

Project Number: 200700 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**

Project Approval Date: November 12, 2014 | Planned Start Date: April 01, 2015

Actual Start Date: April 01, 2015 | Project End Date: March 31, 2018

Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info

Sibi Lawson Marriott, Head of Programme

wfp.addisababa@wfp.org

Country Director

John Aylieff

Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to Refugees Standard Project Report 2016

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

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Food Management Improvement Project

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Expansion of Cash

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

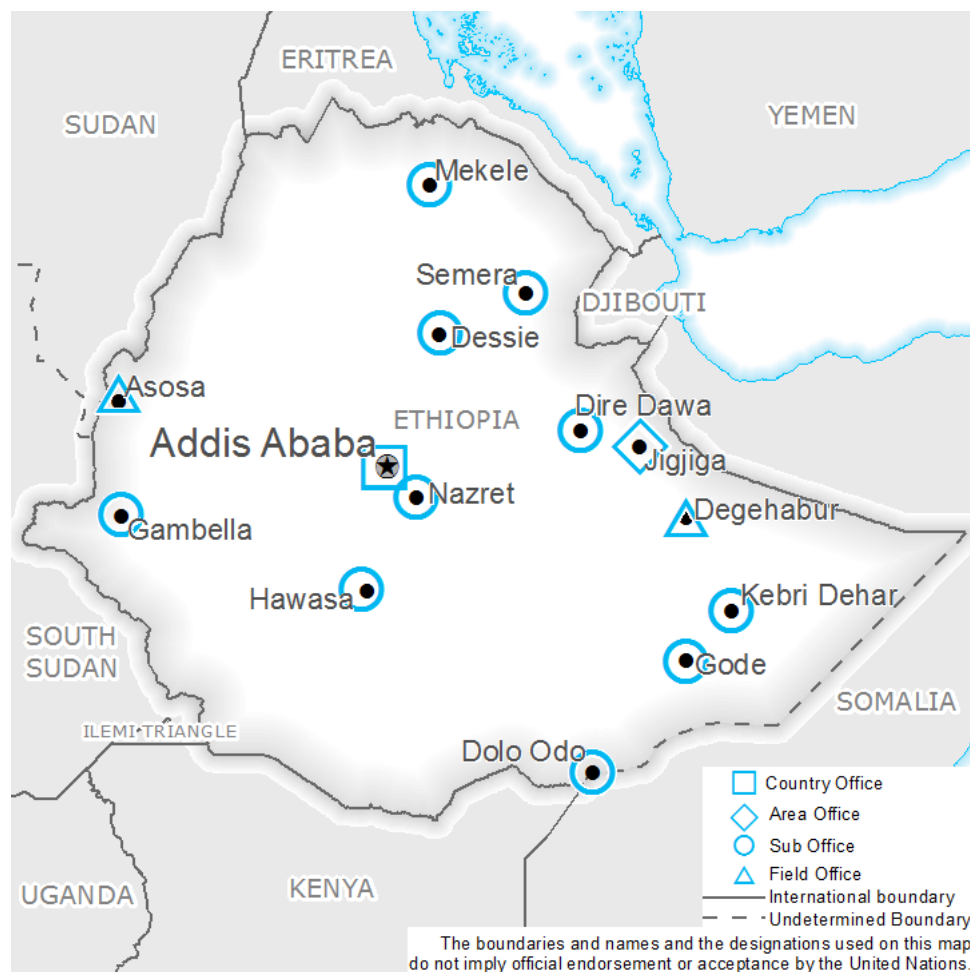
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

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.

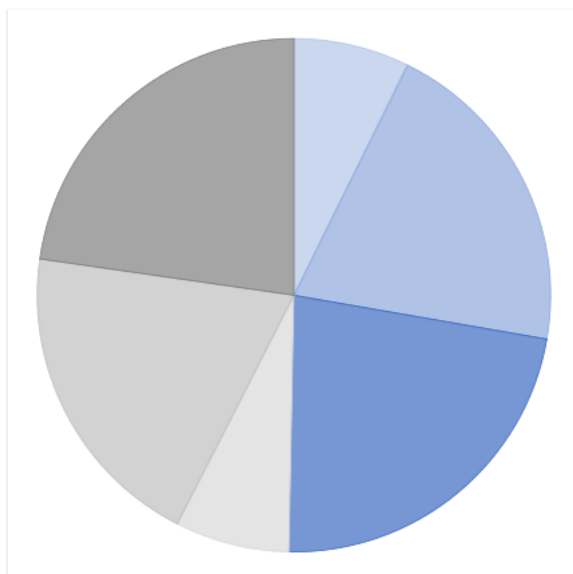


Annual Country Beneficiaries

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
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	4,646,934	4,589,413	9,236,347

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
Total Food Distributed in 2016	374,301	15,855	43,724	55,504	2,174	491,558

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	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	24,353,935	-	597,883

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
Total	-	638	638
Percentage	-	100.0%	

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
Total	394,242

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, PRRO 200700 enabled refugees to meet the minimum levels of food and nutrition requirement. It treated and reduced acute malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable refugees with special nutritional needs. In addition to this, PRRO 200700 worked to stabilize school enrollment of refugee girls and boys in WFP assisted schools and increased livelihood and environmental opportunities for refugees and host communities in fragile transition situations.

The overall objective of WFP's refugee programme was to assist the government to respond to the needs of 650,000 of the most food insecure refugees in camps across the country. WFP augmented the training of Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) staff in the delivery of cash assistance and also provided capacity development for verifying finger prints and use of equipment for the implementation of the biometrics systems in the camps.

Despite limited development and chronic food insecurity, Ethiopia continues to host refugees escaping conflict and insecurity in neighbouring countries.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	8,265,549
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	11,600,440
Direct Support Costs	52,236,688
Food and Related Costs	383,310,356
Indirect Support Costs	31,878,912
Total	487,291,946

Project Activities

The refugee project undertook different types of activities with the aim of saving lives and protecting the livelihood of refugees. The monthly general food distribution consisted of six food types; namely cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, SuperCereal, iodized salt and sugar with the objective of fulfilling the 2,100 daily kilocalorie requirement for all refugees in the camps. Food assistance was delivered in partnership with the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA). Cash was combined with food in ten camps under the general distribution, replacing a portion of the cereal ration, with the aim of reducing the sale of food assistance and allowing refugees to diversify their diets and purchase food types of their preference. The amount of cash distributed varied from camp to camp, ranging from 50 BIRR to 100 BIRR, based on the local prices of cereals. All assessments to date, including findings from the latest Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) undertaken in December 2016, have confirmed refugees in camps where cash distributions have been introduced are fully satisfied with the combined cash and food distribution arrangements. This is because cash allows beneficiaries to purchase additional food items to complement the food basket provided by WFP.

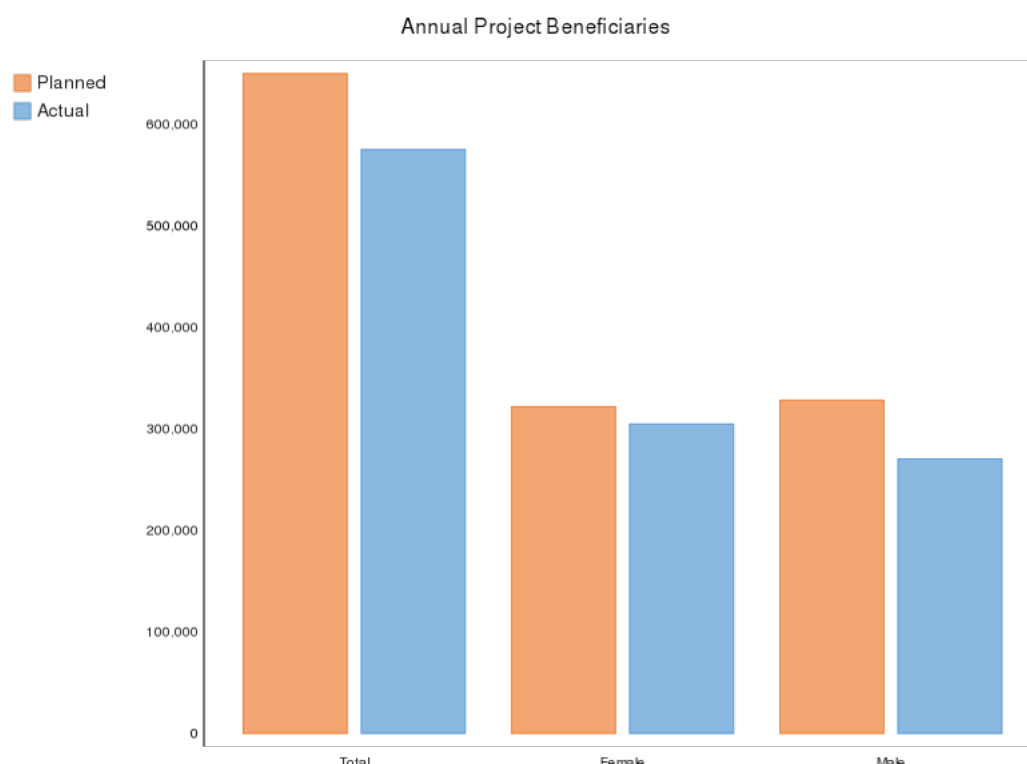
WFP worked in partnership with GOAL, Action Contre la Faim, Concern Worldwide and International Medical Corps to deliver nutrition assistance to children aged 6 to 59 months in camps where the global acute malnutrition rate was above the emergency threshold. They were provided with blanket supplementary feeding using SuperCereal Plus. Prevention of Acute Malnutrition was also provided to pregnant and lactating women in all camps using a mix of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition was delivered to moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months old in all camps using Plumpy'Sup.

WFP in partnership with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), provided all school-age children enrolled in refugee primary schools with a hot school meal comprising of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar, with the aim of increasing enrollment, stabilizing attendance and reducing school drop-out. Education in the refugee camps was supported by UNHCR and ARRA. School children were taught based on the refugee curriculum which based on their country of origin - Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Eritrea.

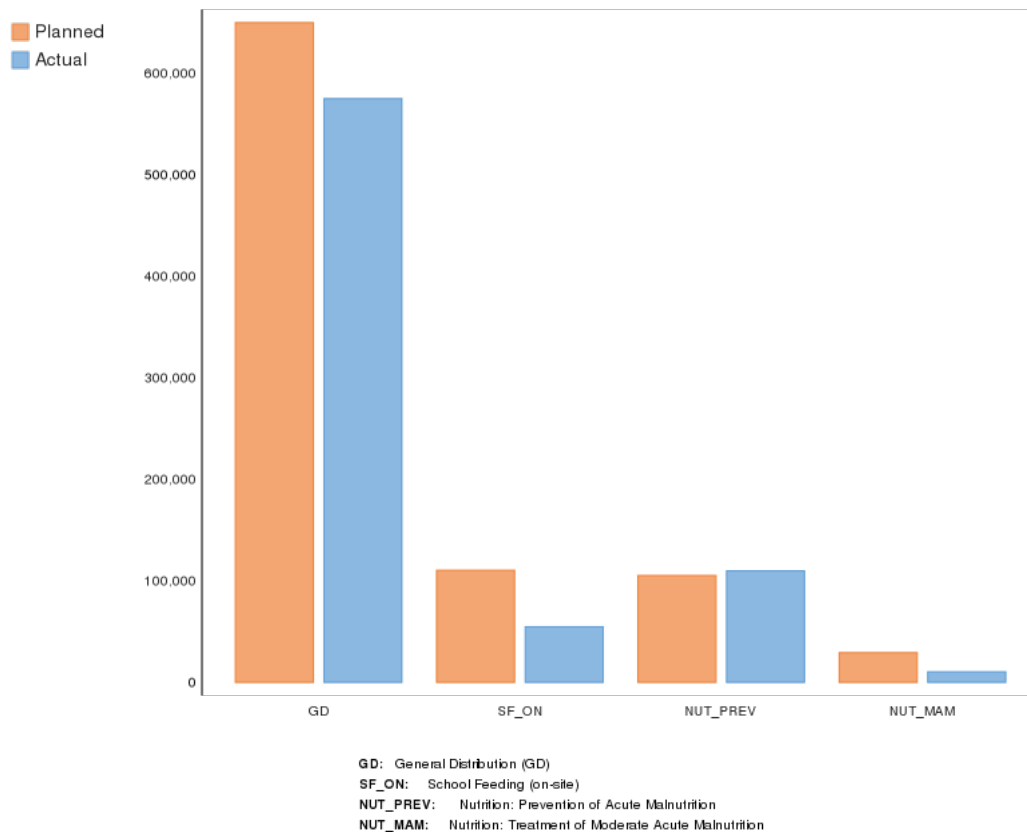
In partnership with NGOs, WFP provided livelihood activities in some camps, with the aim of promoting food security and improving livelihoods of refugees. Activities undertaken included making *injera* (the local staple), running small restaurants, barbershops, hair dressing and tailoring. Other refugees raised livestock but access to grazing land was among the limiting factors. A few refugees in Aysaita were involved in vegetable gardening in small plots around their homesteads. Some refugees in the Somali camps raised goats for meat and milk production. However, the overall impact on livelihoods from such activities was minimal as the number of refugees involved in these undertakings vis-à-vis the total refugee population was quite small.

The finger print based biometrics was one of the key activities undertaken in 2016 with the aim of improving the registration of beneficiaries for assistance. Implementation of the biometrics verification procedures was completed in refugee camps in Gambella, Shire, Afar and Dollo Ado Camps and begun in three of the four camps in Assosa towards the end of the year. This was undertaken in partnership with ARRA and UNHCR. A technical working group consisting of the three agencies ARRA, UNHCR and WFP was established to guide the implementation of the biometrics operations in all the camps where they were established - this was part of WFP's capacity strengthening and is expected to be replicated by ARRA in other camps in the coming year. There was also the construction of biometrics facilities which included waiting and distribution halls, reception spaces, cash and case management rooms, staff and beneficiaries washrooms.

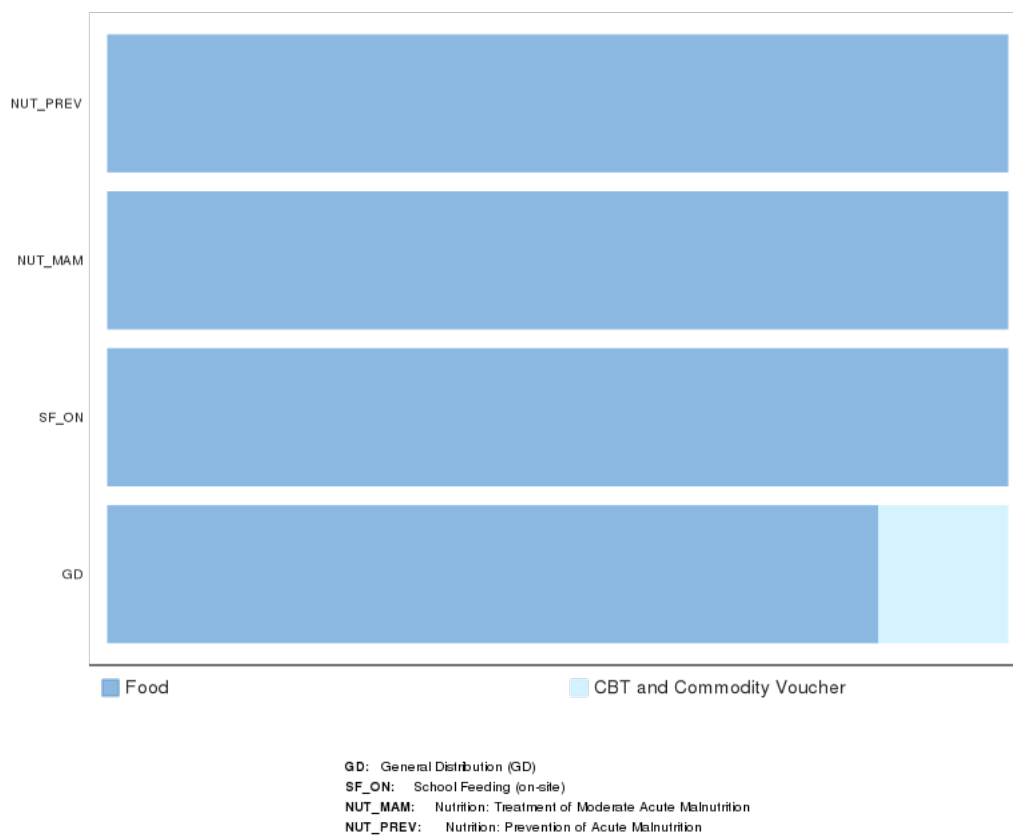
For 2016, not all planned activities for this PRRO were fully implemented as a result of funding challenges, especially in the initial part of the year.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	24,228	12,631	52.1%
Dried Fruits	650	3	0.4%
High Energy Biscuits	9	36	418.5%
Iodised Salt	1,170	809	69.2%
Lentils	-	1,288	-
Peas	-	35	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	500	206	41.2%
Sorghum/Millet	75,816	36,172	47.7%
Split Peas	11,700	8,039	68.7%
Sugar	4,905	1,346	27.4%
Vegetable Oil	8,521	6,579	77.2%
Wheat	50,544	40,562	80.3%
Wheat Flour	-	819	-
Total	178,043	108,527	61.0%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	3,564,000	3,634,166	102.0%
Total	3,564,000	3,634,166	102.0%

Operational Partnerships

About 40 partners, including government agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations and UN agencies, including WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Organization for Migration (IOM), worked closely with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to support the refugee response. The main government cooperating partner for the implementation of the refugee programme was the Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA). Partnerships were governed by field level agreements with NGO partners and through a Memorandum of Understanding with ARRA and UNHCR. All WFP cooperating partners reported on a monthly basis through the corporate cooperating partner distribution reports on utilization of food and cash assistance. In addition, they provided quarterly narrative reports on progress made and challenges encountered.

For the implementation of the biometrics project, the government partner was trained on the procedures for taking and verifying finger prints, and on the use of equipment as planned, ahead of the launch in the various camps.

Refugee issues were discussed regularly within the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team and the UN Country Team. Donors continued to be fully engaged with the response to the South Sudan situation in Ethiopia which was

regularly reviewed during the meetings of the Humanitarian Response and Development Group.

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR provided leadership and guidance in the coordination of protection and humanitarian assistance at Addis Ababa and at the field level through Inter-Agency Task Force meetings co-chaired with ARRA. WFP worked to deliver Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition in partnership with GOAL in Kule, Tierkidi, Berhale and Aysaita camps; with Action Contre la Faim in Pugnido II Camp and at the Pagag entry point, with Concern Worldwide. In Pugnido, WFP worked with Medecin Sans Frontiere-Spain at Buramino entry point and with International Medical Corps in five Dollo camps for nutrition screening. WFP also established partnerships with experienced local NGOs for livelihood activities. There was a livelihood partnership with Mothers and Children Organization in the Jewii Camp of Gambella and with Organization for Sustainable Development at Berhale and Aysaita camps of Afar.

There were weekly coordination meetings with all stakeholders at field level, and monthly tripartite coordination and review meetings with ARRA and UNHCR at Addis level, especially during the influx of new South Sudanese refugees in the latter part of the year. They were important fora to identify challenges and take timely corrective actions. Furthermore, WFP established a weekly information sharing forum through situation updates and teleconferences where all affected countries in the region including South Sudan discussed operational, funding and coordination issues. These meetings included the stakeholders mentioned in the previous paragraph. As part of further strengthening coordination, WFP plans to regularize review meetings with donors.

Performance Monitoring

WFP field offices close to refugee camps enabled field level monitors to attend all distributions and provide support to the implementing partners, taking proactive measures to avoid implementation challenges and corrective measures when things went wrong. They ensured that refugees received correct entitlements and regularly attended pre and post distribution meetings together with implementing partners and representatives of refugees, with the objective of learning lessons and promoting better planning. Whenever they monitored live distributions, Field Monitors randomly selected up to ten households and re-measured what they had received using hanging scales, which helped them determine whether the refugees were getting the right ration or not.

Field level staff were also tasked to verify commodities received by partners against dispatches by conducting monthly physical count in the warehouses. They did the same upon completion of distribution. WFP field staff also undertook beneficiary contact monitoring on a quarterly basis in order to get beneficiaries' opinion on WFP assisted interventions. To help effective monitoring, relevant check lists were developed, benchmarks were set and necessary training was given on data collection methods, analysis and reporting. Mobile phones were used to enable monitors collect better quality data in a reasonable time and upload monitoring data on web based ONA site (a data visualization tool), where other staff could access the information easily and conduct further data analysis when needed. The field staff focused on process monitoring with the objective of taking timely action to improve performance. Capacity enhancing activities such as training and on-the-job orientation for sub office staff on monitoring and on reporting processes were conducted. Gaps on monitoring and evaluation were assessed and appropriate joint actions taken. The current WFP's initiative to use mobile phones and tablets to collect and retrieve data from the field has further strengthened monitoring and evaluation activities.

Country office staff from the refugee team conducted a Joint Assessment Monitoring (JAM) exercise with ARRA and UNHCR to Dollo and Gambella camps. This joint monitoring enabled UNHCR and WFP to assess the degree to which the food security and nutritional needs of refugees were met in refugee camps in Ethiopia, and to identify and fill gaps to help improve their food security status. The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was conducted as per the global Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and UNHCR and the recommendations will form the basis for drawing up Joint Action Plans for the years 2017-2018. Partners agreed to conduct it at least twice a year in locations where implementation challenges were reported.

While the field staff focused on process monitoring, the country office refugee team in collaboration with the monitoring and evaluation section, took the lead in conducting outcome monitoring with the aim of getting in-depth understanding and lessons to guide program redesigning. Accordingly, two representative surveys were conducted in all the refugee locations - one in January and another one in October/November 2016.

UNHCR, ARRA and WFP carried out nutrition surveys in each camp. Livelihood assistance in the refugee camps of Gambella, Afar and Tigray were also jointly monitored by WFP and implementing partners and projects were amended using inputs from the joint monitoring. WFP staff also participated in the nutrition surveys led by UNHCR. Monitoring reports were regularly reviewed and sub offices were given timely feedback by the country office.

Results/Outcomes

PRRO 200700 initially aimed at reaching 650,000 refugees. The target was reduced to 560,000 following the introduction of finger-print biometric verification which significantly reduced inefficiencies caused by double counting. A cumulative reduction in beneficiary numbers of 10-14 percent was realized in Shire, 5-10 percent in Gambella and 35-40 percent in Dollo Ado refugee camps. This corresponded to savings of USD 1.67 million per month or about USD 20 million per year.

Seventeen percent of assisted beneficiaries received cash combined with food assistance. A portion of cereal was substituted with cash to enable beneficiaries diversify their diets, enabling them to purchase food commodities such as meat, milk, rice, pasta and which were not part of the normal food rations supplied by WFP. In addition to this, the need to sell substantial portions of their regular food rations to meet the refugees' other needs was mitigated, though not eliminated entirely by the distribution of cash. The number of people receiving a combination of cash and food was higher than planned, as a result of the positive effects realized from having the combined modality. As a result of this, WFP scaled up, based on the findings of the Refugee Cash Expansion Update (October 2016). The cash modality was implemented in specific camps, based on market assessments and beneficiary consultations.

Results for the dietary diversity score masked regional differences. Food consumption was worse for the Gambella camps as the camps were relatively new and livelihood opportunities were limited, whereas it was the best for the Tigray camps as their livelihood options were relatively better. On the other hand, camps with cash combined with food assistance were found to be in a better position with an acceptable food consumption score of 74 percent while the food only camps were worse with an acceptable food consumption score of only 54 percent. Overall, households with acceptable food consumption score were below target at 63.3 percent, as a result of the drought, the sale of food rations to support other food and non-food needs and insufficient income generation opportunities. The December 2016 Joint Assessment Mission indicates that differences in access to income opportunities was the main explanation for differences in consumption patterns among the refugee camps. The relatively worse consumption patterns in the Gambella region (which accounts for about 46 percent of all refugees) is due to the fact that most of the refugees in the Gambella region had arrived recently and were not yet as well integrated within the community. They therefore had fewer livelihood opportunities available as compared to the other camps. For 2016, households headed by women were worse off and a series of consultation sessions conducted with the refugee communities confirmed that women have limited livelihood options to complement the food/cash assistance received for meeting household food needs.

In line with the recommendations from the December 2016 Joint Assessment Mission, WFP will be scaling up cash interventions in 2017. It is estimated that the cash interventions injected about 8 million Birr into the local markets monthly in locations where they were implemented. Assessments are underway to introduce cash distribution to Kule and Tierkidi in Gambella region, Berhale in Afar, and Tsore in Benishangul Gumuz Region in 2017. Cash distributions will only take place after market assessments and beneficiary consultations have been undertaken by WFP, ARRA, and UNHCR.

Malnutrition rates were also found to be lower for cash combined food camps than the food only camps. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score dipped as a consequence of food availability challenges resulting from the drought. Most of the country battled the effects of the drought (El Niño phenomenon) and faced security challenges towards the end of the year which hampered access to markets for some locations. About 40 percent of the refugees reported selling up to 21 percent of cereals according to the refugee Community Household Survey undertaken in November 2016. The main reasons for selling food assistance were to cover costs of basic non-food items, buying complementary food like vegetables, fruits and animal products and purchasing cereals of their preference. Irregular distribution of non-food items like cooking energy, cooking and feeding utensils, clothing and detergents, and removal of milling allowance from the ration aggravated the level of sales of food assistance. According to the household survey conducted in June 2015 (before the introduction of removal of milling allowance), 43 percent of the respondents sold 15 percent of cereals on average whereas the household survey conducted in November 2016 (after the introduction of removal of milling allowance) indicated that 40 percent of the respondents sold about 21 percent of the cereals.

Children 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women received nutritious food under the Prevention of Acute Malnutrition programme. Even though there was no plan in the original project document for prevention of acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating women, it was implemented to avert an escalation of malnutrition rates. This has subsequently been included in a Budget Revision. A total of 10,435 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women were treated for moderate acute malnutrition. The actual number of beneficiaries reached was two thirds of the planned. This was lower than expected as a result in the drop in beneficiary numbers, following the implementation of the biometrics exercise in Shire, Gambella and Dollo Ado camps and overestimation in some

camps. Planning figures for 2017 through a budget revision will be amended to reflect actual numbers.

Thirteen out of twenty four camps had acceptable Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates as a result of the provision of specialized nutritious foods. However, GAM rates in Dollo Ado and the South Sudanese refugee camps in the Gambella Region were well above the WHO standards of more than 15 percent (at 20 percent in Dollo Ado and 24.5 percent in Gambella). This was as a result of the decimated food security of newly arriving South Sudanese arrivals, as well as challenges related to inadequate food intake (effects of drought on the refugee population), inadequate water supply, poor sanitation and hygiene situation and the consequent increases in diarrhoea cases. However, due to regularized Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition in partnership with experienced nutrition NGOs across all the refugee camps, GAM rates were found to be below the emergency threshold for 13 out of 24 camps.

WFP, UNHCR and ARRA conducted a joint assessment to understand factors associated with high GAM rate in Dollo Ado camps. The findings indicated that there were monthly food gaps, sale of nutritious food, sharing nutritious food with non-targets, lack of complementary food, poor livelihood opportunities, poor feeding and child care practices, poor hygiene and associated infectious diseases. These were among the causes reported for high malnutrition in the camps. WFP and all partners will continue with the provision of supplementary and therapeutic foods to stabilize the nutritional conditions of vulnerable groups and review the impact of wet feeding to children 24-59 months for possible expansion. In addition to this, UNHCR is exploring the possibility of starting fresh food voucher interventions.

Retention rates in WFP assisted primary schools remained quite high, above 80 percent. Even though it was slightly higher for boys than for girls, because of the unequal access to educational opportunity for refugee girls. Children were encouraged to attend class to avail themselves of the meals provided on a daily basis by the WFP school meals programme. The school meals program aims to increase enrollment, reduce drop outs and stabilize attendance. Comparing primary school enrollment of 2016 and 2015 for those with the school meals program, enrollment in primary schools grew by about 11 percent in 2016, which is higher than the 6 percent annual target for refugee schools - this was as a result of the South Sudanese influx. There were some challenges related to education which included unequal access to educational opportunity for refugee girls; lack of qualified teachers for higher grade levels especially for camps that provide education to Grade 8 and above (such as the Eritrean camps) and inadequate salaries for qualified incentive teachers.

Livelihood interventions were implemented in the refugee camps of Jewi, Tierkidi, Kule, Adi Harush, Mai Aini, Simelba and Hitsats. Households were able to access additional income to assist households diversify diets and cater for non-food needs. A few refugees in Aysaita were involved in vegetable gardening in small plots around their homesteads. Some refugees in the Somali camps raised goats for meat and milk production. However, it must be noted that these interventions were quite limited in scope. A mission to evaluate the performance WFP's PRRO undertaken in early 2016 concluded that "livelihood efforts have proven to be far too limited to have any impact on refugee livelihoods." Overall, the expansion of livelihoods programming is essential to the increased self-reliance and dignity of refugees and it is expected that a well-designed, funded, and coordinated income generation programme will remain an important instrument for reducing the near total dependency of refugees on WFP food rations for their survival. In this regard, recent developments on scaling up assistance to refugees such as the US Government's Conference with Heads of Governments in September 2016 and the World Bank's recent announcement to provide USD 100 million[1] to assist refugees in Ethiopia could go a long way to improving the lives of refugees through the implementation of livelihood activities that can truly make a difference.

A total of 600 unaccompanied minors at Adi Harush Camp of Tigray region were also provided with additional food items like vegetables and eggs, cooking support through communal kitchens and professional psycho social support partnership with NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council).

Mainly as a result of funding shortfalls in the first half of the year, there were significant ration cuts on cereals in most of the refugee camps. The milling allowance of 2.5 kg of cereal per person per month was not part of the general food distributions until the end of the year, Super Cereal was also suspended from the food basket until April 2016 and sugar was not part of the general ration for nine months of 2016. The removal of the milling allowance meant that refugees had to use part of the cash they received to pay for milling costs. The absence of sugar was met with complaints by the refugee children in the school meals programme - the SuperCereal was not tasty enough without it for the Somali and Eritrean Afar refugees, who are used to adding large amounts of sugar to their food and drinks.

There was no ration reduction for nutrition and school feeding programs which were deemed priorities. Delivery and distributions were undertaken in a timely fashion in 2016 when commodities were available, except for July/August when there was a deterioration in the security situation of the country.

WFP augmented the training of ARRA staff with refresher courses in cash assistance and training on the use of biometric equipment which was procured. There was also a significant investment in biometric IT equipment,

construction of facilities for screening and waiting areas for refugees in all locations. The experience gained by government staff from WFP will be replicated in other camps in 2017.

[1] World Bank funds USD 100 million for refugee project in Ethiopia, Report from Government of Ethiopia Published 29 Dec 2016, Accessed from ReliefWeb.html accessed 10 Jan 2017

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Slightly over half of the refugees in Ethiopia are female, thus, efforts towards gender equality were given attention by WFP as well as other partners in the country. All assessment and monitoring tools were adjusted to obtain the opinions of both sexes. For structured and semi-structured surveys WFP ensured that at least 50 percent of the respondents were female. Separate focus group discussions were organized for women and men during qualitative assessments and beneficiary consultations; and all monitoring reports checked for having gender disaggregated indicators.

Practical actions were also taken to ensure gender equality while planning various activities in 2016. Consequently, women continued to hold more than 50 percent of leadership positions in the project management committee thus making it proportionally occupied by both men and women. The roles of chair persons for the project management committee were also rotated between men and women. Whenever livelihood project proposals were reviewed, there was a strict requirement to ensure that at least 50 percent of the targets were women. Livelihood projects designed for women were not planned to be labour intensive. Besides, projects were designed by considering the multiple roles of women in the community (productive, reproductive and family and community care).

There were sensitization sessions during pre and post distribution meetings to promote gender equality in decision making at household level. A representative survey conducted in the camps earlier this year indicated that in over 50 percent of the households, decisions regarding utilization of food or cash assistance were made by women.

According to the representative survey conducted in January 2016, about 90 percent of the primary school age boys and about 88 percent of the primary school age girls were enrolled in the refugee primary school across the country. This is slightly higher for boys than it is for girls as a result of the challenges faced by girls with accessing educational opportunities - this includes a preference for boys to go to school whilst girls stay at home to help around the house. In addition to this, there is a low level of awareness on the benefit of education of girls and more attention is paid to the dowry that the girls can fetch, particularly with refugees from South Sudan. Considering the relative difficulty for women to access informal jobs around the refugee camps, WFP has signed an MOU to prioritize the recruitment of refugees for temporary incentive jobs. As part of this, 200 women were hired as community outreach workers across the camps.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Core humanitarian principles were taken into account while designing the current refugee project (PRRO 200700). All memorandums of understanding and field level agreements signed with partners considered protection and accountability issues.

WFP effectively mainstreamed gender and protection concerns in all its activities related to access to HIV care, treatment and support in urban areas. Women—who were found to be the most vulnerable to HIV infection—were involved in beneficiary selection (these were Community Resource Persons who referred beneficiaries from the community to the service point) and town coordination committees. There was a considerable growth in the representation of women at the supervisory level of food transfer activities that included cash distributions.

WFP implemented cash with food assistance in 10 out of the 24 refugee camps and plans to further scale up in 2017. While deciding on transfer modalities, adequate market assessment and beneficiary consultations were undertaken in order not to harm anyone during implementation.

Mechanisms were put in place to ensure the refugees knew their entitlements. Accordingly, signs showing entitlements (food and cash) were posted in all distribution sites. Monthly pre-distribution meetings were also

organized to inform beneficiaries about their entitlements, this mechanism particularly helped those who could not read and write.

Refugees were organized by blocks consisting of 16-20 households, with one elected block leader tasked to pass on the necessary information regarding distribution dates and entitlements to all members on each block. Any changes arising due to fluctuations in funding as well as delays in transporting commodities were regularly communicated to the field in advance so that refugees could get the necessary information on time. Loudspeakers were used to complement information sharing in the camps.

To ensure Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), activities were undertaken by WFP partners, help desks consisting of refugee representatives, ARRA and WFP were established in each refugee camp to respond to complaints and provide the necessary support to beneficiaries. In developing and operating the complaint feedback mechanisms, operators were trained in how to handle reports of sexual exploitation or abuse or other protection concerns, in line with the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy. A total of 106 staff were trained - 51 males and 55 females.

Representative surveys collected information on protection issues and assessed the level of satisfaction on complaint feed-back mechanism. During the survey conducted early this year, over 90 percent of the sampled respondents indicated that they were aware about their entitlements as well as dates of distributions and did not experience any safety and protection risks in relation to food and cash distribution. A few locations, particularly in the Eritrean Refugee Camps reported, some protection issues for women and girls when they ventured out into the surrounding wooded areas to collect firewood. UNHCR is putting in place some mitigation measures including promoting the production of fuel briquettes and providing households with energy at regular intervals.

The survey also assessed the level of satisfaction on the feedback mechanism: 38 percent of the respondents reported dissatisfaction with the feedback mechanism and the way their complaints were handled, 37 percent reported satisfaction and 25 percent reported that they did not get any feedback on their complaints. The WFP field office is following up on these results with UNHCR and ARRA to improve on the existing method of obtaining feedback and addressing complaints and this includes plans to pilot a Hotline Complaint and Feedback Mechanism in selected camps in 2017, to address more sensitive issues with protection and accountability.

WFP scaled up integrated support to address protection risks of unaccompanied minors coming from Eritrea in all the refugee camps of Tigray, in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council in 2016. Pregnant and lactating women with children under a year old were given priority during distributions in all the camps. Disabled, sick people and very old beneficiaries were also given priority during distribution. Distributions were not allowed to continue past sundown and community crowd controllers were in place in all the camps to maintain safety and protection during distributions.

Expansion of Cash

WFP began the cash-combined food transfer modality in July 2013, as a pilot in two Jijiga camps for Somali refugees. About one-third of the cereal ration was substituted by cash, keeping the remaining portion of cereal and other food commodities such as vegetable oil, super cereal, pulses, sugar and iodized salt as in kind transfer.

The pilot was internally evaluated by WFP in October 2013 and further evaluated by an external evaluation firm in 2014. In addition to this, a number of surveys and consultations with beneficiaries were undertaken to understand the benefits and challenges of this transfer modality. All of these assessments and consultations indicated that the cash combined food assistance has several advantages over the in kind assistance: there were improved food security indicators, including food consumption score and diet diversity scores in the cash combined food camps. For this reason, the cash-combined food modality has been expanded to an additional eight camps and is expected to be expanded further in 2017.

One of the main advantages realized by the implementation of the cash combined food assistance was stimulating the local economy. Local farmers were able to increase the sale of various agricultural products such as vegetables, egg, milk following an increased demand by refugees. The number of traders in most camps have increased following the cash interventions, and some of the traders are refugees engaged in retailing commodities in the camp markets.

Other benefits included the freedom of choice for refugees to purchase and consume the types of food they prefer. It also assisted refugees to save a portion of the cash and invest in income generating activities such as petty trade, rearing of livestock and poultry for example. And with cash expected at the beginning of every month, terms of negotiation for refugees improved when they took loans from local traders.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Yohannes Desta

Female refugee collecting her ration in Dollo Ado. Somali Region

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	328,100	321,900	650,000	270,306	304,813	575,119	82.4%	94.7%	88.5%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	90,986	79,246	170,232	54,636	53,486	108,122	60.0%	67.5%	63.5%
Children (5-18 years)	157,846	130,849	288,695	135,153	126,526	261,679	85.6%	96.7%	90.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	79,268	111,805	191,073	80,517	124,801	205,318	101.6%	111.6%	107.5%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	328,100	321,900	650,000	270,306	304,813	575,119	82.4%	94.7%	88.5%

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)	650,000	54,000	650,000	575,119	97,115	575,119	88.5%	179.8%	88.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	110,500	-	110,500	54,808	-	54,808	49.6%	-	49.6%

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: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	29,300	-	29,300	10,435	-	10,435	35.6%	-	35.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	105,300	-	105,300	109,864	-	109,864	104.3%	-	104.3%

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)	130,000	10,800	130,000	115,024	19,423	115,024	88.5%	179.8%	88.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	110,500	-	110,500	54,808	-	54,808	49.6%	-	49.6%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	29,300	-	29,300	10,435	-	10,435	35.6%	-	35.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	105,300	-	105,300	109,864	-	109,864	104.3%	-	104.3%

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)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	61,880	68,120	130,000	54,061	60,963	115,024	87.4%	89.5%	88.5%
Total participants	61,880	68,120	130,000	54,061	60,963	115,024	87.4%	89.5%	88.5%

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	328,100	321,900	650,000	270,306	304,813	575,119	82.4%	94.7%	88.5%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	56,400	54,100	110,500	28,500	26,308	54,808	50.5%	48.6%	49.6%
Total participants	56,400	54,100	110,500	28,500	26,308	54,808	50.5%	48.6%	49.6%
Total beneficiaries	56,400	54,100	110,500	28,500	26,308	54,808	50.5%	48.6%	49.6%

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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	3,434	3,306	6,740	969	943	1,912	28.2%	28.5%	28.4%
Children (24-59 months)	8,466	8,194	16,660	2,390	2,337	4,727	28.2%	28.5%	28.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	5,900	5,900	-	3,796	3,796	-	64.3%	64.3%
Total beneficiaries	11,900	17,400	29,300	3,359	7,076	10,435	28.2%	40.7%	35.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	15,379	14,947	30,326	9,066	8,817	17,883	59.0%	59.0%	59.0%
Children (24-59 months)	37,921	37,053	74,974	22,355	21,857	44,212	59.0%	59.0%	59.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	47,769	47,769	-	-	-

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	53,300	52,000	105,300	31,421	78,443	109,864	59.0%	150.9%	104.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, partners' monitoring reports and joint survey reports, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Joint survey with UNHCR	>75.00	92.00	92.20	94.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, partners' monitoring reports and joint survey reports, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Joint survey with UNHCR	<3.00	0.30	0.50	0.05
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, partners' monitoring reports and joint survey reports, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Joint survey with UNHCR	<15.00	6.00	4.10	2.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, partners' monitoring reports and joint survey reports, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, Joint survey with UNHCR	<15.00	3.00	2.40	4.20
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Monitoring checklist for collecting data from sample refugees through PDM - BCM by WFP, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>66.00	-	-	85.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS/ BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>70.00	83.50	79.00	69.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS/ TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.03, Regular monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, UNCHR Led Nutrition Surveys conducted in 14 camps	>90.00	91.00	92.00	24.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<10.00	13.30	8.50	8.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	19.70	13.10	28.10
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>70.00	67.00	78.30	63.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<15.00	18.40	13.70	8.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<5.00	5.40	1.00	8.90
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	18.70	17.50	31.90
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<20.00	21.30	6.70	23.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>65.00	62.90	68.80	59.70
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>75.00	73.30	92.30	67.50
Diet Diversity Score				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.44	5.02	4.34
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.20	4.21	4.66	4.35
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.81	5.54	4.32
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<10.00	5.80	2.30	5.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	17.40	15.00	21.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>70.00	76.80	82.70	73.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<15.00	9.30	3.40	4.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<5.00	2.50	1.00	6.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	17.30	17.90	23.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<20.00	17.50	11.30	19.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>65.00	73.30	78.60	72.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>75.00	80.00	87.60	74.00
Diet Diversity Score				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interviews though Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.82	5.10	4.43
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.20	4.79	4.96	4.46

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.85	5.14	4.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<10.00	14.20	13.50	11.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	20.00	11.70	34.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>70.00	65.80	74.80	54.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<15.00	19.30	20.80	11.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<5.00	5.90	1.00	11.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	18.80	17.30	38.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<20.00	21.90	2.00	28.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>65.00	61.90	61.90	50.70
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>75.00	72.20	96.90	59.60
Diet Diversity Score				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interviews though Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.40	5.00	4.25
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.20	4.15	4.46	4.27
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee CHS, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.81	5.94	4.21
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, partners monitoring reports compiled from intervention schools, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Retention, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Retention	>70.00	-	85.00	81.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, partners monitoring reports compiled from intervention schools, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey	>70.00	-	82.00	83.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, partners monitoring reports compiled from intervention schools, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>6.00	32.00	1.20	22.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, partners monitoring reports compiled from intervention schools, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>6.00	32.00	14.00	3.00
Percentage of targeted households with increased number of income and food source				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Refugee BCM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey	>50.00	-	75.00	47.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	24	24	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	51,521	47,915	93.0%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	546	336	61.5%
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	3,400	2,914	85.7%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	5,100	4,659	91.4%
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of feeding days	instance	22	21	95.5%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	21	20	95.2%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>50.00	11.80	15.20	16.60
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>30.00	71.70	79.20	67.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	<20.00	16.40	5.60	15.60
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>50.00	50.00	52.00	49.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>60.00	75.00	80.00	60.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>80.00	91.00	-	88.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>90.00	93.00	-	96.60
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>80.00	93.00	-	91.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>90.00	93.00	-	79.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
ETHIOPIA, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>365,000.00	181,585.59
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=7.00	5.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00530-10	High Energy Biscuits	-	59
Canada	CAN-C-00530-10	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	60
Canada	CAN-C-00530-10	Split Peas	-	1,698
Canada	CAN-C-00530-10	Vegetable Oil	-	656
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	8,590
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Iodised Salt	-	300
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Vegetable Oil	-	67
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Wheat	-	10,890
European Commission	EEC-C-00589-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	817
European Commission	EEC-C-00589-01	Iodised Salt	-	200
European Commission	EEC-C-00589-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	129
European Commission	EEC-C-00589-01	Split Peas	-	2,005
European Commission	EEC-C-00589-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,294
European Commission	EEC-C-00589-01	Wheat	-	2,841
Finland	FIN-C-00114-02	Wheat	-	3,788
Germany	GER-C-00558-01	Wheat	-	4,090
Germany	GER-C-00558-02	Maize	-	7,114
Germany	GER-C-00558-02	Split Peas	-	905
Germany	GER-C-00558-02	Vegetable Oil	-	916
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	-	1,245
UN CERF	001-C-01404-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	453
UN CERF	001-C-01404-01	Split Peas	-	1,490
UN CERF	001-C-01404-01	Vegetable Oil	-	92
UN CERF	001-C-01404-01	Wheat	-	7,272
UN CERF	001-C-01509-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	335
UN CERF	001-C-01509-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	21

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN CERF	001-C-01509-01	Split Peas	-	241
UN CERF	001-C-01509-01	Sugar	-	138
UN CERF	001-C-01509-01	Vegetable Oil	-	135
UN CERF	001-C-01509-01	Wheat	-	2,415
United Kingdom	UK -C-00259-05	Corn Soya Blend	-	96
United Kingdom	UK -C-00259-05	Wheat	-	10,416
USA	USA-C-01079-05	Sorghum/Millet	24,980	-
USA	USA-C-01079-05	Split Peas	1,950	-
USA	USA-C-01079-05	Vegetable Oil	1,560	-
USA	USA-C-01079-06	Corn Soya Blend	2,100	-
USA	USA-C-01079-06	Sorghum/Millet	29,210	-
USA	USA-C-01079-06	Split Peas	3,420	-
USA	USA-C-01079-06	Vegetable Oil	1,920	-
USA	USA-C-01079-07	Corn Soya Blend	2,500	-
Total			67,640	70,766