-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	77	63
United Kingdom	UK -C-00281-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	488	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00281-01	Split Peas	0	195	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00281-01	Vegetable Oil	0	39	0
USA		Corn Soya Blend	0	0	3,351
USA		Maize	0	0	5,330
USA		Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	600
USA		Sorghum/Millet	0	0	450
USA		Split Peas	0	0	2,260
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	2,370
USA	USA-C-00925-08	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	2,500

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-00925-08	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	25
USA	USA-C-00925-08	Sorghum/Millet	0	0	10,240
USA	USA-C-00925-08	Split Peas	0	0	2,482
USA	USA-C-00925-08	Vegetable Oil	0	0	1,490
USA	USA-C-00925-09	Corn Soya Blend	2,610	0	2,096
USA	USA-C-00925-09	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	400	0	400
USA	USA-C-00925-09	Sorghum/Millet	10,030	0	9,530
USA	USA-C-00925-09	Split Peas	400	0	400
USA	USA-C-00925-09	Vegetable Oil	1,000	0	200
USA	USA-C-00925-10	Corn Soya Blend	1,110	0	0
USA	USA-C-00925-10	Maize	5,330	0	0
USA	USA-C-00925-10	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	280	0	0
USA	USA-C-00925-10	Split Peas	1,120	0	0
USA	USA-C-00925-10	Vegetable Oil	670	0	0
USA	USA-C-01077-01	Maize	0	0	548
USA	USA-C-01077-01	Vegetable Oil	0	0	70
USA	USA-C-01156-01	Corn Soya Blend	443	0	0
USA	USA-C-01156-02	Corn Soya Blend	1,690	0	0
USA	USA-C-01156-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	320	0	0
USA	USA-C-01156-02	Sorghum/Millet	3,580	0	0
USA	USA-C-01156-02	Split Peas	1,150	0	0
USA	USA-C-01156-02	Vegetable Oil	900	0	0
Total			31,033	27,858	66,013