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**Contact Info**

**Sibi Lawson Marriott, Head of Programme**  
wfp.addisababa@wfp.org

**Country Director**  
**John Aylieff**

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**Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience  
to Food Insecurity**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Ethiopia, Federal Democratic Republic of (ET)



**World Food Programme**

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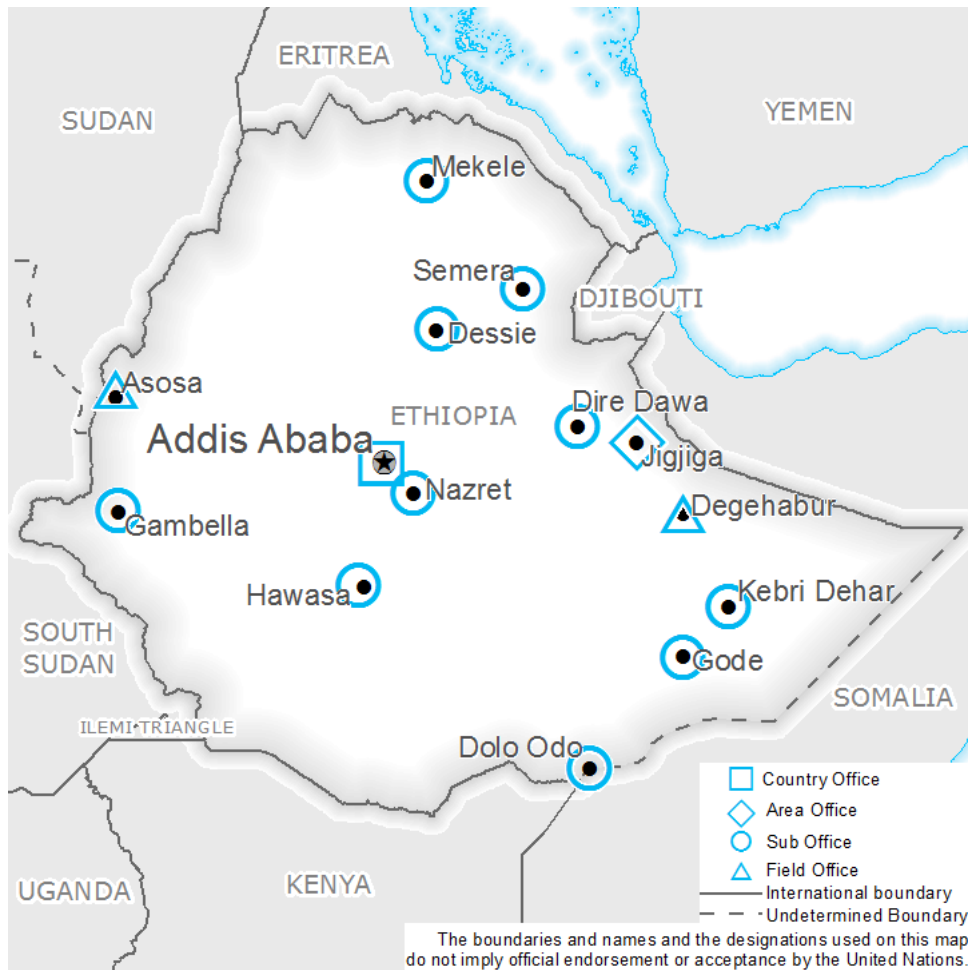
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Over the past seven years, Ethiopia has achieved high economic growth averaging 11 percent per annum and reduced extreme poverty from 60.5 to 30.7 percent, enabling it to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger rates by half, as was expected in Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1.

Agriculture is one of the highest contributors to economic growth and contributes to 45 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). About 12 million smallholder farming households account for an estimated 95 percent of agricultural production and 85 percent of all employment in Ethiopia. The government's medium term strategic framework Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), promotes agricultural development to achieve food and nutrition security with the aim of building resilience and places emphasis on the production of high value crops and livestock production. The overarching objective GTP II is the realization of Ethiopia's vision of becoming a middle income country by 2025.

Even though Ethiopia is one of the ten countries globally to have attained the largest absolute gains in its Human Development Index (HDI) over the last several years, it still ranks 174th out of 188 countries in the 2015 UNDP Human Development Report. Given the bulk of the rural population derives its livelihood from agriculture and poverty is by and large a rural phenomenon, the government is promoting agricultural growth as a major driver of poverty reduction in Ethiopia. The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line fell from 38.7 percent in 2003/4 to 23.4 percent in 2015 [1] The proportion of the population living in poverty fell in both rural and urban areas. This progress shows that the country is on track to achieve the target of reducing income poverty by half.

In spite of this progress, many rural households find it impossible to survive without access to seasonal wage employment or assistance from the National Productive Safety Net and related social protection programs. Some 25 million Ethiopians remain in poverty and live just above the poverty line, making them vulnerable to seasonal climatic shocks and food insecurity.

Climate shocks are the principal reason for chronic poverty and food insecurity at the household level in Ethiopia. The International Food Policy Research Institute's 2016 Global Hunger Index scores Ethiopia at 33.4, a slight decline from the previous scoring of 33.9. This is still 'serious'- in spite of the impressive gains the country has accomplished from the MDG perspective. The 2016 Ethiopia Demographic Health Survey (EDHS) indicated that the national prevalence of wasting was 9.9 percent, stunting was 38.4 percent and underweight was 23.6.

Overall, more than half of children 6-59 months (56 percent) suffered from some degree of anaemia: 25 percent were mildly anaemic, 28 percent were moderately anaemic, and 3 percent were severely anaemic. About one-fourth of women age 15-49 (23 percent) are anaemic. The majority are mildly anaemic (17 percent), 5 percent are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent are severely anaemic. The 2012 Cost of Hunger Study indicates that stunted children achieve 1.1 years less in school education and the annual costs associated with child under nutrition are estimated at Ethiopian birr (ETB) 55.5 billion, equivalent to 16.5 percent of GDP.

The national adult HIV prevalence declined remarkably from 5.3 percent in 2003 to 1.5 percent in 2011. In 2015, the projected national adult HIV prevalence was estimated at 1.2 percent, with geographical and gender variations. Marked variation in urban rural prevalence is also reported in the 2011 EDHS with urban areas showing a seven fold higher HIV prevalence compared to rural areas (4.2 percent versus 0.6 percent). HIV prevalence was disproportionately higher among urban females (4 percent) compared to urban men (2.4 percent).

In Ethiopia, gender inequality remains a significant concern. Women and girls are strongly disadvantaged compared to boys and men, in literacy, health, livelihoods and basic human rights (UN Women 2013). Ethiopia has a Gender Inequality Index of 129 out of 155 countries, whereas neighboring Uganda ranks 122 and Burundi 109 (UNDP HDI Report 2016). Moreover, gender inequality is deeply rooted in the patriarchal society where women are structurally disempowered. This is reflected in many development indicators. For instance, Ethiopia entered the twenty-first century with extremely low maternal and reproductive health indicators. Moreover, 70 percent of the women have encountered gender based violence.

Compounding this situation was the 2015/16 El Nino induced drought, the worst in 50 years, which was brought about by failed *belg* (spring harvest) and *meher* (main harvest) rains. As a result, over 10 million people above those targeted under the Productive Safety Net (PSNP) were considered food insecure. Whereas the 2010-2011 Horn of Africa drought affected lowland areas, the 2015/16 drought also affected the highlands, where population densities are high and households depend on rain-fed agriculture, livestock and seasonal wage labour. Emergency food and nutrition assistance needs rose sharply in late 2015 and remained at fairly high levels throughout 2016.

2016 began with 10.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. There was a slight decline in the mid-year review of the government's official Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) which indicated that 9.7 million people were in need of emergency food assistance. Of this number, WFP and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) were responsible for 7.1 million while 2.6 million were assisted through Joint Emergency Operation Plan (JEOP), implemented by a consortium of US international NGOs. Some 2.36 million women and children required treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). With close to 20 percent of Ethiopia's population affected overall, the scale of the humanitarian emergency in Ethiopia has been significant. Though the last *meher* season rainfall situation has improved harvest prospects, there is still a need for emergency assistance in parts of the country as a result of the failure of seasonal rains and emergency humanitarian assistance may be required well into 2017.

Ranked 126th out of 160 countries in the Logistics Performance Index (WB, 2016) the logistics infrastructure and seasonal variations still poses a significant challenge for the access to the affected populations and efficient supply chain operation in the country. Due to long distances, poor infrastructure in some parts of the country and insecurity especially in the Somali Region, surface transport is rendered unfeasible making air transport critical to timely delivery of aid to beneficiaries. Existing commercial air operators do not serve some of the critical programme implementations locations.

Ethiopia hosts the second largest refugee population within east and central Africa. Over 780,000 officially registered refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea and Kenya now reside in 26 camps located in the five regional states of Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali and Tigray. The resurgence of conflict in South Sudan in July 2016 saw the arrival of over 30,000 new refugees in the Gambella Region in Ethiopia.

[1] Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20) Page 6

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of Ethiopia has taken a progressively greater leadership role in shaping how the country combats food insecurity, malnutrition and the negative effects of climate change. The outcome has been a series of Government Flagship Programmes (GFPs), against which all international actors including WFP, have aligned their financial and technical support. The most prominent of these government flagship programmes include:

- Productive Safety Net Programme
- Humanitarian Requirements Document
- National Nutrition Programme
- Seqota Declaration to end child malnutrition by 2030
- Health Sector Transformation Plan that addresses HIV/AIDs
- Home Grown School Feeding Programme
- Education Sector Development Programme
- Sustainable Land Management Programme
- The related Sustainable Land Management Programme for Food Insecure and Pastoral Areas
- Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy

Each of these programmes are intended to address a specific aspect of food insecurity, malnutrition and/or climate change. Each is led by a government entity, responsible for the implementation of its respective flagship programmes at federal, regional and community (woreda) level.

WFP's role in Ethiopia is to support government policies, programmes and systems that address the multiple dimensions of chronic hunger and undernutrition among the most vulnerable segments of the population and refugees hosted in different parts of the country. Interventions are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020, which represents the strategic response of the UN Country Team to the national development priorities articulated in the second Growth and Transformation Plan.

Since the onset of the El Nino drought, the government has played a strong coordination role by strengthening different platforms and mechanisms, including organizing weekly national and regional prioritization meetings that look at the overall resource allocations, engaging in district dispatch prioritization, monitoring nutritional and food movement performance indicators and delivery and distribution figures. Through its strong leadership, the government avoided a major humanitarian crisis through decades of investments in stronger national systems and with determined support from the international community, including WFP. As the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster, WFP supported the government-led response to the El Niño drought in Ethiopia. The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in partnership with WFP, identified logistics gaps and bottlenecks in delivering life-saving assistance to drought-affected populations. The Logistics Cluster then proposed a set of mitigating measures and over the course of 2016, has worked to augment the logistics coordination and information management capacity of NDRMC and other humanitarian actors in response to the immense needs arising as a result of the worst drought in 50 years.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP played a critical role in Ethiopia by a) providing support to the government to strengthen national systems, and b) promoting innovative and more effective approaches to improving food security and building resilience. Over the course of 2016, WFP contributed to the improvement of the supply chain, strategic food reserve and transport systems in Ethiopia and provided critical logistics support to South Sudan. In 2016, WFP procured food commodities from cooperative unions that were made available as stock for purchase under the Global Commodity Management Facility (CGMF) by Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan

**PRRO 200712 (2015 – 2018), approved budget USD 1.4 billion**, addressed food insecurity and malnutrition among people living in disaster-prone areas. The PRRO provided short-term food assistance for households in periods of acute emergency stress and addressed moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Through the Productive Safety Net Programme, WFP supported the government in its efforts to transition from relief assistance to a structured and predictable safety net to reduce the impact of shocks and build resilience. The PRRO also addressed chronic malnutrition and stunting among children under two and PLW.

**PRRO 200700 (2015 – 2018) approved budget USD 487.3 million**, contributed to meeting the basic nutritional needs of refugees through the distribution of food assistance and the expansion of cash distributions. It reduced acute malnutrition in children, and PLW through the provision of specialized nutritious foods. The PRRO also contributed to stabilizing school enrolment of refugee girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools and increased livelihood and environmental opportunities for refugees and host communities in fragile transition situations.

**Country Programme 200253 (2012 – 2016) approved budget USD 333 million**, assisted the government to build its disaster risk and natural resource management capacity, including supporting community-based watershed development under Managing Environment Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET) in the first half of the year. The Country Programme also supported school meals in selected primary schools; enabled access to HIV care, treatment and support in urban areas; and promoted the development of agricultural markets and livelihoods. It also promoted food marketing and rural livelihood strategies, especially for women. In addition to this, WFP implemented an insurance scheme through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative Programme as a disaster risk management approach in the Tigray and Amhara regions. This improved natural resource management (community risk reduction), provided access to micro credit ("prudent" risk taking) provided insurance coverage (risk transfer), and increased savings (risk reserves).

**Special Operation 200358 (2012 – 2017) approved budget USD 31.4 million**, enhanced efficiencies of supply chains in the Horn of Africa and augmented regional humanitarian response capabilities. It strengthened logistics systems and capacities in the Djibouti Port and helped to improve lead times for the delivery of commodities. Although the budget for the entire operation cycle is over 31 million, the figure of 7.2 million refers for the share of the 2016 budget.

**Special Operation 200711 (2015 – 2016) approved budget USD 8 million**, provided safe, effective and efficient humanitarian air services in Ethiopia. It provided access to project implementation sites for NGOs, United Nations agencies, donor organizations and diplomatic missions and transported light cargo, such as medical supplies, high energy foods, and information and communication technology (ICT) equipment. The special operation also provided timely medical and security evacuations for humanitarian staff and is linked directly to WFP Strategic Objective 1, which is to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. Although the budget for the entire operation cycle is over 18 million, the figure of 9 million refers for the share of the 2016 budget.

**Special Operation 200752 (2014 – 2016) approved budget USD 6.3 million**, entailed the construction of Geeldoh Bridge to enhance efficiencies in the supply of food aid for Salahad and Lagahida by reducing transport cost and delivery time, and opening a neglected area for further assistance by improving accessibility. Although the budget for the entire operation cycle is over 6 million, the figure of 1.3 million refers for the share of the 2016 budget.

**Special Operation 200977 (2016) approved budget USD 12.7 million**, provided critical logistics augmentation in support of the government's drought response. It enhanced coordination and information sharing, and deployed technical logistics staff to run the Logistics Cluster operation. A budget revision was approved on the 28th of December, so the figure in the 2016 SPR appears higher although this did not affect the 2016 budget.

Across several projects, WFP utilized the Purchase for Progress initiative. This initiative linked small-holder farmers with markets. Under the current drought response, food from small-holders was procured by WFP to feed drought-affected families across the country and served as an important contributor to the Global Commodity Management Facility for the drought response.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Funding levels for 2016 presented a mixed picture across various programmes for the Ethiopia Country Office. Whereas the funding levels improved considerably for some activities compared to previous years, others had constraints which affected the overall levels of implementation. The Country Office was compelled to prioritize activities to effectively use the resources available. Government leadership of the drought crisis was outstanding, and health, nutrition and food systems were scaled up successfully to cope with a three to four-fold surge in needs. The government allocated over USD 380 million of its own resources to back the response – covering close to 30 percent of the USD 1.4 billion appeal.

With regard to WFP's direct drought response, resources allocated to relief interventions covered approximately 60 percent of operational needs for the year. Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition had initial funding gaps, carried over from 2015. The funding gaps were also related to increased people in need of assistance at the beginning of the year and challenges related to getting food into the country from the Djibouti Port. By April to May however, it was fully resourced through to the end of the year. Some of the resources received in the year included donors who had not funded the programme in a very long time. This was an exceptional improvement in comparison to previous years.

On the other hand, the Productive Safety Net Programme only had enough resourcing to cover the first quarter of the year. The programme was suspended for most of 2016. Assistance to chronically food-insecure people to enable them survive food deficit periods and avoid depleting their productive assets was only accomplished in the first part of the year. Additional resources for PSNP were received in the final stages of 2016 and will be carried over into 2017.

As part of a corporate pilot exercise, the Country Office accessed an advance from the Macro-Advance Facility (MAF) at the beginning of the year for PRRO 200700, to cover requirements through to June. This enabled WFP to respond to urgent needs and avert pipeline breaks for vulnerable refugee populations. Most of the contributions used as collateral for this advance came in as expected, allowing the full advance repayment by mid-year. A second MAF allocation was received during the second half of the year, enabling coverage of additional needs arising out of the influx of South Sudanese refugees in the last quarter of the year. WFP undertook joint resource mobilization with UNHCR through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to address the South Sudanese refugee influx towards the end of the year.

Resourcing for the Country Programme presented a mixed picture as well. Activities under the HIV/AIDS programmes were fully funded, but Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) and School Meals only had adhoc resourcing and could not meet the full operational requirements. As anticipated when the Country Programme was extended, the MERET was phased out and handed over to the government as part of the planned exit strategy. As a result of funding challenges, the number of feeding days and the rations for school meals was reduced. However locations with high food insecurity and affected by the drought were prioritized for assistance.

The Special Operation for Logistics Cluster to bolster the country's supply chain capacity, received a substantial response from donors given the pivotal role that the cluster played in the delivery of emergency assistance. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) activated the Logistics Cluster for Ethiopia in early 2016, to support the coordination of delivery of humanitarian assistance in response to the current drought. The cluster was led by the Government of Ethiopia's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). WFP, as the global lead agency for the Logistics Cluster, worked with the government and humanitarian community to identify logistics bottlenecks, proposed mitigating measures for overcoming these gaps, and supported partners to ensure an efficient and effective logistics response. This included support to the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority to facilitate the implementation of the national logistics strategy and support port planning operations. Other accomplishments included provision of 64,200 mt of additional storage space in 90 locations for the drought response and an improved reporting system enabling key drought response actors to respond promptly.

During the year, no additional resourcing was received for the Special Operations for the Djibouti Hub and Construction of the Geeldoh Bridge. The Country Office sought a Capital Budgeting Facility to enable critical activities to be undertaken under the Djibouti Hub Special Operation.

## Achievements at Country Level

WFP was able to reach targeted beneficiaries with assistance for over 80 percent of the year. WFP through the Special Operation Logistics Cluster, led by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), identified logistics gaps and bottlenecks in delivering life-saving assistance to drought-affected populations. The cluster's actions significantly improved the delivery of humanitarian assistance and enabled a more efficient and effective response. Through the joint food pipeline of NDRMC and WFP, relief assistance reached 7.8 million beneficiaries in nine months of distributions. Following the implementation of an improved monitoring and reporting system, there was a significant improvement of the percentage of food and cash delivered and distributed within 4 weeks. This was as a result of improved coordination between staff at all levels, resulting in prompt resolution of challenges occurring in the course of deliveries and distributions. WFP also had significant contributions to emission reductions. A total of 24,000 fuel efficient stoves were distributed to 12,000 households in Ebnat and East Belessa woredas of Amhara Region and a monitoring campaign was launched to measure emission reduction. The Secretariat issued a certificate of emission reduction in November, 2016. The Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) programme developed phase out guidelines and supported local government partners in handing over 74 developed watershed sites to local government and user communities. WFP also implemented an insurance scheme through the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), and government staff received training on environmental protection and management.

WFP worked with the government to undertake a number of public work activities including soil and water conservation, rangeland management, forestry and agro-forestry development, and water development activities (pond construction, shallow well construction and rehabilitation, reservoir construction).

WFP was able to target children in chronically food insecure areas and provided one hot meal per day. In addition to this, the programme provided 8 litres of vegetable oil per semester as a take home ration for girls in pastoralist areas.

WFP provided assistance to about 600,000 refugees in 2016, representing about 90 percent of the total refugee population in 26 camps across the country. Refugees were provided with cash or monthly general food distribution. For 2016, it was estimated that the cash interventions injected about 8 million BIRR into the local markets on a monthly basis. The cash provided to refugees enabled them to purchase food items which were not included in WFP's general rations as well as to buy various non-food items.

Cognizant of gender inequality's effect on hunger and poverty, the Country Office mainstreamed gender in its operations in order to strengthen service delivery and capacity building. In this regard, women's access to food increased considerably as a result of making women the holders of food entitlements.



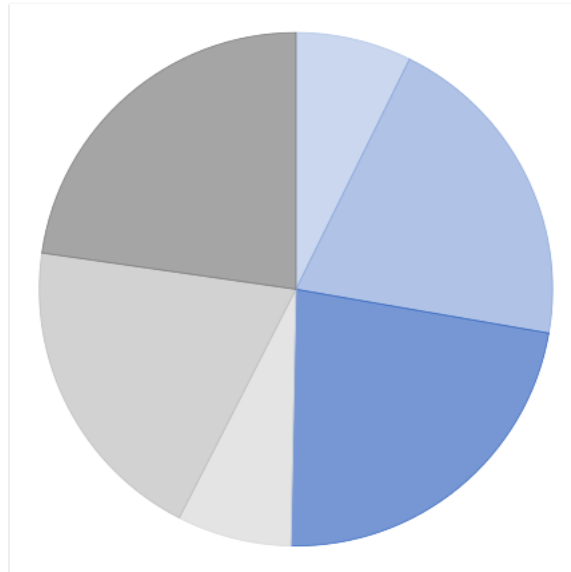
### Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	674,189	664,946	1,339,135
Children (5-18 years)	1,887,311	1,824,446	3,711,757
Adults (18 years plus)	2,085,434	2,100,021	4,185,455
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>4,646,934</b>	<b>4,589,413</b>	<b>9,236,347</b>



Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	570	704	-	2,810	16	4,099
Single Country PRRO	373,731	15,151	43,724	52,694	2,158	487,459
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>374,301</b>	<b>15,855</b>	<b>43,724</b>	<b>55,504</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>491,558</b>



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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	67,705	-	597,883
Single Country PRRO	24,286,230	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>24,353,935</b>	-	<b>597,883</b>

## Supply Chain

WFP managed the supply chain starting from the port of entry (primarily Djibouti and Berbera), followed by delivery and handover to government counterparts at pre-defined destinations (handover points). WFP maintained a monitoring role while delivery and distribution were carried out by the government, except in the Somali region and refugee camps where WFP also delivered to the final delivery points. The continued utilization of WFP's Logistics Execution Support System and Food Management Improvement Project (FMIP) enhanced the visibility, control and monitoring of commodities being handled in the pipeline. The Logistics Cluster facilitated augmenting the Supply Chain network, including improving storage capacity for the drought response and supporting the government transportation and logistics network. WFP's support was also extended to South Sudan in the course of 2016.

WFP's use of its Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) for local purchases, helped mitigate distribution delays as the PRRO was able to benefit from timely access to most of the commodities as soon as funds were received. The GCMF ensured that food commodities were already in WFP warehouses when needed, and when funds became available, which ensured that there was no break in the pipeline. Receiving and storing GCMF commodities until sales were finalized in the hubs in Ethiopia also reduced the costs associated with long-term storage in the port of Djibouti. 114,170 mt of food was purchased locally of which 39,420 mt of maize was bought from smallholder farmers. Through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) gender component, women groups were supported with training and introduction of household storage options (silos and haematic bags). WFP, through P4P, was party to the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Joint Programme (UN Women, FAO, WFP, and IFAD). Benefits from WFP's P4P comparative advantage include knowledge and lessons learned from the field, as well as WFP's capacity to initiate transfer of revolving funds, adapting community tools and training for cooperative unions which include female small-holder farmers.

As a result of the social unrest in the Amhara and Oromia regions in the last quarter of the year, there were challenges with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to these regions. WFP worked with federal and regional authorities to ensure access in these regions. Progress in implementing additional storage units in remote locations were also delayed as a result of the unrest. In spite of these challenges, the Logistics Cluster finalized two local constructions in Somali and Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), providing additional storage capacity of 700 mt. This was in addition to the erection of 80 mobile storage units and four warehouses rented for National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) to provide an additional storage capacity of 50,000 mt. This was 80 percent of the 60,000 mt target in more than 80 locations, for NDRMC and the NGO-led Joint Emergency Operations Plan use.

UNHAS was a critical component of the supply chain in 2016 and responded to needs beyond passenger requirements. Cargo transportation was a key part of the services delivered and without UNHAS service, support to more than 200,000 refugees hosted in camps in the Dollo Ado area of Somali region, would not have been possible as there were no other alternative means to get access to the beneficiaries.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	500	500
Sugar	-	138	138
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>638</b>	<b>638</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	21,981
Corn Soya Blend	42,030
High Energy Biscuits	59
Maize	83,205
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,054
Split Peas	28,371
Vegetable Oil	10,502
Wheat	206,041
<b>Total</b>	<b>394,242</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

For the drought response through PRRO 200712, initial cash transfers from federal National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) to the various regions were delayed by 2-3 weeks each month given the time required to complete the transfer of cash from the National Bank to regional branches. After a thorough assessment of the situation and discussions with WFP, NDRMC agreed to review the processes and transfer cash directly to the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) through established letters of agreement. This has reduced the transaction time from three weeks to about four days, ensuring that beneficiaries received their entitlements in a timely manner. To further expedite food deliveries in the drought response, WFP prepositioned food commodities in the hubs in Somali region prior to the official commencement of the food distribution rounds to enable WFP reach beneficiaries within an average period of four weeks as against previous distribution cycles of six to eight weeks.

For Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, a joint response plan was devised by WFP and UNICEF to strengthen Community Management of Acute Malnutrition delivery. This included advocacy with government, NGOs and donors on the necessity to prioritize 'MAM-SAM continuum of care'. A review of the implementation of the WFP-UNICEF plan with all relevant stakeholders will take place in early-2017 under the facilitation of the Nutrition Cluster.

The mid-term evaluation of the HIV/AIDs programme carried out in 2014 came up with a set of recommendations from strategic and operational perspectives. Recommendations from this included the need for an effective linkage of the economic strengthening (ES) participants to Micro Finance Institutes. This was accomplished in 2016. The

Nutritional Assessment and Counselling programme has been linked to the ES programs to ensure household food security, treatment adherence and improvement of quality of life. Most of the recommendations in this evaluation have been implemented and served to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the project.

The results of recent case studies on the impact of the Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) Programme on resilience to the 2015 El Niño-induced drought in Ethiopia, clearly demonstrated the contribution of sustainable natural resource development on livelihoods improvement and overall resilience building. This study revealed that households in MERET community sites recovered better than households in non-MERET community sites, in terms of bouncing back to the pre-drought conditions, due to better adaptive capacities and increased household income that contributed to improving the household food security. As a result of this, the government has focused on the management of natural resources through community-based participatory watershed development approach, which has been evolved from experiences MERET gleaned from implementation.

An operational evaluation of the PRRO 200700 was carried out in 2016, resulting in a number of recommendations on how to further enhance the programme. In line with the recommendations, WFP entered into a nutrition partnership with GOAL Ethiopia to implement Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition activities in Aysaita camp to address critical nutrition gaps. It also resumed Prevention of Acute malnutrition for children aged 24-59 months in all Dollo Ado camps and entered into partnership with Save the Children Federation to implement on site feeding for pre-school age children between 3-6 years in all Dollo Ado camps. The aim of this is to reverse the high malnutrition noticed in these camps. In addition, school meals were provided in all Gambella camps starting October, 2016; cash combined with food assistance was scaled up to additional five camps and there are plans to further scale up in more camps in 2017. This is as a result of the flexibility of food choices it afforded refugees, enabling them to improve their diet diversity. Livelihood activities were reviewed and extended in Shire and Afar camps to enable refugees meet their food needs from their own resources. Some of the challenges faced by livelihood interventions so far include lack of access to agricultural opportunities, absence of job opportunities in the host community and finding useful employment for trained refugees. These have all contributed to near total dependency on food assistance, but with the continued support of the government and donors, it is expected that livelihood options will be expanded in the coming year.

Monitoring standard operating procedures were drafted to allow field monitors provide systematic support to implementation as agreed with key partners (ARRA and UNHCR). In addition to this WFP worked with partners to strengthen women's participation in decision making. This included establishing standards (guidelines) to promote a 50 percent representation of women in food management committees in all camps and putting in place gender-sensitive protection approaches for cash-based relief by ensuring cash resources are placed predominantly on the hands of women.

With regard to gender, the Gender Baseline Study for Ethiopia (2015-2016) recommended that as most of WFP programs support the government's Growth and Transformation Plan II, it is important to look to the government sectoral gender indicators and align the program indicators towards these indicators to achieve better results and sustain achievements. The study also noted that it is important to adapt and replicate MERET innovative gender-sensitive results based management system to other programmes to support more gender-inclusive and operational reporting/analysis and this has been incorporated into the Country Office's plan for 2017.

# Food Management Improvement Project

In line with the Government of Ethiopia's (GoE) Disaster Risk Management Strategic Programme and Investment Framework, WFP Ethiopia launched the Food Management Improvement Project (FMIP), a flagship WFP capacity building initiative within WFP Ethiopia's Logistics Unit. Implemented since 2010, this project has been collaborating with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) of the Government of Ethiopia for over five years. The project aims to build the overall capacity of the Ethiopian Government in the management of the food assistance supply-chain in order to make it more visible, efficient, and accountable, strengthening national and regional capacities for effective implementation of food and non-food movements. This initiative was developed at the request of the Ethiopian Government, as their food aid supply chain was suffering from a multitude of challenges.

## 1. Component 1: Commodity & Allocation Tracking System (CATS)

CATS is an internet-based database system which aims to improve the visibility of commodities as they move from the donor to the beneficiaries, through the NDRMC supply chain. The system is operable in NDRMC federal offices, hubs, and the different regional capitals.

## 2. Component 2: Commodity Management Procedure Manual (CMPM)

The CMPM is a manual standardize and rationalize commodity management and to compile reporting procedures for NDRMC-handled Relief and Productive Safety Net commodities. The aim of the CMPM is to strengthen the downstream paper-based commodity management and reporting system by introducing a set of reporting forms to be used in all regions at all governmental levels: regional, zonal, woreda and food distribution points (FDP). In order to ensure its implementation, a Woreda Training Programme was developed and conducted for NDRMC partners.

## 3. Component 3: Supply Chain Management (SCM) Training

The aim of the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Training is to provide a framework for improving skills and knowledge on planning and coordination and aims to create an overview of the way different areas in the supply chain inter-relate with a strong emphasis on coordination. The training targets middle and high level logistics managers. In the end, participants receive an internationally accredited supply chain management certification.

This system, in partnership with the Logistics Cluster, has helped streamline food commodity management throughout the course of the 2016 drought response. It has improved government staff capacity and transparency/tracking of commodities to allow for improved decision making and pipeline management.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

In 2016, WFP's PRRO 200712 addressed acute food insecurity and malnutrition among people living in disaster-prone areas. The objectives of the project were:

- 1) To provide short-term food assistance for households experiencing acute drought and address moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (Strategic Objective 1).
- 2) To support the government transition targeted households from relief assistance to structured and predictable safety nets; to reduce the impact of shocks and build resilience under the Productive Safety Net Program (Strategic Objective 3).

In addition to the provision of food and cash, technical assistance was provided to the government, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), to strengthen the overall emergency preparedness and response network. Early warning information supported effective and efficient supply chain systems and ensured that emergency food assistance reached households facing external shocks in a timely fashion, was properly targeted, coordinated and tracked among the key food assistance actors including NDRMC and the Joint NGO food assistance consortium Joint Emergency Operations Plan.

The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) primarily aimed at improving the food security of the chronically food insecure, and contributed to the government's efforts towards poverty reduction, inclusive growth and building a resilient green economy, through the provision of transfers and engagement in public work activities. The programme supported household's increased purchasing power, built social infrastructures and worked to rehabilitate the environment.

The Nutrition Programme treated moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and served as a link between the Disaster Risk Mitigation and National Nutrition Policies in both emergency and non-emergency settings. In partnership with the NDRMC and the Ministry of Health (MoH) at different levels, the overarching goal of the nutrition programme, was to deliver the right package of support to treat MAM during the drought with specialized nutritious products, together with investments in health, water and sanitation by other partners.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	11,698,099
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	67,399,910
Direct Support Costs	109,320,231
Food and Related Costs	1,079,103,050
Indirect Support Costs	88,726,490
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,356,247,780</b>

## Project Activities

**Strategic Objective:** Provide short-term food assistance for households in periods of acute emergency stress and address moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals. (SO 1)

**Outcome 1:** Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Food-insecure people, in particular women, children and vulnerable groups, will have access to emergency nutrition services.

In 2016, the government led two multi-sectoral food security assessments in May and November to determine the scale of humanitarian assistance required. These assessments coincided with the two main farming seasons in Ethiopia: the *belg* and *meher*. Regional numbers were then validated and endorsed at the federal level by all humanitarian partners. At the start of the year, the assessments identified 10.2 million beneficiaries in need of relief assistance in 2016. This was revised downward to 9.7 million mid-year in response to updated assessments. Distribution of emergency relief assistance was under the overall responsibility of the NDRMC in partnership with WFP and the NGO consortium Joint Emergency Operations Plan (JEOP). WFP was responsible for fundraising against 75 percent of the total obligation, as well as procuring and transporting food to specific woredas, and monitoring distributions. WFP delivered assistance through food and cash-based transfers. Cash transfers were undertaken in regions where the *Meher* harvest allowed markets to provide enough food for purchase. Cash transfers allowed beneficiaries to select the food products to be purchased and supported the weakened local economies as a result of the drought.

WFP supported treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in 2,842 project sites in 206 priority communities (woredas). SuperCereal Plus was provided to children 24 -59 months. SuperCereal and vegetable oil was provided for pregnant and lactating women. Stunting prevention was not implemented because of resource shortfalls. In response to pastoralist populations without access to static health facilities, WFP supported nutrition services through 41 mobile health and nutrition teams in Afar and Somali regions. New national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines were developed in partnership with UNICEF to ensure the continuity of assistance to patients phased out of severe acute malnutrition programmes.

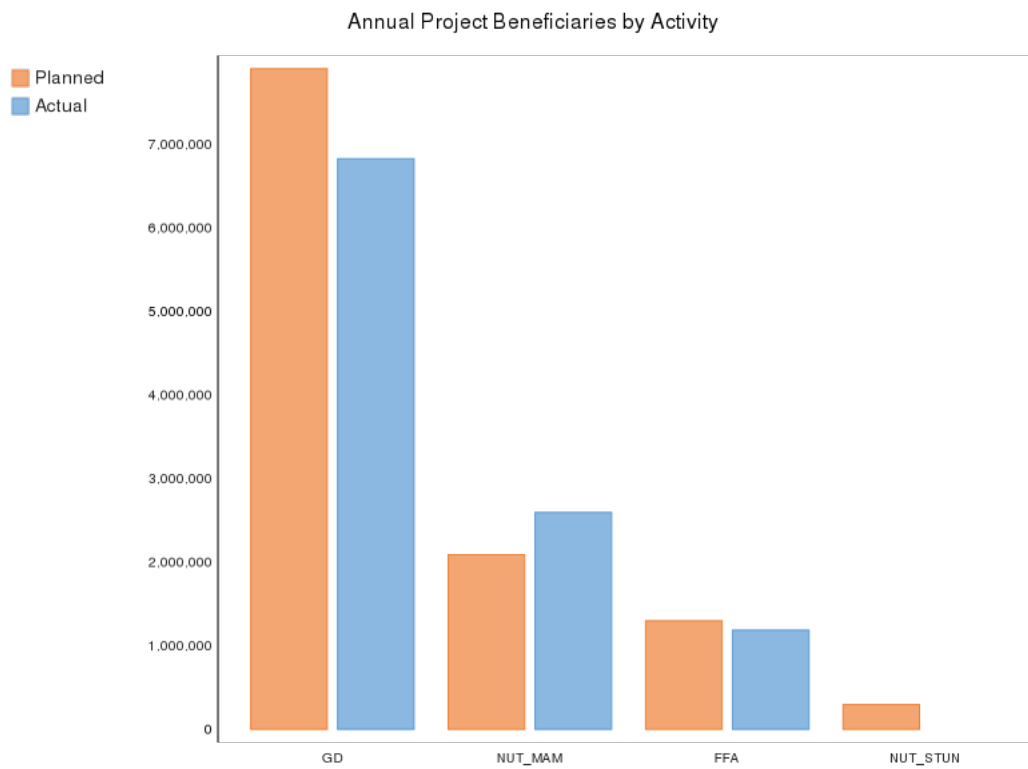
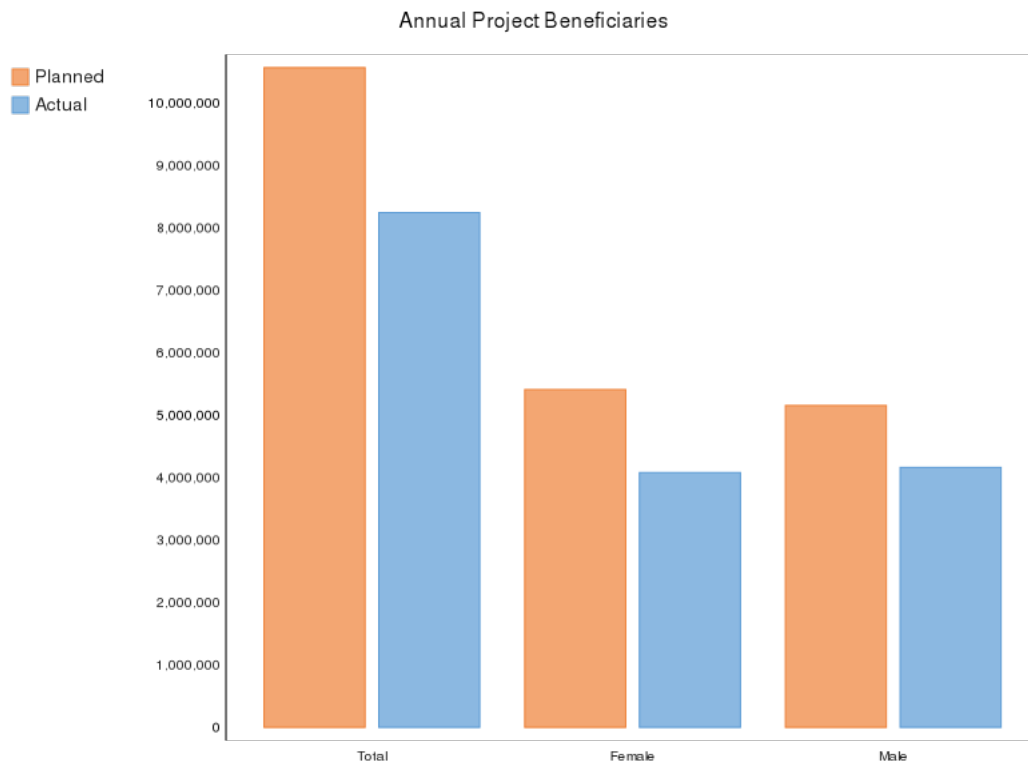
In the course of 2016, messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices were implemented effectively. In most of the locations, WFP utilized pictures and story boards to illustrate nutrition messaging given the low levels of literacy, especially among women.

WFP continued to contribute to the capacity development of central and district level government counterparts in the management of MAM, and emergency preparedness and response. Five regional nutrition staff were recruited and deployed to coordinate and strengthen field level capacities. Over the course of the year, 139 surge capacity staff were recruited to support monitoring and reporting of the government's food distribution agents, who were responsible for distributions. Additionally, 67 government staff attended WFP-facilitated training of trainers on the newly-introduced specialized nutritious foods; these trainings were further cascaded to community (woreda) level staff.

**Strategic Objective:** Reduce risk and enable people, communities in Ethiopia to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO 3).

**Outcome 3:** 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.

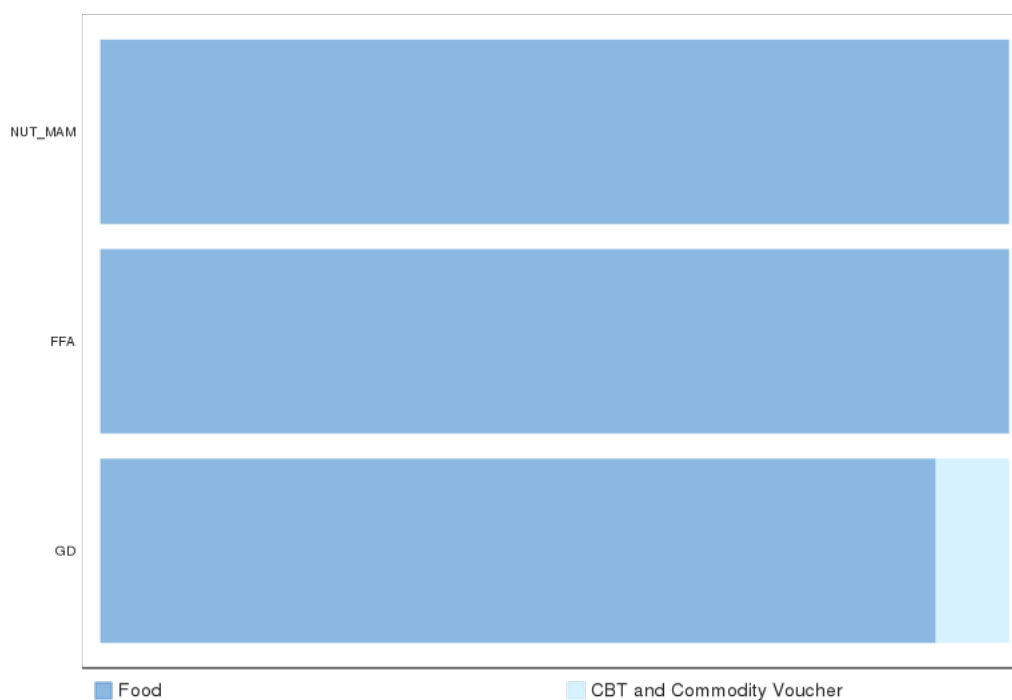
The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) targeted a total of 1.1 million beneficiaries, out of which 80 percent were targeted as public work participants (conditional food transfers in kind) and 20 percent received unconditional food transfers in kind. The PSNP beneficiaries contributed to undertaking major public work activities identified by the government which included soil and water conservation, rangeland management, forestry and agro-forestry development, gully rehabilitation, water development activities (pond construction, shallow well construction and rehabilitation, reservoir construction), social services (schools, health posts, pastoralist training centers construction and maintenance), range land development (bush clearing, diversion of water to grazing lands, area closure). Appropriate public work projects were identified by communities with technical backstopping from local government representatives and public work technical assistants from respective communities. WFP was a key partner on the Capacity Development Technical Advisory Committee (CDTAC) which guided and supported PSNP capacity development planning and implementation. WFP was a member of the task force and provided guidance on watershed management and pastoral public work guidelines.





**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**NUT\_MAM:** Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
**FFA:** Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
**NUT\_STUN:** Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting

Modality of Transfer by Activity



**GD:** General Distribution (GD)  
**FFA:** Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
**NUT\_MAM:** Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	107,379	15,352	14.3%
Corn Soya Blend	58,431	38,781	66.4%
Maize	187,884	65,595	34.9%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,647	1,039	63.1%
Sorghum/Millet	81,758	64,207	78.5%
Split Peas	14,991	19,010	126.8%
Vegetable Oil	16,093	8,572	53.3%
Wheat	372,298	166,376	44.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>840,482</b>	<b>378,932</b>	<b>45.1%</b>

## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	16,336,000	20,652,065	126.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,336,000</b>	<b>20,652,065</b>	<b>126.4%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) was WFP's principal partner for the implementation of relief food and cash interventions. For the relief operation, there was a government-donor sectoral coordinating mechanism that included United Nations agencies and international Non-governmental organisations (NGOs). WFP collaborated with the NGO-led Joint Emergency Operational Plan in the prioritization meetings chaired by the government, this was to decide among other things, locations to be prioritized for assistance and loans between the partners.

WFP was the co-lead of the Food Security Cluster and conducted regular meetings to oversee all food and cash assistance operations in response to the humanitarian crises. WFP also represented the Food Security Cluster at the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRMTWG) and reported to the government and donors on the status of emergency food and cash assistance programmes. Critical issues were escalated to the national council chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for decision making. WFP also regularly attended OCHA-led inter cluster meetings, conducted fortnightly to address issues related to relief food and cash assistance. In addition to the federal platforms, WFP worked closely with regional Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau (DPPBs), local administration authorities and communities to improve coordination of relief efforts, distributions and reporting. It also worked to build the capacity of partners at woreda level.

WFP and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) made good progress in the strengthening the nutrition partnership. In March 2016, the two agencies developed a joint nutrition response plan to the El Nino-driven drought. A complete package of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) components, or 'MAM-SAM continuum of care', was planned for high-priority woredas where MAM children and acutely malnourished pregnant lactating women would be treated through WFP's treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and children with severe acute malnutrition would receive treatment through UNICEF's outpatient or in-patient programmes.

A mid-year stocktaking exercise confirmed that implementation of the UNICEF-WFP Joint Response Plan had increased access to WFP's nutrition activities and the number of participating woredas had increased from 8 to 39. Nutrition services were also scaled-up through 41 mobile health and nutrition teams in the Somali and Afar regions. Additionally, WFP improved collaboration with NGO stakeholders, reducing geographic duplication of activities. Strengthened coordination with NDRMC also improved planning with NGO counterparts.

For the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), WFP collaborated with federal and regional government partners to ensure proper execution of the program, such as the timely transfer of food, proper implementation of public works and better management of food commodities. The implementation of PSNP public works was consistent with federal and regional development priorities that use water development as an entry point for rural development strategy. WFP and the government worked together in the area of food allocation, transportation and monitoring. WFP was a member of the PSNP Donor Working Group and worked with other agencies to coordinate development partner's support towards program implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

## Performance Monitoring

In order to fulfill the need for rigorous monitoring and reporting, the Country Office developed and issued updated Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for monitoring in May 2016. The SOPs clarified the minimum monitoring requirements and coverage of all programme activities by aligning with the WFP Corporate Minimum Monitoring Requirements. In line with the new SOPs for monitoring, various templates and forms for monthly monitoring plans, data collection, and reporting were revised. The SOPs also ensured the complete shift from paper based data collection to the electronic data collection using tablets and smart phones as well as the real time data visualization

with the help of the ONA/Open Data Kit (ODK) system. Significant improvements were made in terms of monthly monitoring, data collection and analysis and reporting.

WFP undertook regular monitoring including on-site monitoring of distributions and post distribution visits to beneficiary households. The main purpose of WFP's monitoring was to determine whether the implementation of the project was progressing according to the agreed plan and how the assistance (food or cash) was being used by the beneficiaries. It also identified the achievements and challenges of the programme. In 2016, over 2,000 monitoring missions were undertaken in the Somali region, out of the planned number of 3,000, which was 70 percent of the plan. Women and girls' equal participation was encouraged by WFP monitors by using participatory methodologies and holding specific focus group discussions.

In line with the objective to achieve a four-week target for the completion of relief food distributions each month, the Logistics Cluster established a weekly reporting system on behalf of the humanitarian partners. Staffing, operational costs, training and equipment were provided to the regional, zonal and woreda levels to support the improved reporting system. Following the implementation of the reporting system, there was a significant improvement of the commodities delivered and distributed within four weeks for more than 75 percent of the year.

In addition to monitoring through its field monitors, WFP received reports from NDRMC regarding the distribution of food and cash. The food and cash distribution reports provided information on the number of beneficiaries who received the assistance, the amount of food and money transferred, the date distributions took place as well as implementation status against plan.

WFP, through its Vulnerability Analysis Mapping, followed market indicators in major local markets in operational areas and continued to monitor prices and other related indicators in order to assess the impact of cash on local markets. Market price information was collected and analyzed on a monthly basis and used to determine transfer rates. WFP also produced bi-annual Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) reports evaluating overall program outcome and food security situation of targeted beneficiary households, particularly with regard to food consumption score and coping strategies index. Additionally, the monthly Food Security Monitoring enabled it to make quick amendments and enhance programme implementation. WFP also conducted an internal review of the relief cash transfer activity. The results and findings were used to further refine and scale up the project in the last quarter of the year.

For the nutrition programme, an enhanced nutrition monitoring module was developed in early 2016, which improved the surveillance of targeted supplementary feeding programme beneficiaries. WFP engaged an Information Management consultant to support the regional nutrition data collection, compilation and analysis. In spite of these efforts, there were some constraints such as late and poor quality reporting by WFP's government and NGO partners. In 2017, training for WFP partners and staff will focus on improved monitoring and evaluation and performance reporting. Overall, WFP reporting on TSFP performance indicators was limited to second generation programmes, as first generation models did not admit or discharge beneficiaries per standard protocol and CMAM guidelines.

WFP participated in monitoring missions such as Rapid Response Mechanisms (RRM) and Joint Review and Implementation Support (JRIS) that addressed critical implementation problems. The RRM detected problems that warranted immediate attention and responded rapidly to resolve the problems, thus reducing any potentially serious risks. Rapid Response Teams were regularly deployed to *kebele*, *woreda*, and regional levels to monitor implementation progress. This was done through focus group discussions with implementers, clients and non-clients and a review of records. A key feature of this mechanism was that it provided on-the-spot advice to *kebeles* and *woredas* on how to address constraints or errors in implementation as well as provided regional and federal level partners with information on the types of challenges. Information was complemented by monthly monitoring by WFP sub-offices.

## Results/Outcomes

In 2016, 10.2 million food-insecure beneficiaries were targeted by the Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' Document for food assistance. WFP and the National Disaster Risk Mitigation Commission (NDRMC) were jointly required to provide food relief assistance through general food distributions to about 75 percent (7.6 million beneficiaries), while 2.6 million (25 percent) of beneficiaries were assisted by the NGO-led Joint Emergency Operations Plan (JEOP). Out of the 7.6 million targeted relief beneficiaries, about 550,000 beneficiaries received cash. The number of cash beneficiaries was higher than planned as in the latter part of the year, in some locations the October *Meher* harvest had allowed markets to provide enough food for purchase. With cash transfers, beneficiaries were able to select the food products to be purchased allowing them greater diversity. It also ensured the timely delivery of assistance. It also supported the local economies, injecting as much as USD 2.57 million into local markets per round. Monthly market price data collection conducted prior to the distribution of each cash

distribution helped to calculate the transfer value.

For the relief intervention, one of the key achievements of 2016 was a reduction in the duration of monthly distribution cycles from eight weeks to four weeks, through the support provided by the Logistics Cluster (SO 200977). This allowed beneficiaries to receive monthly entitlements with no extended breaks, given the critical food needs at the peak of the drought. WFP delivered food within four weeks for nine rounds. The only exception was in the seventh round, particularly for NDRMC and the Joint NGO Consortium (JEOP) locations, due to civil unrests in parts of the country. The delivery of food commodities to final distribution points in WFP operational areas was boosted by the deployment of additional fleet trucks and very close follow up with cooperating partners.

In spite of these successes, the efficiency of food delivery was challenged as a result of the poor capacity of transporters in the country as a whole; including congestion at the port of Djibouti and poorly developed road infrastructure to the final delivery points in deep field locations.

WFP supported NDRMC with approximately 60,000 MT of food commodities to NDRMC to address beneficiary needs in its operational areas. The amount of resources generated to cover 75 percent of the total requirement, was lower than planned, as a result of an increase in beneficiary numbers caused by the continued drought.

The proportion of households with poor food consumption scores dropped from 15.8 (Nov 2015) percent to 8.4 percent (Nov 2016), indicating a significant improvement on Food Security results which could be as a result of the timeliness of food distributions. However, another survey done at a similar time (October 2016) indicated that 80 percent of relief households could still not meet their minimum caloric requirement from own means, showing the critical importance of food assistance in enhancing household food consumption. There was a significant difference between the food consumption score for male-headed households and female-headed households, given the fact that female-headed households had access to fewer livelihood opportunities, which limited their ability to complement the rations provided. On the trends for food consumption score, a wide proportion of population did not have access to an acceptable diet and dietary diversity because the households could not increase the number of days they consume one commodity, for example milk, which could help improve the food consumption score, while the dietary diversity remained the same.

An improvement in the specialized nutritious foods supply chain and stronger coordination between WFP, UNICEF, Nutrition Cluster partners and the government, contributed to strengthened delivery of nutrition services. WFP assisted 1,374 health clinics across 44 woredas in four regions to deliver specialized nutritious foods in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health and with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture. The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition performance indicators and recovery rates for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) children and people living with consistently exceeded Sphere standards. Due to the programme design of the first generation targeted supplementary feeding programme in Ethiopia, programme performance could not be assessed in these locations. The indicator collected therefore only reflect information from the second generation sites. WFP is in a process of gradually transitioning all of its first generation targeted supplementary programmes to the second generation model which is in line with international and WFP corporate standards for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Prevention of stunting was not done as a result of funding shortfalls.

The UNICEF-WFP Joint Response Plan resulted in improved *kebele*-level follow-up of acutely malnourished children. Nutrition messaging and counselling was done even though data on this was not adequately collected because of challenges related to staffing capacity during the drought. Additionally, a stronger focus on building the capacity of key nutrition staff contributed to improved results. Moderate acute malnutrition treatment coverage rate was 92.5 percent, in spite of population unrests in the last quarter of the year, which had an impact on beneficiary access. Programme coverage was based on performance in 206 sites.

The number of moderate acute malnutrition children and PLW reached was higher than planned and a number of factors contributed to this over achievement. These included quarterly revision of the woreda prioritizations; a larger population size than estimates used by the Ethiopia's Central Statistics Agency; and increased participation as a result of strengthened moderate acute malnutrition delivery and mobilization, as well as improved social and informal outreach within *kebele* communities. WFP continued its work with government nutrition partners to enhance technical and operational capacity at federal and regional levels, and to promote the national ownership of emergency nutrition solutions, in line with the government's policies and priorities.

The performance of the proxy food security outcome indicators (Food Consumption Score and Dietary Diversity Score) for Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) beneficiaries improved in this reporting year compared to the previous year when the baseline values were established. For example, the proportion of households with poor food consumption score decreased from 15.7 percent in 2015 to 9.8 percent in this reporting year, indicating a significant improvement. WFP's concerted effort with the government and other development partners to mitigate the negative effects of the El Nino, contributed to the improvement of the food security situation of the chronically food insecure PSNP beneficiaries. Factors attributed to the improved food security of PSNP beneficiary households for this reporting period included the inclusion of pulses in the food basket; the consistent provision of assistance without

interruption for six months and integration of the PSNP interventions with the emergency assistance for transitory food insecure households, which resulted in reduced sharing. It must however be noted that poor food consumption scores were not just as a result of WFP resource shortfalls, but also country-wide food delivery delays and government resource shortfalls.

The proportion of female headed households who had poor food consumption scores was relatively higher than male headed households. Women had less access to land and job opportunities compared to men. This affected their ability to provide adequate nutritious food to their families.

The Diet Diversity Score (DDS) of PSNP beneficiary households improved compared to the baseline with the consumption of approximately four food groups per week. The introduction of pulses in the food basket and the injection of cash transfers are factors which helped beneficiaries to improve diet diversification. Though the female and male headed households had similar diet diversity, the frequency of foods eaten and the type of foods eaten were different. This explains the gender discrepancies in this indicator.

In spite of the positive results reported above, PSNP beneficiary households developed some negative coping mechanisms to withstand food gaps, such as reducing the size of meals and borrowing. Although assistance was provided without interruption, some beneficiaries employed negative coping mechanisms as a result of vulnerabilities from being chronically food insecure, which weakened beneficiary capacity for supplementation of WFP assistance with their own produce.

The community Asset Score (CAS) in communities where public works activities were implemented has improved from the baseline. The assets created by PSNP public works beneficiaries included: rural road construction, soil bands, stone check dams, flood diversion canals, bush clearing, pond development, and canal construction for irrigation. The created assets will contribute to increasing community resilience to subsequent shocks.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2016, the Country Office formulated the Country Gender Action Plan (CGAP) 2017-2020. PRRO 200712 received a gender marker code 2A, meaning that there was potential to contribute significantly to gender equality and enhanced female participation in the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) and relief programmes. The involvement of women in project management committees for relief interventions helped to improve targeting and management of food and provision of cash resources to women at household level. It must be noted though that while efforts were made to ensure that cash was placed in the hands of women, results of the Gender Baseline and Action Plan revealed that men and women do not have equal decision-making power related to household assets, in particular where income is concerned. This is as a result of long standing cultural beliefs.

Women were encouraged to participate in food and cash distributions and this engagement allowed them to identify concerns and resolve inclusion and exclusion errors during targeting. Based on field monitor observations from working with food/cash distribution committees, women were assessed to be more objective during targeting. Subsequently, women's increased participation and engagement allowed WFP to better identify concerns and resolve inclusion and exclusion targeting errors. Of the five members of local Food Distribution Committees for relief interventions, two members were required to be women elected by the village communities. This was implemented in most locations.

More than 82 percent of the total 691 food distribution points in the Somali region had functional food distribution committees. Women's participation in decision making was promoted by establishing standards of women's participation in food management committees. It must be noted however that the target was not achieved primarily as a result of deep-seated beliefs on the role of women in society. In spite of this, WFP worked with local government partners to ensure that gender sensitization and associated topics were embedded in the National Relief Assistance Targeting Guidelines, which was translated into local languages and distributed to the community groups and local administration. In addition to this, on-the-job training and monitoring assistance was provided to local community groups. The proportion of households where women made decisions over food and cash entitlements increased marginally as a result of these measures.

WFP ensured its nutrition sensitization and awareness materials included photos, given the high rates of female illiteracy, particularly in rural areas. Sex-disaggregated household-level data was collected and analyzed by the Country Office nutrition specialists for all nutrition surveys, assessments and reports.

For PSNP programmes, WFP and its partners made significant efforts to ensure women's participation in various task forces and committees at all levels. Community and public works activities were designed carefully to avoid placing undue burden on women. Work norms matched the physical strength of each sex, with women being assigned lighter duties and women workloads cut by 50 percent compared to men. Women's work hours were also

adjusted in recognition of their other household responsibilities. Women were permitted to come late to the work sites and leave early. Furthermore, pregnant and lactating women were exempted from undertaking strenuous activities and received unconditional transfers.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Food and cash distributions were conducted in locations close to beneficiary communities to reduce travelling time and minimize the likelihood of security and safety incidents. Over seventy percent of all distribution points were less than one hour from beneficiary communities. Both *woreda* and *kebele* (sub-district) task forces and targeting committees consulted beneficiaries on distributions and provided updates in their respective villages regarding entitlements, targeting criteria and grievance mechanisms. At distribution points, posters and banners were placed in pictorial and written formats to show beneficiaries their entitlements. Seventy percent of GFD beneficiaries were knowledgeable about the project, including targeting, complaint procedures and ration entitlements.

WFP and government personnel continued to provide on the job training during regular monitoring missions and systematically addressed protection concerns at various levels. WFP will continue to organize sensitization sessions for beneficiaries on their entitlements and how best to address protection concerns and other grievances.

Well-coordinated food and cash distributions ensured that distributions started on time to allow beneficiaries to return home before dark and to eliminate unnecessarily long queues. Crowd control measures were put in place at the distribution sites, which minimized risks associated with possible theft of food commodities and long waiting times by organizing distributions at different villages of *kebeles* with different time schedules.

The PSNP program developed a charter of rights and responsibilities which was printed on the back of client cards with photographs of men and women on the card. Grievance redress mechanisms were established at *kebele* and *woreda* levels to address targeting errors and other project implementation issues. Distance to food distribution points were not more than 2-3 hours walking distance from the community. Child care centers at the public work sites were established to keep lactating mothers close to their children for regular breast feeding

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Michael Tewelde

Relief food distributions in the Somali Region

Notes - Figures and Indicators: Public work beneficiaries are not Food for Asset (FFA) beneficiaries, but due to the reporting constraints these are registered under FFA.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	5,157,121	5,411,097	10,568,218	4,164,172	4,081,711	8,245,883	80.7%	75.4%	78.0%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	1,312,374	1,290,152	2,602,526	618,441	610,195	1,228,636	47.1%	47.3%	47.2%
Children (5-18 years)	1,719,211	1,601,022	3,320,233	1,558,472	1,525,488	3,083,960	90.7%	95.3%	92.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,125,536	2,519,923	4,645,459	1,987,259	1,946,028	3,933,287	93.5%	77.2%	84.7%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	5,157,121	5,411,097	10,568,218	4,164,171	4,081,712	8,245,883	80.7%	75.4%	78.0%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

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

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	7,905,800	261,000	7,905,800	6,277,541	551,222	6,828,763	79.4%	211.2%	86.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	1,298,800	-	1,298,800	1,187,691	-	1,187,691	91.4%	-	91.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,089,588	-	2,089,588	2,595,839	-	2,595,839	124.2%	-	124.2%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	295,987	-	295,987	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	1,581,160	52,200	1,581,160	1,255,509	110,244	1,365,753	79.4%	211.2%	86.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	259,760	-	259,760	237,538	-	237,538	91.4%	-	91.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,089,588	-	2,089,588	2,595,839	-	2,595,839	124.2%	-	124.2%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	295,987	-	295,987	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	797,838	783,322	1,581,160	689,705	676,048	1,365,753	86.4%	86.3%	86.4%
Total participants	797,838	783,322	1,581,160	689,705	676,048	1,365,753	86.4%	86.3%	86.4%
Total beneficiaries	3,989,193	3,916,607	7,905,800	3,448,526	3,380,237	6,828,763	86.4%	86.3%	86.4%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	131,073	128,687	259,760	119,957	117,581	237,538	91.5%	91.4%	91.4%
Total participants	131,073	128,687	259,760	119,957	117,581	237,538	91.5%	91.4%	91.4%
Total beneficiaries	655,365	643,435	1,298,800	599,784	587,907	1,187,691	91.5%	91.4%	91.4%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

## Nutrition Beneficiaries



Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	184,893	179,827	364,720	207,723	202,032	409,755	112.3%	112.3%	112.3%
Children (24-59 months)	457,166	444,502	901,668	513,617	499,389	1,013,006	112.3%	112.3%	112.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	823,200	823,200	-	1,173,078	1,173,078	-	142.5%	142.5%
Total beneficiaries	642,059	1,447,529	2,089,588	721,340	1,874,499	2,595,839	112.3%	129.5%	124.2%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	55,033	53,514	108,547	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	187,440	187,440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	55,033	240,954	295,987	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

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>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Field level program data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, field level program data</i>	>75.00	92.36	95.40	93.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Field level program data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, field level program data</i>	<3.00	0.04	0.00	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, field level program data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, field level program data</i>	<15.00	1.98	2.20	3.00
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Field level program data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, field level program data</i>	<15.00	5.06	2.40	4.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through Nov 2014 CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>50.00	-	89.00	98.30
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Household interview through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through August 2015 CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through Nov 2015 CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through Nov 2015 CHS</i>	<3.10	15.50	15.80	7.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, household interviews through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS</i>	<3.44	17.20	15.20	11.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, household interviews through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS</i>	<3.00	14.90	16.00	6.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Household interview through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through August 2015 CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through Nov 2015 CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through Nov 2015 CHS</i>	>3.90	3.90	3.60	4.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Household interviews through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS</i>	>3.80	3.80	3.50	4.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, Household interviews through CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS	>3.90	3.90	3.60	4.10
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, household interviews through CHS, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS	<14.20	14.19	16.40	14.05
<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>				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year	<3.14	15.70	11.40	9.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year	<5.74	28.70	32.50	29.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which is conducted on May, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year	<2.90	14.50	14.20	12.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which is conducted on May, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year	<3.20	16.00	10.10	8.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which is conducted on May, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year	<6.10	30.50	37.20	32.40

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>  PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which is conducted on May, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year	<5.64	28.20	30.30	27.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>  PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which is conducted on May, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year	>3.35	3.35	3.61	3.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>  PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which is conducted on May, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year	>3.19	3.56	3.50	3.85
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>  PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which is conducted on May, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year	>3.21	3.21	3.66	3.87
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>  PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which is conducted on May, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which is conducted on Nov	<15.50	15.50	14.36	16.65
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>  PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts in the of June, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts in the of Nov	<61.10	61.10	-	40.00
<b>CAS: Community Asset Score (average)</b>  PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08, WFP survey, CHS Aug 2015, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS conducted on Nov	=10.00	9.00	-	6.20

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	197	197	100.0%
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	10	10	100.0%
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	104,168	-	-
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	104,168	-	-
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	4,436	4,436	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	1,041,684	-	-
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	937,516	-	-
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	937,516	-	-
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	640	427	66.6%
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	375	375	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	49	41	83.7%
Number of buildings rehabilitated / constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building)	asset	11	11	100.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	1	1	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

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>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		0.00	-	16.50
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>32.00	32.40	-	32.75
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		0.00	-	61.55
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>43.00	41.70	-	43.45

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		0.00	-	21.72
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	<25.00	25.90	-	23.35
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	40.00	-	27.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06</i>	>50.00	-	-	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		0.00	-	75.20
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	71.50	-	77.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		0.00	-	98.40
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	99.10	-	98.50
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		0.00	-	78.70
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	62.60	-	76.10

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		0.00	-	99.40
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	99.10	-	98.90

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ETHIOPIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=15.00	15.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00170-13	Beans	-	1,235
Australia	AUL-C-00231-02	Beans	-	5,331
Canada	CAN-C-00516-02	Beans	-	3,018
Canada	CAN-C-00516-02	Maize	-	3,780
Canada	CAN-C-00516-02	Vegetable Oil	-	780
Canada	CAN-C-00516-02	Wheat	-	18,979
Canada	CAN-C-00532-01	Beans	-	3,314
Canada	CAN-C-00532-01	Maize	-	13,387
Canada	CAN-C-00540-03	Beans	-	2,688
Canada	CAN-C-00540-03	Wheat	-	10,391

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
China	CHA-C-00047-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	4,564
China	CHA-C-00047-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	470
Egypt	ARE-C-00029-01	Split Peas	-	1,044
Egypt	ARE-C-00029-01	Wheat	-	8
Ethiopia	ETH-C-00009-01	Corn Soya Blend	1,628	-
Ethiopia	ETH-C-00010-01	Corn Soya Blend	1,628	-
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Beans	-	857
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,998
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Maize	-	51,964
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	777
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Split Peas	-	7,965
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Vegetable Oil	-	2,832
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Wheat	-	63,438
Germany	GER-C-00481-01	Beans	-	2,364
Germany	GER-C-00481-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	3,920
Germany	GER-C-00481-01	Vegetable Oil	-	650
Germany	GER-C-00481-01	Wheat	-	26,509
Ireland	IRE-C-00193-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,620
Japan	JPN-C-00443-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,315
Japan	JPN-C-00443-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	782
Japan	JPN-C-00465-01	Beans	-	1,000
Japan	JPN-C-00465-01	Vegetable Oil	-	848
Japan	JPN-C-00465-01	Wheat	-	6,500
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	2,674
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	81
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	10,722
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	274
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	-	19,832
Netherlands	NET-C-00124-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	827
Norway	NOR-C-00321-01	Vegetable Oil	-	93
Norway	NOR-C-00327-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,124
Norway	NOR-C-00327-01	Vegetable Oil	-	174
Norway	NOR-C-00334-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,874
Private Donors	WPD-C-03422-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	890



Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03422-01	Vegetable Oil	-	157
Private Donors	WPD-C-03457-01	Beans	-	46
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-04	Beans	-	149
Private Donors	WPD-C-03605-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	5
Private Donors	WPD-C-03609-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	67
Private Donors	WPD-C-03765-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	9
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00108-01	Maize	-	1,939
Sweden	SWE-C-00231-02	Beans	-	51
Sweden	SWE-C-00231-02	Vegetable Oil	-	227
Sweden	SWE-C-00231-02	Wheat	-	2,286
Switzerland	SWI-C-00515-01	Beans	-	19
Switzerland	SWI-C-00515-01	Split Peas	-	632
Switzerland	SWI-C-00516-01	Split Peas	-	1,685
UN CERF	001-C-01342-01	Beans	-	251
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01391-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	7,424
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01391-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	239
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01391-01	Vegetable Oil	-	250
United Kingdom	UK -C-00132-08	Vegetable Oil	-	200
United Kingdom	UK -C-00320-01	Beans	-	1,673
United Kingdom	UK -C-00320-01	Maize	-	2,771
United Kingdom	UK -C-00320-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,401
United Kingdom	UK -C-00320-01	Wheat	-	23,534
United Kingdom	UK -C-00320-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	7,527
USA	USA-C-01107-04	Sorghum/Millet	33,040	-
USA	USA-C-01107-04	Split Peas	3,500	-
USA	USA-C-01107-05	Sorghum/Millet	27,430	-
USA	USA-C-01107-06	Corn Soya Blend	1,890	-
USA	USA-C-01107-06	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,270	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>70,386</b>	<b>336,434</b>