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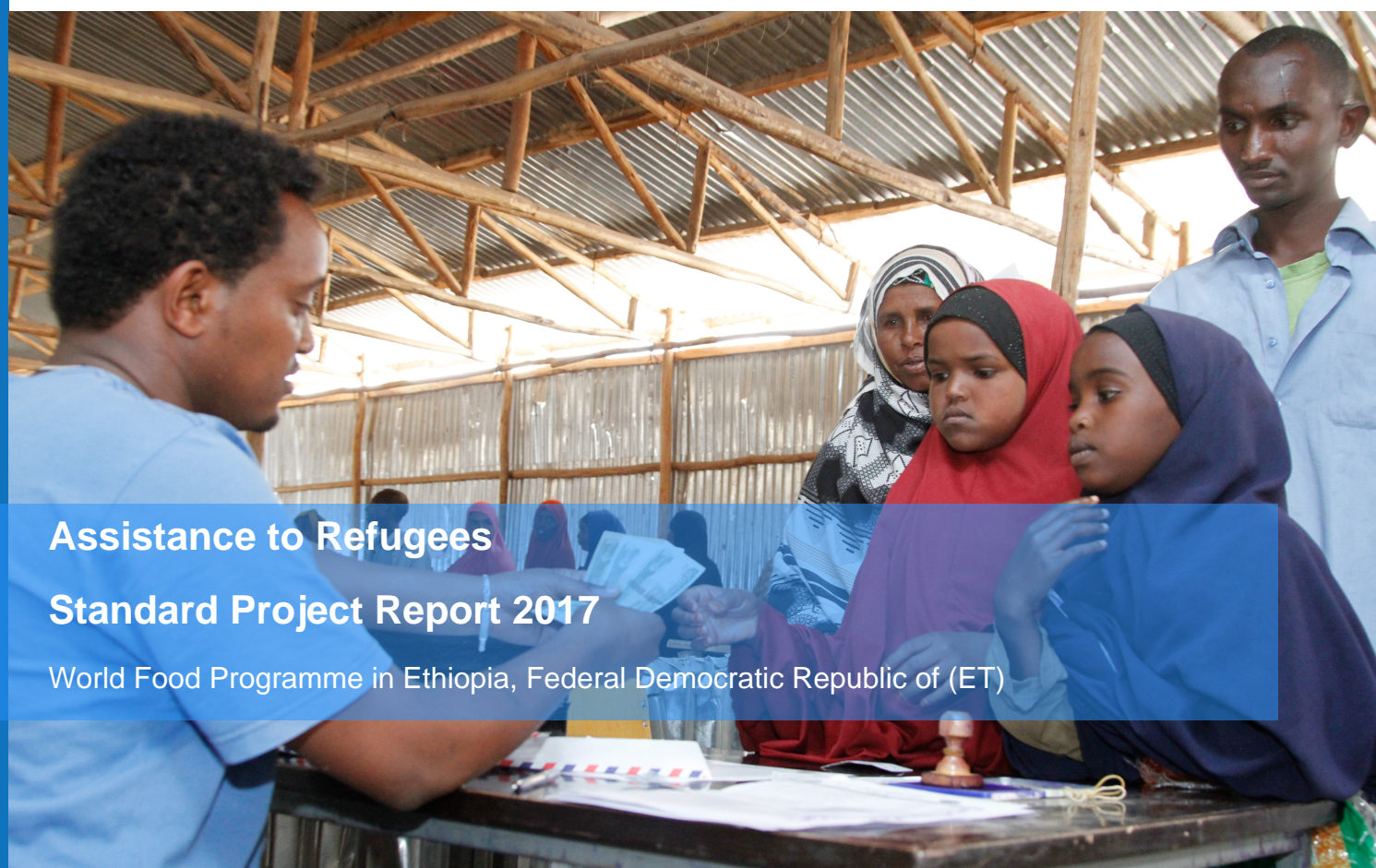
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SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to Refugees
Standard Project Report 2017

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

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Achievements at Country Level

Country Context and Response of the Government

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Results

Performance Monitoring

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

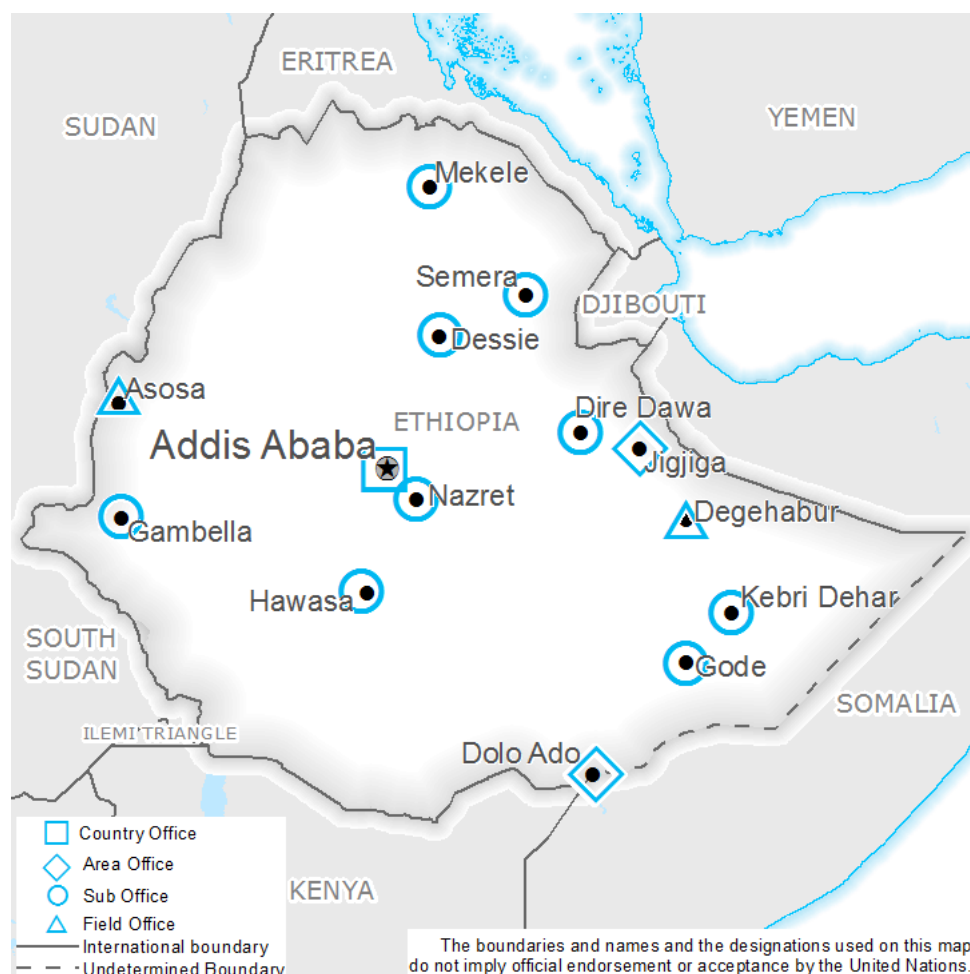
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In the follow up to the "worst drought in 50 years", 2017 continued to prove almost as difficult as 2016 for people living in Ethiopia's southern most regions. At the beginning of the year, the government-led Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) assessment estimated that 7.8 million people would have required humanitarian assistance in 2017. However, the mid-year multi-agency *belg* (spring) assessment indicated the need to provide assistance to transitory Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP,) which is the Government of Ethiopia's flagship social protection programme, bringing up the number of people in need of receiving cash or food transfers to approximately 8 million. The number of people to be assisted was further increased by the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), who had migrated as a result of conflict in the Somali and Oromia Region. In mid-2017, the total number of people identified by the Humanitarian Requirements rose to 8.5 million.

Out of this total, WFP planned to reach 3.68 million people with relief assistance under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation aimed at enhancing people's resilience to food insecurity (PRRO 200712), through general distributions. The remaining caseload was to be covered by the government through the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and the NGO-led Joint Emergency Operations Programme (JEOP). By the end of the reporting year, WFP was able to undertake 7 out of the 9 distribution rounds planned. The operation experienced some delays in the delivery and dispatch of food commodities around mid year, as a result of changes in the transfer modality and insecurity at the borders between the Somali and Oromia regions. In spite of these challenges, WFP managed to keep distributions within the 4-5 week cycle. As a result, thanks to the structures established by the Special Operation Logistics Cluster, the delivery of humanitarian assistance significantly improved in terms of timeliness, when compared to previous years.

Through the Productive Safety Net Programme, WFP provided food assistance to chronically and transitory food insecure households in the Afar and Somali regions, for a period of four months in the first half of the year. The programme provided food transfers to chronically food insecure households in exchange for their participation in labor-intensive public works activities for able-bodied household members. Labor-poor households, including the disabled, the terminally ill, elderly, children, and pregnant and lactating women, received unconditional food transfers. For households headed by females, gender considerations taken into account allowed women to benefit from flexible work hours. In most project sites childcare was available at the work site. Through the PSNP, beneficiary households improved their dietary diversity to four groups per week. In 2017, WFP worked through Ethiopia's PSNP systems to harmonize PSNP and HRD beneficiary transfer modalities and value in the Somali Region. Even though there were a number of challenges which impacted the smooth harmonization of the two programmes, one of the key achievements was the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR), the National Disaster and Risk Management Commission and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC).

For the nutrition programme, a total of 1.1 million children 6 to 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 1.1 million acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were identified and targeted for assistance through screening undertaken at the woreda level with UNICEF and government partners. Given the severity of the drought, the number of Priority One Woredas increased from 192 in December 2016 to 228 in June 2017. This led to an increase in the number of beneficiaries requiring treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) from 2.2 million to 3.6 million. WFP provided Blanket Supplementary Feeding to prevent acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in districts in the Somali region, where the food and nutrition security situation had deteriorated as a result of cholera and acute watery disease (AWD). WFP reached 22,800 out of a targeted 745,000 beneficiaries. The low achievement for 2017 was as a result of the late start of the intervention in 2017. However, implementation is planned to continue and scale-up in 2018.

In 2017, through CP 200253, the School Meals Programme contributed to increased enrollment rates. In particular, WFP was able to reach about 104 percent of the school girls targeted for take home rations. WFP also conducted capacity strengthening activities to build and further develop the capacity of government counterparts to implement programmes in schools. This included training in school health and nutrition, such as kitchen management, food preparation, hygiene and sanitation practices, and food handling and management. WFP also provided technical support to the government to develop the national school meals strategy. The draft National school meals strategy was completed and submitted for endorsement by the government.

In spite of resource shortfalls for the Refugee Operation, WFP provided assistance to about 624,000 refugees in 2017, representing about 96 percent of the total refugee population in 26 camps and 4 sites across the country through PRRO 200700. Refugees were provided with cash or monthly general food distributions. For 2017, it was estimated that the cash interventions injected about 16.5 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. In addition to the provision of food and cash assistance, WFP implemented livelihood and resilience building activities in the refugee camps which helped to reach 1,100 households in Awbaree, Sheder, Kebribaya, Berhale and Aysaita camps.

Through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, households in the Tigray Region were supported to engage in different income generating activities. R4 savings and credit activities were implemented for 3,242 households. They were organized into 150 savings groups and received an average loan size of 3000 BIRR to engage in different Income Generating Activities (IGAs). Through the project's innovative approach, Insurance-for-Assets (IFA) arrangement, farmers contributed labour to implement a range of disaster risk reduction projects that included watershed rehabilitation and restoration, water harvesting, small scale irrigation and homestead gardening which were identified through the community based participatory planning approach (CBPP). In 2017, WFP also began preparatory work for the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE) programme. SIPE tests an innovative climate risk management approach, which includes a weather-index micro insurance product combined with disaster risk reduction interventions with the aim of protecting pastoralists in Somali Region from climate shocks.

In 2017, WFP began preparatory work on the Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) Programme (stunting prevention) which was designed to increase access to nutrient dense fresh foods for vulnerable populations through targeted vouchers, with the objective of improving dietary diversity and contributing to the reduction of stunting amongst pregnant and lactating women (PLW) as well as children 6-23 months old in the Amhara region.

Through UNHAS, WFP provided vital operational support to humanitarian interventions in the hard to reach areas of Ethiopia, especially the Somali and Gambella Regions. UNHAS also provided air services for WFP's South Sudan operation.

Through all of its programmes and interventions in 2017, WFP emphasized and mainstreamed gender equality and protection because of the direct effect this has on food insecurity, hunger and poverty in Ethiopia. This was done through advocacy in the field with the partners, through discussions and negotiations with partners and in programme design and implementation, WFP ensured that the needs of marginalized populations including women, children, the elderly and disabled amongst others were adequately addressed.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa, with a population of 97 million people, and hosts the second largest refugee population in Africa. The Government of Ethiopia's long-term vision, as articulated in the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), is to achieve sustainable national food and nutrition security and to become 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 2016 UNDP Human Development Report[1]. Ethiopia has established a range of policies and strategies to support the achievement of food security and nutrition targets under GTP II. These include the Food Security Strategy, the National Nutrition Program (2016-2020), the Disaster Risk Management Policy, the Social Protection Policy, Urban Food Security Strategy (2015/16 – 2024/2015), the Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework 2010-2020, aligned to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and the National School Health and Nutrition Strategy, among others. These policies are interlinked and address the provision of social protection safety nets, food insecurity, malnutrition and climate change.

In spite of these programmes and policies, the country faces challenges linked to its vulnerability to recurrent climate shocks, with 30 percent of the Ethiopian population living with food-insecurity, even in a normal year.[2] Malnutrition, particularly due to a lack of animal protein and diet diversity in the diet, remains a concerning public health issue in the country, and presents a considerable drag on economic growth. Gender inequality remains a significant concern in the country, where women and girls are strongly disadvantaged compared to boys and men, in literacy, health, food and nutrition security, livelihoods and basic human rights. Ethiopia has a Gender Inequality Index of 173 out of 186 countries.[3] 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. Higher levels of gender inequality are associated with higher levels of under-nutrition, both acute and chronic[4]. There is always a co-existence of well-fed and malnourished persons in a single household, as resources are often not shared in an equitable manner[5]; Ethiopia is no exception to this norm. The nutritional status of girls and women is affected not only by biological factors, but also by systemic inequalities within households and the socio-cultural norms prevalent in a specific community, making it no surprise that in Ethiopia women generally reflect poorer nutritional status, compared to men. In households with limited food resources, practices of "food hierarchy" are observed in many communities, with women at the bottom of said hierarchy, and not consuming a balanced diet. These unequal conditions are present throughout the life cycle, and across ethnic groups in the country, with women and girls suffering poorer nutrition outcomes throughout their lifetimes, higher rates of mortality, less access to health care, and greater household food insecurity[6]

Adult HIV prevalence in Ethiopia is 1.5 percent, with close to 1 million people living with HIV, making the country one among the countries requiring a *Fast-Track* strategy to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030. Ethiopia is faced with intra-border conflicts between ethnic groups and an often challenging local context.

Over the last 20 years, Ethiopia has made impressive strides in reducing poverty and expanding investments in basic social services. Between 1990 and 2014, the number of people in absolute poverty fell from 48 to 25 percent. Concurrently, the proportion of underweight people fell from 75 percent in 1990 to 32 percent between 1992 and 2014, enabling Ethiopia to reach its Millennium Development Goal hunger reduction target. The prevalence of stunting declined from 58 to 40 percent between 2000 and 2014, though wasting rates remained at 10 percent during the same period. Net primary school enrollment rates rose from 21 percent in 1996 to 92.6 percent in 2014, and the gender parity index currently stands at 0.93 from 0.783 in 2009 [7], indicating significant improvement in girls' access to primary education. 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.

Poverty in Ethiopia has the usual characteristics, with individuals that are less educated; more remote; more engaged in agriculture and in large households with higher dependency ratios, more likely to be poor. The pastoral lowland areas in the periphery of the country, mainly in the Regional States of Somali, Afar and Oromia are lagging on virtually all social indicators. 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.

Ethiopia has been hit by a series of climatic shocks, including the 2015/6 El Nino drought, which was considered the worst in 50 years. The Indian Ocean Dipole Drought in 2017 led to persistent drought in the lowland areas of Southern and South Eastern Ethiopia, as a result of which at least 8.5 million people were targeted with food assistance by the Government and international partners.

Ranked 126th out of 160 countries in the Logistics Performance Index (WB, 2016) the logistics infrastructure and seasonal variations still pose a significant challenge for 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. There is a high cost and environmental impact of using air transport when compared to road transportation, but that this is the only option available when overland transport is not possible. 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 890,000 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 73,000 new refugees in the Gambella Region in Ethiopia. In December 2017, Ethiopia launched a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which included providing work permits, the right to live outside of camps, civil registration and improved access to education for refugees in Ethiopia. Implementation of the CRRF will be expanded in 2018.

[1] <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/ETH>

[2] <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2010/09/30/improving-food-security-and-livelihood-in-ethiopia-through-agricultural-growth>

[3] <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index>

[4] (FAO, 2011)

[5] Gender Influences on Child Survival, Health and Nutrition, 2011)

[6] (UNESO 2004).[

[7] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ENR.SECO.FM.ZS?locations=ET>

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's objective 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, including refugees. WFP's programmes in Ethiopia have evolved through a long-term engagement with the government, rooted in large-scale humanitarian food assistance. In the past decade, a number of large-scale droughts have pushed WFP to scale up its food assistance to reach over 10 million people. WFP is recognized for its contribution to saving lives in drought situations and provision of support to refugees, both highly valued by the government. In addition to this, WFP's contribution to development objectives includes natural resource management, access to education, nutrition, strengthening capacities related to disaster management preparedness, analysis and response. Other areas of work, with a view on the risk reduction aspect of WFP's interventions, include the Rural Resilience initiative, the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists, the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative and Smallholder Support, and the support to women's income generation activities.

WFP's interventions are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020, which represents the strategic response of the UN Country Team. They are also aligned with the government's medium term strategic framework Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), which promotes agricultural development to achieve food and nutrition security and aims to build the resilience of vulnerable populations. In 2017, WFP's activities contributed to address the Strategic Development Goal 2 "No hunger" and the Strategic Development Goal 17 "Partnership for Sustainable Development." These activities shaped WFP's efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger in Ethiopia.

The objective of the Nutrition Programme was to prevent chronic malnutrition and stunting among children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women (Strategic Objective 4). WFP worked in partnership with other agencies including UNICEF for the moderate and severe acute malnutrition (MAM/SAM) Continuum, through the Emergency Nutrition Cluster, with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

and UN Women on the Rural Women's Empowerment Programme among other partners. WFP's activities implemented in 2017 were gender transformative and aimed to move beyond individual self-improvement among women and toward transforming the power dynamics and structures that contribute to gender inequalities. WFP worked to educate partners and beneficiaries on the importance of providing support to and empowering female beneficiaries.

WFP built the capacity of health institutions, in collaboration with regional health bureaus, to provide Nutrition Assessment Counseling and Support services to people living with HIV (PLHIV), which was successfully handed over in 2017. The jointly developed electronic multi-sectoral information system was also handed over to the National HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office in 2017.

Over the course of 2017, WFP contributed to the improvement of the supply chain, strategic food reserve, transport systems in Ethiopia, and provided critical logistics support to South Sudan. WFP procured food commodities from cooperative unions that were made available as stock for purchase under the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) by Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan.

Under the **PRRO 200712 (2015–2018)** "Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity", with an **approved budget of USD 1.4 billion**, WFP's objective was to address 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 aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Through the Productive Safety Net Programme, WFP aimed at supporting the government in its efforts to transition from relief assistance to a structured and predictable safety net, in order to reduce the impact of shocks and build resilience. In addition, in line with building resilience of local communities, WFP, through the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), aimed to improve natural resource management (community risk reduction), provide access to micro credit and insurance coverage (risk transfer), and increase savings (risk reserves).

Under the **PRRO 200700 (2015–2018)** "Assistance to Refugees", with an **approved budget of USD 494 million**, WFP had as objective to meet refugees basic nutritional needs, in line with the Strategic Plan 2014–2017. The main objectives were to enable refugees to meet minimum food security levels (Strategic Objective 1) through general distributions of cash and food; to treat and reduce acute malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and other vulnerable groups with special nutritional needs (Strategic Objective 1) through the provision of specialized nutritious foods; to stabilize school enrollment of refugee girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools (Strategic Objective 2); and to increase livelihood and environmental opportunities for refugees and host communities in fragile transition situations (Strategic Objective 2).

WFP's **Country Programme 200253 (2012–2016)**, with an **approved budget of USD 339.5 million**, had the objective to support children access to primary schools. In addition, it aimed to assist the government in building its disaster risk and natural resource management capacity, including through supporting community-based watershed development under Managing Environment Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET) in the first half of the year. It also aimed to promote food marketing and rural livelihood strategies, especially for women. In addition to this, WFP worked to implement an insurance scheme through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative Programme, as a disaster risk management approach in the Tigray and Amhara regions, in order to improve natural resource management (community risk reduction), provide access to micro credit ("prudent" risk taking,) provide insurance coverage (risk transfer), and increase savings (risk reserves).

WFP's **Special Operation 200358 (2012–2017)** "Construction and Management of the WFP Humanitarian Logistics Hub", with an **approved budget of USD 31.5 million**, aimed to enhance efficiencies of supply chains in the Horn of Africa and augment regional humanitarian response capabilities, through strengthening logistics systems and capacities in the Djibouti Port and supporting the improvement of 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.

WFP's **Special Operation 200711 (2015–2017)** "Provision of humanitarian air services in Ethiopia", with an **approved budget of USD 16.4 million**, aimed to provide safe, effective and efficient humanitarian air services in Ethiopia. Its main objectives were to provide access to project implementation sites for NGOs, United Nations agencies, donor organizations and diplomatic missions; transport light cargo, such as medical supplies, high energy foods; provide information and communication technology (ICT) equipment; and provide timely medical and security evacuations for humanitarian staff, in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 1 (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.

WFP's **Special Operation 200977 (2017)** "Logistics Cluster and WFP Logistics augmentation in support of the Government of Ethiopia for the drought response", with an **approved budget of USD 12.7 million**, had as main objective to provide critical logistics augmentation in support of the Government's drought response. It aimed to

enhance coordination and information sharing, through the deployment of technical logistics staff to run the Logistics Cluster operation.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2017, challenges with resourcing, especially in the first half of the year significantly affected operational implementation and results across all programmes. Carry-overs from 2016 enabled the Country Office to respond, though at a reduced level in the first few months of 2017. The worsening drought and food security situation resulted in increased funding levels mid-year for the PRRO 200712, which enabled the Country Office to reach more beneficiaries and to meet expectations of the humanitarian community in the drought response. For the Country Programme and Refugee Response, challenges in the funding levels were experienced throughout the year. The Country Office worked actively to mobilize resources from both traditional and non-traditional donors. A number of new donors stepped up to the plate and contributes to Ethiopia's programmes however, the Country Office was compelled to prioritize activities to effectively use the resources available. For the Refugee Programme, WFP in partnership with the government and UNHCR agreed on ration cuts to extend the available resources.

Resources allocated to relief interventions covered approximately 60 percent of operational needs for the year. Urgent resourcing requirements in the first quarter of the year resulted in the need to obtain a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response allocation for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. With the increased availability of resources by mid-year, WFP was able to reach the moderately malnourished women and children identified through the mid-year Joint Humanitarian Assessment. Challenges related to delays in procurement and delivery of specialized nutritious food commodities which were experienced in previous years, significantly improved in 2017. The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) improved the transport arrangement for delivery of nutritious commodities with stronger follow up through the Emergency Nutrition Cluster and the weekly Targeted Supplementary Feeding coordination meetings.

WFP's carryover resources received towards the end of 2016 contributed to cover the needs of beneficiaries targeted under the PSNP for the first half of the year. In the second half of 2017, challenges with harmonizing the PSNP-HRD models delayed the delivery of cash to targeted people in the pilot. Assistance was provided through the relief channels. The Memorandum of Understanding for the new model was signed with government partners towards the end of the year and distribution of cash to beneficiaries is expected to begin in 2018. Provision of assistance to chronically food-insecure people will enable them survive food deficit periods and avoid depleting their productive assets.

Following critical funding shortfalls, WFP had to cut rations in the refugee programme, reaching up to 37 percent between July and September 2017. This was revised to about a 20 percent reduction from October to December. The in-kind milling allowance and sugar were not part of the ration throughout 2017. There was also no Super Cereal for general food distributions for some months of the year. In spite of these challenges, WFP avoided cutting rations for the nutrition and school feeding programs which were prioritized in partnership with the government and UNHCR. Information on the poor food consumption patterns were shared with donors which resulted in positive responses increasing contributions available for the last quarter of the year.

In 2017, WFP mobilized only about 27 percent of the planned budget for the School Meals Programme. Resources carried over from 2016 helped bridge resourcing gaps. The Country Office was awarded funding from WFP's Contingency Evaluation Fund which contributed to the impact evaluation of the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE) pilot.

Resourcing for the three Special Operations presented a mixed picture in 2017. For UNHAS, a fleet analysis conducted in late 2016 indicated that two C208 and one back-up aircraft on an ad-hoc basis was the best fleet configuration, which remained the most efficient and cost effective option for the needs of Ethiopia. Due to funding shortfalls, the capacity building component of the Special Operation 200358 to train government staff in heavy vehicle and forklift driving was not implemented in 2017. Resource carry-overs for the Logistics Cluster enabled WFP to finalize capacity building activities in the first quarter of the year until the project was close at the the end of March.

To ensure value for money for all operations, WFP procured commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) which considerably reduced lead times and achieved significant cost savings for the operations, through optimizing WFP's global delivery network. This responded to the most basic question of the value principle which is relief arriving in time, at an appropriate quality, and at a reasonable cost. To assess the effectiveness and efficiency of WFP's interventions, WFP put in place food basket monitoring and beneficiary feedback mechanisms to solicit the views of beneficiaries on the assistance provided. This was linked to WFP's accountability mechanisms and end user feedback process. In 2017, WFP Ethiopia initiated work on a five year Supply Chain Capacity Strengthening Project to strengthen the current systems for emergencies and development purposes with a special

focus on food management and critical supply chain functions. This will ultimately ensure cost savings for WFP and the government and improve the response to future emergencies. WFP Ethiopia implemented a Structure and Staffing Review (SSR) in 2017 to right-size the office in line with funding flows and introduce a structure which exploits efficiencies and avoids redundancy.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	503,871	496,686	1,000,557
Children (5-18 years)	1,437,747	1,385,216	2,822,963
Adults (18 years plus)	1,513,921	1,533,368	3,047,289
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	3,455,539	3,415,270	6,870,809



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	-	2,188	-	6,573	128	8,889
Single Country PRRO	297,983	15,580	41,023	42,809	1,398	398,793
Total Food Distributed in 2017	297,983	17,769	41,023	49,382	1,526	407,682

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	8,376,567	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	8,376,567	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP's supply chain spanned activities from the ports of entry in Djibouti and Berbera to delivery and handover to government counterparts at pre-defined handover points. In 2017, the Country Office introduced a new overland transport modality for containerized cargo movement through Djibouti corridor which was all-inclusive of clearing and forwarding. The implementation of direct delivery from Djibouti port to Ethiopia, eliminated transit storage at Djibouti and mitigated risks of demurrage, shunting and food loss during storage and transport. Using the new and alternative Berbera corridor for food deliveries to Somali region for relief programs, helped to avoid the risk of congestion and demurrage at the Djibouti port and ensure faster transport deliveries. On completion of the road access repairs being undertaken by the Regional Government, the Geeldoh bridge route will reduce the turnaround time for trucks delivering humanitarian assistance and, therefore, minimize transportation costs for the movement of food aid. In total, the new route is expected to provide 28 percent savings in transportation costs for deliveries through-Djibouti and a potential saving of 68 percent for deliveries through Berbera.

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 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 augmented 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 2017. 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. Local purchases constituted about 9 percent of the overall total tonnage procured for the year. Even though this was quite limited, it contributed positively to savings in terms of lead time and reduced commodity cost.

As a result of the social unrest on the border of the Oromia and Somali Regions there were some disruptions in the transportation business and closure of businesses. There were some challenges with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to these regions. WFP worked with federal and regional authorities to ensure access in these regions. UNHAS was a critical component of the supply chain in 2017 and responded to needs beyond passenger requirements including provision of medical evacuations when required. Cargo transportation was also a key part of the services delivered. 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 access the beneficiaries.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	892	892
Rice	-	3,682	3,682
Wheat	-	1,350	1,350
Total	-	5,924	5,924
Percentage	-	100.0%	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	15,686
Corn Soya Blend	55,902
High Energy Biscuits	74
Maize	67,338
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,713
Sorghum/Millet	115,015
Split Peas	11,883
Sugar	463
Vegetable Oil	11,190
Wheat	38,694
Total	317,958

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Persistent droughts and the occurrence of extreme weather conditions constitute one of the major development threats that Ethiopia faces, which continues to affect agricultural production and food security. Over the course of 2017, the government and its humanitarian partners continued to battle the residual effects of the 2015/16 El Nino drought and the emergence of the Indian Ocean Dipole which affected the South Eastern part of the Ethiopia.

To improve the overall humanitarian response and forge linkages with long-term development programmes, WFP, the Productive Safety Net Donor Working Group (PSNP-DWG) and Government of Ethiopia (GoE) assessed areas of integration of relief assistance (HRD) and the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), with the objective of aligning and improving efficiencies as well as working towards a continuum of response. WFP supported the implementation of the pilot harmonization of the HRD and PSNP cash transfers in 10 woredas of Fafan and Sitti zones in the Somali Region. The integration included harmonizing the cash transfer modality using the PSNP wage rate in the selected woredas, using PSNP cash delivery system to channel the resources through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, and registering relief beneficiaries into the PSNP Payroll and Attendance Sheet System (PASS). There were a number of operational and policy level challenges which were encountered in the course of implementing this new approach and distributions are scheduled to start in January 2018.

WFP documented lessons related the PSNP-HRD Pilot, with the view of utilizing this as the basis for a final lessons learned and recommendations document, which will establish and improve operating procedures for an effective integration of relief assistance into the PSNP. A formal After Action Review exercise will be organized in March 2018 to document what has worked so far (and why) and what did not work as planned and why. The exercise will be organized at both federal, regional and woreda levels. The findings and recommendations from the pilot will also be discussed amongst the relevant stakeholders Government and PSNP Donor Working Group to inform further adaption of the scalable safety net. WFP anticipates that these recommendations will play a key part in any future joint discussions on revisions to the PSNP Programme Implementation Manual (PIM).

To expedite food deliveries in the drought response, WFP pre-positioned food commodities in the hubs in the Somali region prior to the official commencement of the food distribution rounds, to enable WFP reach beneficiaries within an average period of four to five weeks as against previous distribution cycles of six to eight weeks. WFP continued coordinating and collaborating with NGO's and the government through the Field Level Agreements with NGOs and provided support to mobile health and nutrition teams (MHNTs) to operationalize the moderate acute malnutrition/severe acute malnutrition (MAM-SAM) continuum of care in the emergency affected woredas. The

improved and increased collaboration with NGO's increased the linkage of SAM/MAM services. Competition and duplication of efforts was minimized through consultations with donors and the nutrition cluster.

Following the closure of the Logistics Cluster in March 2017, a number of steps were outlined for the continuation of logistics capacity building support through WFP on behalf of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE). WFP developed a five-year capacity strengthening strategy and plan, to further build on the support of the Logistics Cluster. This was implemented through the continuation of specific activities and the introduction of new initiatives which included technical support for the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority to tackle the issues of congestion at the Port of Djibouti and the inefficient inland logistical operations. Continued logistical support included development and assessment of the Ethiopian railway system in collaboration with the Ethiopian Railway Corporation (ERC) and Emergency Preparedness and Response to build on the lessons learned from the emergency response to the drought in 2016 and the activities implemented by the Logistics Cluster to augment storage and hub operations. In addition to this, WFP in 2018, will undertake Road Transport Capacity building in partnership with the Federal Road Transport Authority (RTA), to develop a project to strengthen the commercial road transport sector. The project is based on WFP's best-practice in fleet management, including advanced and tailor-made fleet management systems. It will be complemented with training programmes for Ethiopia's commercial road transport sector.

In 2017, the Country Office Gender Action Plan (CGAP) guided implementation of key activities in support of gender equality and women's empowerment. The CGAP enabled the Country Office to improve its capacity in gender monitoring and reporting through the creation of a Gender Results Network. Gender capacity was strengthened through a gender analysis training for 32 staff and the significant uptake of the online course "I know Gender" by staff. Furthermore, to foster gender capacities in other units, "gender clinics" were delivered by the RBN Humanitarian Advisor to various units in the Country Office. This is in line with objectives stated in layer 2 of the CGAP, focusing on organizational change.

In 2017, WFP conducted a final external evaluation of the the USAID/PEPFAR [8] Funded "Urban HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Food Security Project" in Ethiopia - a WFP-designed project that started in October 2011 and ended in March 2017, with a focus on the provision of nutrition and food security assistance, including economic strengthening support, to food insecure people living with HIV (PLHIV), affected households and vulnerable children and orphans in urban settings where the prevalence of HIV and food insecurity is higher. Results indicated that beneficiaries were generally satisfied with the services received, and that strong linkages were created between communities, health facilities and households in providing care and support to malnourished PLHIV. The project built the capacity of the government health system to assess, counsel and treat malnourished PLHIV. Findings showed an effective upgrading of government's data management systems from manual to computer-based/automated and web based managed information. The project reflected achievements in line with project objectives, which included increasing anti-retroviral (ART) drug adherence, improving livelihoods, ensuring food security and breaking the inter-generational cycle of transmission of HIV from mother to child. It also reflected increasing school enrollment and attendance, which contributed to mitigating the social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. Based on this evidence, the report concluded that the Urban HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Food Security Project was relevant and adhered to government's priorities and beneficiaries' needs. As a follow-up to the evaluation recommendations, WFP's Economic Strengthening (ES) strategy was later adopted by the Government Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency. In particular, after WFP shared its experience of using matching funds and Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs) to create financial access to beneficiaries, the Government's Agency proposed to utilize MFIs for a revolving fund mechanism to provide a matching fund required by ES participants.

[8] United States Agency for International Development (USAID); President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women

Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (RWEE) in Ethiopia is a five-year joint programme being implemented by the Government of Ethiopia in partnership with UNWomen, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). In 2017, the RWEE aimed at accelerating progress in the regions of Afar and Oromia. The overall goal was to secure rural women's livelihoods and rights in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan.

WFP assisted 2,000 smallholder rural women farmers and agro-pastoralists as direct beneficiaries, which made a difference to the lives of more than 14,000 family members. The initiative indirectly benefited 32,000 people (17,000 women and 15,000 men). The rural women farmers were members of Rural Saving and Credit Cooperative Organizations and were involved in the production of teff (the staple grain in the country), wheat, maize, onions, tomatoes and other vegetables.

The programme capitalized on the mandate and comparative advantages of partnering with other UN agencies to generate long-lasting and wide-scale improvement in the livelihoods and rights of rural women in Ethiopia. It also worked to achieve four main outcomes: improving food security and nutrition of rural women; increasing their income to sustain livelihoods; enhance leadership and participation in their communities' development and securing a gender-responsive policy environment for the economic empowerment of rural women.

Key results of this joint initiative included improving access of rural women to gender-sensitive financial and non-financial services. This included the establishment and management of revolving funds, which enabled over 1,700 women to access start up capital ranging from 4,300 BIRR to 10,500 BIRR (approximately 183 to 446 USD). Nine hundred women were able to diversify their source of income, of which 600 women were enabled to have bank accounts with the support of cooperative services in the targeted districts with saving balances ranging from 400 BIRR to 3000 BIRR (17 to 130 USD). The project also created market linkages for women in rural saving and credit cooperative organizations through an exhibition in Addis Ababa. Through this project, over 3,000 men and women (1,650 men and 1,350 women) were coached to change their attitudes towards gender issues through leadership trainings, exposure visits, community conversations and awareness raising campaigns.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

In 2017, the number of refugees in Ethiopia rose significantly to 892,555, with a total of 109,851 new arrivals over the course of the year. WFP provided assistance to over 630,000 refugees residing in 26 camps and 4 sites. Assistance was delivered through general distributions, nutrition support and school meals. In addition, WFP provided livelihood support to enable refugees and host communities to improve household income.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

Outcome 1.1 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

To stabilize the nutrition situation and prevent further increases in malnutrition, WFP implemented prevention of acute malnutrition activities through blanket supplementary feeding for all children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Children aged 24-59 months in camps with global acute malnutrition rates of 15 percent and above also benefited from the programme. Rations provided to PLW were 200g of Super Cereal, 25g of vegetable oil and 20g of sugar per day. Children 6-59 months were provided with 200g of Super Cereal Plus.

Moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months in all camps were treated through targeted supplementary feeding and were provided 92g of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) per day. WFP provided targeted supplementary feeding to People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), tuberculosis (TB) patients and the elderly who were referred by the health facility. Rations received were 200g of Super Cereal, 25g of vegetable oil and 20g of sugar.

With the exception of the new camp in Gambella, primary school children in all refugee camps were provided with school meals with the aim of increasing enrollment and stabilizing attendance. Beneficiaries received 100g of Super Cereal and 20g of sugar per child per school day.

WFP, in partnership with Save the Children, provided wet feeding for children aged three to six years of age in the camps of Dollo Ado, with the objective of reducing malnutrition and increase primary school enrollment for both boys and girls. The Dollo Camps were selected because of high malnutrition rates and the availability of partnership opportunities in this location.

Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

Rations for general food distribution consisted of 450g (or 283g cereals in camps where cash was provided to substitute a portion of the cereals), 50g of pulses, 50g of Super Cereal, 30g of vegetable oil and 5g of iodized salt. Due to funding constraints, WFP was unable to provide the full food basket in 2017, and was compelled to implement ration cuts consisting of reductions between 20–37 percent of entitlements over the course of the year. Sugar was not provided in 2017 and WFP was unable to provide the in-kind top-up to compensate refugees for milling costs. WFP extended the cash combined with food assistance approach for general distributions to an additional three camps in 2017, increasing the total number of camps receiving cash combined food assistance to 13. The cereal portion was fully substituted by cash in 3 camps.

In partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), WFP implemented biometric verification in all the camps except the Nguenyiel camp, which was established in 2017 for new arrivals from South Sudan. However, the cost-efficiencies accomplished through implementation of the biometrics were off-set in part by the high number of new arrivals. The fingerprint-based biometrics improved beneficiary targeting and maximized the limited resources available, reducing monthly costs from US\$ 11 million to US\$ 9 million. Men and women were targeted for all activities except the nutrition programme, which focused on assistance to women and children.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.

Outcome 2.1 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

WFP provided livelihood support to the poorest refugees in the Somali and Afar camps, as well as to the most vulnerable host community households. Livelihoods were not provided in the other camps due to funding constraints. Beneficiaries were provided with seed capital to implement activities including *injera* making, animal rearing and fattening, milk production, preservation and processing and vegetable gardening. The aim was to provide income generation opportunities and to fill the food gap. The design of livelihood activities considered the

workload of women and ensured that childcare was available at the work sites.

To implement all the activities outlined above, WFP worked in partnership with the government through the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), UNHCR and a number of NGOs including International Medical Corps, Action Against Hunger, Concern World Wide, GOAL, and Medecin Sans Frontiere Holland. The above listed NGOs worked with WFP to implement nutrition interventions while Save the Children worked in partnership with WFP to implement School Meals for pre-primary school-aged children. Lutheran World Federation and Save the Environment implemented livelihood activities. This work will be scaled up over the next three years.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

Outcome 1.1 Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

As a result of strengthened health and nutrition services, including the reintroduction of Blanket Supplementary Feeding in January 2017 for all children aged 6-59 months and wet feeding for children aged 3-6 years, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate fell below 15 percent in four of the five Somali, Dollo Ado Camps in 2017. This is the first time in the last five years that the nutritional situation has shown a significant improvement in 80 percent of the Dollo camps.

Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates were found to be above the emergency threshold of 15 percent in 11 out of 26 camps in the Gambella and Afar regions, according to the results of the Standard Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in 2017. However, there was an improvement in 15 camps. Poor malnutrition rates persisted in Afar and Gambella despite the provision of full rations throughout the year. Reasons for this include the continued drought, which had a severe impact on both the refugee and host communities. Furthermore, the lack of livelihood options meant that refugee households had nothing to complement the rations they received, which was often diluted as a result of sharing with the host community.

Planning figures for pregnant and lactating women for the provision of Blanket Supplementary Feeding were based on standard demographic structures for the Afar Region, with the assumption that 4-5 percent of the total population were either pregnant or lactating. However, actual figures received from partners were higher than the targets. The main reasons indicated were the practice of polygamy amongst the refugees from Somali and Eritrea (Afar) and the fact that there were more women compared to men in the camps. Coverage for children aged 24-59 months was relatively lower compared to children aged 6-23 months under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme mainly because children aged 6-24 months are included only in camps where the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate was above the emergency threshold of 15 percent.

The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) 2016, as well as the in-depth qualitative analysis conducted in the camps in 2017, indicated that lack of food was not the only factor behind high malnutrition in the camps. Sale of nutritious foods, sharing with non-targets, poor feeding and child care practices, poor hygiene and associated infectious diseases were also the causes of high malnutrition in the refugee camps. WFP is working to conduct a detailed study with UNHCR to determine the most suitable interventions to be implemented, including broadening the basis of livelihood interventions.

Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Despite the resource constraints experienced throughout the year, WFP provided general food distributions to all planned beneficiaries. To ensure distribution to all beneficiaries, the in-kind milling allowance and sugar were eliminated from the food basket. Super Cereal was reduced from 1.5 kilograms to 0.5 kilograms per person per month from October 2017.

Ration cuts reached up to 37 percent between July and September 2017, when the funding situation was at the lowest point. With the receipt of new contributions in late September, ration cuts were revised to about 20 percent from October to December 2017. WFP undertook donor consultations with the government and UNHCR in July-August, which resulted in a positive response enabling WFP to restore rations to 80 percent from 63 percent from October 2017.

There were no ration reductions for nutrition and school feeding programs. Delivery and distributions were timely in 2017 and WFP was able to maintain an interval of 30 days between distributions throughout the year. Actual cash transfers constituted about 52 percent of the planned total amount for the year. A portion of cereals was substituted

by cash, based on findings from market assessments and beneficiary consultations which indicated that the preferred transfer modality was a combination of food and cash. Cash enabled beneficiaries to buy pasta, milk, vegetables and meat, items that were not part of the standard WFP food basket.

In spite of ration cuts, results of a survey undertaken in December 2017 indicated that refugee households maintained consumption levels similar to the ones from December 2016. Diet diversity scores also slightly improved from 2016 to 2017. Even though there were ration cuts ranging from 20–37 percent of entitlements during both years, the period of deeper ration cuts was shorter in 2017 compared to 2016. In 2017, the most severe ration cuts lasted three months, as opposed to four months in 2016. Additionally, the drought was more severe in 2016 compared to 2017.

In spite of these marginal improvements, the food security situation of refugees is still far from optimal. Refugees have very limited access to agricultural activities to diversify their food options. The continued drought has affected the prices of food commodities in the local markets. Food consumption patterns were comparatively better for male-headed households likely due to better access to livelihood opportunities in the informal sector. However, diet diversity was slightly better for female-headed households, probably because of a better utilization of cash received, as reflected in the Refugee Community Household Survey (December 2017). Male-headed households sold about 8 percent of the pulses provided in November whereas female-headed households sold only about 4 percent of the same commodity in the market. Level of sales were higher for all other commodities by male-headed households as compared to female-headed households.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.

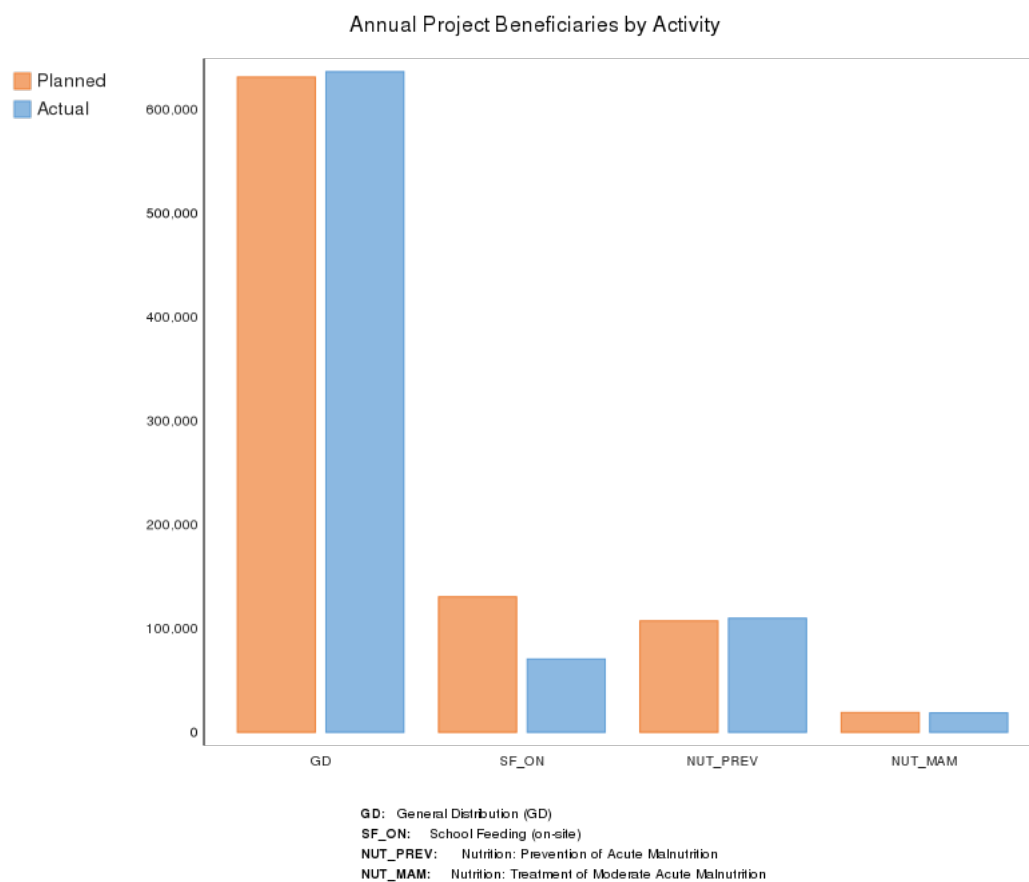
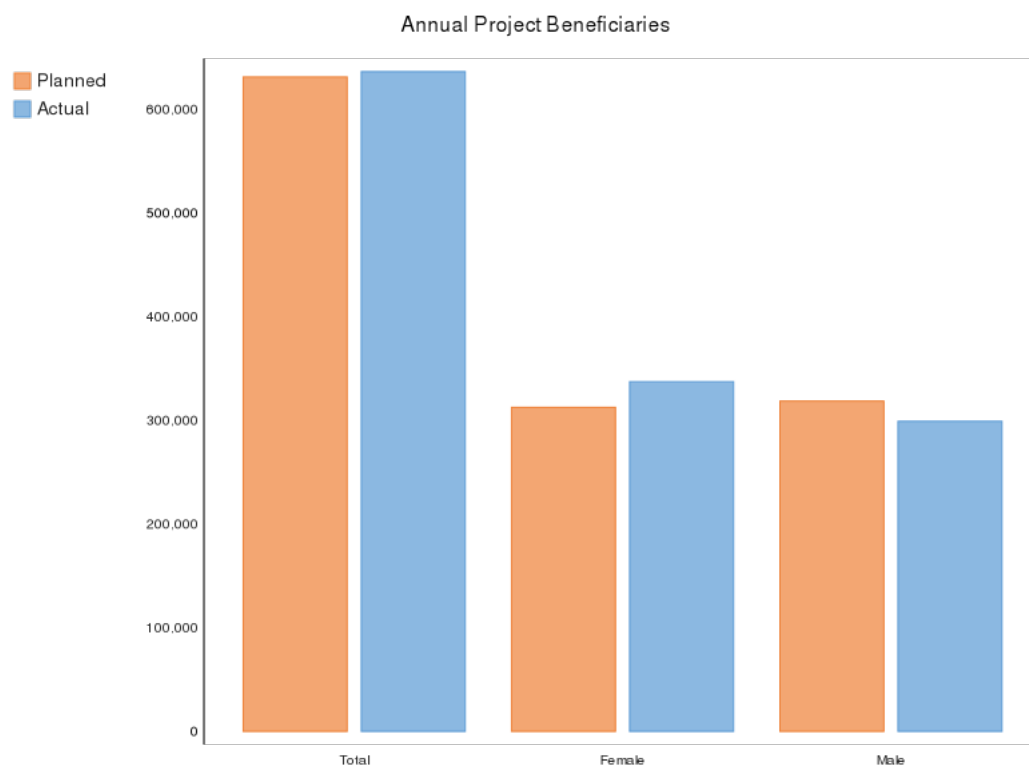
Outcome 2.1 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

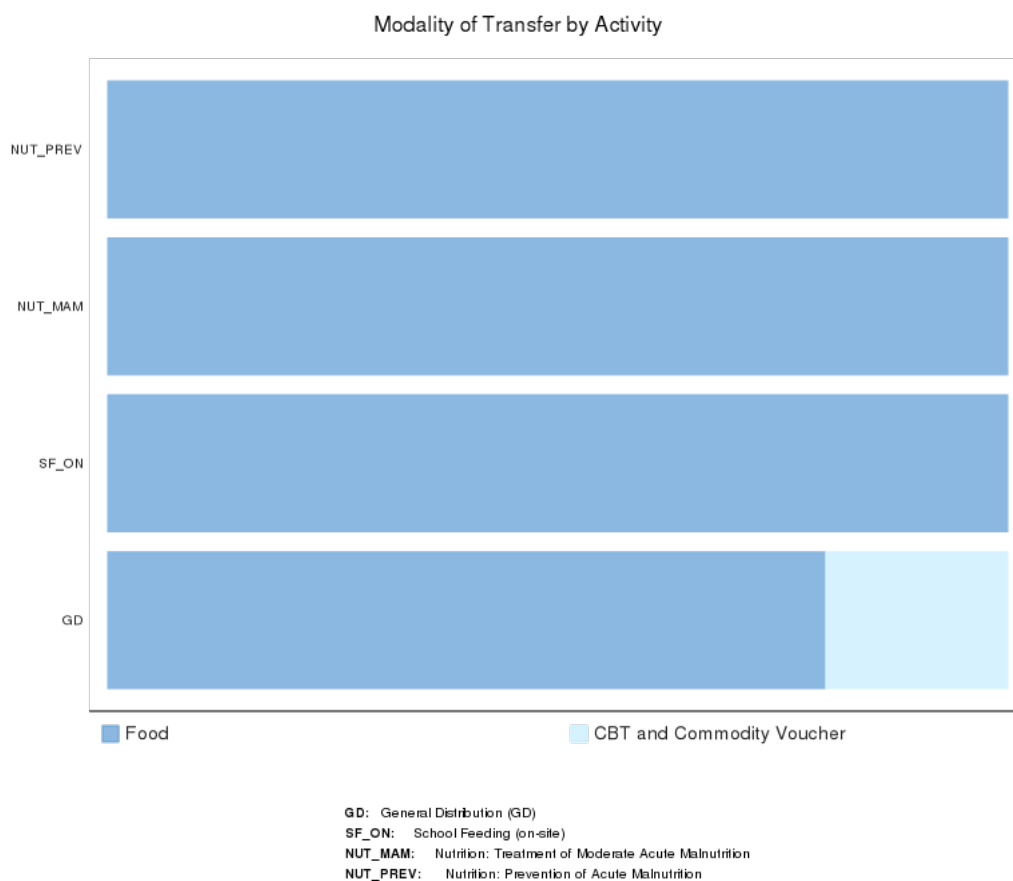
A total of 1,100 households benefited from different types of livelihood interventions implemented in the refugee camps of Awbaree, Sheder, Kebribaya, Berhale and Aysaita, in the Somali and Afar Regions. The scale-up of livelihood activities to reach all camps was one of the key recommendations of the 2016 evaluation and, even though being challenged by funding constraints, WFP has continued supporting livelihood activities in a number of camps. Those activities enabled beneficiaries to increase their income and food source, with the percentage of targeted households with an increased number of income surpassing the set target by 10 percent.

In late 2017 WFP, in partnership with Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), Farm Africa and Mercy Corps developed a multi-year livelihood project which is benefiting refugees as well as the host community around the refugee camps of Dollo Ado in the Somali Region. The activities include irrigation for crop-livestock production and access to micro credit and market linkages for households.

A total of 670 unaccompanied minors at Adi Harush Camp of Tigray region were also provided extra support such as additional food items like vegetables and eggs and cooked food through the communal kitchens. They also received psychosocial support and were assigned guardians in partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council.

Early Childhood Development was designed with the combined aims of improving nutritional status and increasing primary school enrollment for refugee children in the Dollo Ado camps of Somali region. Reflecting the positive contributions of the programme, the average GAM rate, which was 22.4 percent in 2016, dropped to 14.1 percent in 2017.





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	1,056	-
Corn Soya Blend	21,553	14,500	67.3%
Dried Fruits	569	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	28	102	361.3%
Iodised Salt	1,069	779	72.8%
Maize	-	10,885	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	498	279	55.9%
Sorghum/Millet	58,728	49,804	84.8%
Split Peas	10,693	9,377	87.7%
Sugar	4,099	619	15.1%
Vegetable Oil	7,287	6,440	88.4%
Wheat	39,152	18,913	48.3%
Total	143,678	112,754	78.5%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	9,644,753	5,020,393	52.1%
Total	9,644,753	5,020,393	52.1%

Performance Monitoring

Through the seven sub and field offices established close to refugee camps, WFP monitored the implementation of all refugee activities over the course of 2017. In consultation with the field offices, the Country Office developed monitoring standard operating procedures including checklists and monthly targets. Programme monitors were trained on how to conduct action-oriented monitoring, with a focus on providing technical support to the local level implementing partners. Field-level program monitors attended distributions with the aim of providing support to the implementing partners and took corrective measures when implementation did not proceed as planned. This ensured that refugees received their correct entitlements and addressed protection risks and concerns. Field monitors also regularly attended pre and post distribution meetings together with implementing partners and refugee representatives with the objective of learning lessons and promote better planning. Whenever they monitored live distributions, field monitors randomly selected up to 10 households in each camp and re-measured what was received using weighing scales, which helped staff to determine whether the refugees were getting the right ration. Field level staff were also tasked to verify commodities received by partners against the dispatched commodities by conducting physical count in the stores.

WFP field staff also conducted beneficiary contact monitoring on a quarterly basis in order to obtain beneficiaries' feedback on WFP assisted interventions. Mobile phones were used to enable monitors collect better quality data in a reasonable time and upload monitoring data on a real time web-based data collection and visualization tool (ONA.io) using tablets, where, staff could access and analyze data when needed. Key challenges during monitoring were regularly summarized and discussed in the monthly and quarterly review meetings for corrective actions by all implementing partners.

Following the deeper ration cuts of food and cash introduced in July 2017, WFP, UNHCR and ARRA developed a joint rapid monitoring approach to assess the impact of ration cuts on refugees. Checklists for household surveys as well as focus group discussions were jointly developed and undertaken in the refugee camps of Gambella, Assosa, Dollo and Jijiga during the third quarter of 2017. The data was jointly analyzed and findings presented to key donors in the country. Findings of this joint assessment clearly showed the deteriorating food and nutrition security situation among refugees. A number of donors responded immediately with support, enabling WFP to reduce the level of ration cuts from about 37 percent to 20 percent of entitlements in October 2017.

While the field staff focused on process monitoring, the Country Office took the lead in conducting outcome monitoring with the aim of obtaining an in depth understanding of the programme and provide lessons to guide program redesigning.

UNHCR, ARRA and WFP also carried out nutrition surveys in 26 camps during the year and WFP conducted a representative survey in all the camps during December 2017.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Through the PRRO 200700, WFP delivered assistance to refugees according to the protection needs of the different groups in the camps and ensured that the response benefited all people equally. WFP included qualitative gender analysis in all assessments and monitoring processes and analyses, taking into account the views and experiences of the refugee communities to design appropriate actions. Women's voices were given priority in refugee community consultations during conflict resolution.

In the older established camps, over half of the food management committee members were composed by women, where key leadership positions in the committees were proportionally occupied by both men and women. However, to the newer camps in Ngunyniel, Gure Shambola and Akula, the leadership was predominantly male with only 28

percent of women beneficiaries in leadership positions.

All community health and nutrition outreach workers were women in all camps. All livelihood projects designed and implemented in 2017 targeted at least 50 percent women. Projects were designed considering the multiple roles of women in the community (productive, reproductive and family and community care).

A representative survey conducted in December 2017 indicated that decision-making over the use of resources is mainly taken by women or jointly by men and women. In 71 percent of households, females made the decision over the use of food assistance at household level, while in 17 percent of the cases men and women decided over the use of cash assistance. The same survey indicated that in over 90 percent of the cases both food and cash assistance were collected by women.

WFP worked with key partners such as Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR in 2017 to increase the ration for girls in the primary schools, since information from previous years indicated that there were more boys than girls in the refugee schools. In late 2017, WFP partnered with UNFPA to start a programme on family planning services in refugee camps.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP put in place mechanisms to ensure that refugees knew their entitlements. Sign boards showing food and cash entitlements were posted in all distribution sites in Amharic and other local languages. Changes due to ration cuts were regularly reflected on the sign boards. Monthly pre-distribution meetings were also organized to sensitize all beneficiaries about their entitlements. This mechanism particularly helped those who could not read. Pre-distribution meetings were attended by WFP field staff to ensure that proper sensitization was done.

Refugees were organized in 16-20 household blocks, with one elected block leader who was required to provide information on distribution dates and entitlements to all members in each block. Any changes in rations as a result of 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 also used to complement the information provided through the block leaders.

Help desks with refugee representatives, ARRA and WFP were established in each refugee camp for complaint hearing and to provide timely corrective actions as well as the necessary support to beneficiaries upon the receipt of complaints. WFP conducted representative surveys to collect information on protection issues and assess the level of satisfaction with the complaint feedback 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 of the dates of distributions. They also reported that they did not experience any safety and protection risks in relation to food and cash distribution. In 2017, a needs assessment of a Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was conducted to inform the development of a CFM hotline pilot for the Somali region, which will be rolled out in 2018.

WFP has continued its integrated support to address protection risks of unaccompanied minors coming from Eritrea in the refugee camps of Tigray in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council. Pregnant women with pregnancy of over 6 months and lactating women with children under a year old were given priority during distributions in all the camps. Disabled, sick and elderly beneficiaries were also given priority during distributions. Distributions were not permitted past 6 pm in any of the distribution sites and community crowd controllers were in place in all the camps to maintain safety and provide protection.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Michael Tewelde

Cash distributions in Shedder Refugee Camp.

Explanatory notes:

- Strategic Objective 2: Host communities were not targeted through livelihood activities in the initial project design. However, it was recognised that implementing livelihood activities requiring community assets, such as land, requires inclusion of the host community. Accordingly, of those reported in 2017, 25 percent of households are members of the host community; thus, 275 of 1,100 households that participated in livelihood activities in 2017 are part of the host community.

- Project indicators, Output indicators: WFP distributed 0.3mt of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer), in line with the plan, during the reporting period. This figure has been rounded to zero by the system.

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	318,637	312,616	631,253	299,132	337,319	636,451	93.9%	107.9%	100.8%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	83,164	81,593	164,757	60,463	59,190	119,653	72.7%	72.5%	72.6%
Children (5-18 years)	140,838	138,176	279,014	149,566	140,019	289,585	106.2%	101.3%	103.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	94,635	92,847	187,482	89,103	138,110	227,213	94.2%	148.8%	121.2%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	318,637	312,616	631,253	299,132	337,319	636,451	93.9%	107.9%	100.8%

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)	409,637	221,615	631,253	636,451	161,998	636,451	155.4%	73.1%	100.8%
School Feeding (on-site)	130,500	-	130,500	70,591	-	70,591	54.1%	-	54.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	19,100	-	19,100	18,713	-	18,713	98.0%	-	98.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	107,313	-	107,313	109,904	-	109,904	102.4%	-	102.4%

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)	81,928	44,323	126,251	127,290	32,399	127,290	155.4%	73.1%	100.8%
School Feeding (on-site)	130,500	-	130,500	70,591	-	70,591	54.1%	-	54.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	19,100	-	19,100	18,713	-	18,713	98.0%	-	98.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	107,313	-	107,313	109,904	-	109,904	102.4%	-	102.4%

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)									

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)
People participating in general distributions	63,728	62,523	126,251	59,826	67,464	127,290	93.9%	107.9%	100.8%
Total participants	63,728	62,523	126,251	59,826	67,464	127,290	93.9%	107.9%	100.8%
Total beneficiaries	318,637	312,616	631,253	299,132	337,319	636,451	93.9%	107.9%	100.8%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	10,000	10,000	20,000	9,168	8,463	17,631	91.7%	84.6%	88.2%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	55,250	55,250	110,500	27,539	25,421	52,960	49.8%	46.0%	47.9%
Total participants	65,250	65,250	130,500	36,707	33,884	70,591	56.3%	51.9%	54.1%
Total beneficiaries	65,250	65,250	130,500	36,707	33,884	70,591	56.3%	51.9%	54.1%

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)	2,197	2,123	4,320	1,797	1,747	3,544	81.8%	82.3%	82.0%
Children (24-59 months)	5,430	5,250	10,680	4,430	4,332	8,762	81.6%	82.5%	82.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	4,100	4,100	-	6,407	6,407	-	156.3%	156.3%
Total beneficiaries	7,627	11,473	19,100	6,227	12,486	18,713	81.6%	108.8%	98.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									

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)
Children (6-23 months)	19,257	18,618	37,875	11,731	11,409	23,140	60.9%	61.3%	61.1%
Children (24-59 months)	19,257	18,618	37,875	28,926	28,282	57,208	150.2%	151.9%	151.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	31,563	31,563	-	29,556	29,556	-	93.6%	93.6%
Total beneficiaries	38,514	68,799	107,313	40,657	69,247	109,904	105.6%	100.7%	102.4%

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: 2016.12, Joint survey, Joint survey with UNHCR, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>75.00	92.00	94.00	93.00
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: 2016.12, Joint survey, Joint survey with UNHCR, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey	<3.00	0.30	0.05	0.03
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: 2016.12, Joint survey, Joint survey with UNHCR, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	<15.00	6.00	2.00	3.80
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: 2016.12, Joint survey, Joint survey with UNHCR, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	<15.00	3.00	4.20	2.40
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>66.00	-	85.00	89.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>70.00	83.50	69.10	63.00
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: 2016.12, Joint survey, UNCHR Led Nutrition Surveys conducted in 14 camps, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>90.00	91.00	24.00	64.00
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<10.00	13.30	8.60	9.70
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	19.70	28.10	25.50
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>70.00	67.00	63.30	64.80
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<15.00	18.40	8.40	10.10
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<5.00	5.40	8.90	9.30
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	18.70	31.90	27.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<20.00	21.30	23.50	23.40
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>65.00	62.90	59.70	62.60
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>75.00	73.30	67.50	67.40
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.44	4.34	4.52
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.20	4.21	4.35	4.56
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.81	4.32	4.48
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<10.00	5.80	5.60	7.10
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	17.40	21.30	27.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>70.00	76.80	73.10	65.50
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<15.00	9.30	4.30	4.40
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<5.00	2.50	6.70	9.10
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	17.30	23.60	29.80
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.02, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<20.00	17.50	19.30	25.50
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>65.00	73.30	72.00	65.80
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>75.00	80.00	74.00	65.40
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.82	4.43	4.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.20	4.79	4.46	4.52
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.85	4.40	4.31
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<10.00	14.20	11.40	14.70
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	20.00	34.30	22.00
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>70.00	65.80	54.20	63.20
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<15.00	19.30	11.30	15.90
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<5.00	5.90	11.60	10.40
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	18.80	38.00	24.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	<20.00	21.90	28.80	12.30
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>65.00	61.90	50.70	59.40
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>75.00	72.20	59.60	77.40
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.40	4.25	4.76
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.20	4.15	4.27	4.59
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.81	4.21	5.38
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Retention, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Retention	>70.00	-	81.00	84.80
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey	>70.00	-	83.00	85.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>6.00	32.00	22.00	7.00
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: 2016.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>6.00	32.00	3.00	9.00
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: 2016.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, Refugee CHS	>50.00	-	47.00	60.00

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	26	26	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	35,963	35,962	100.0%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	1,150	1,150	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	0	0	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	2,400	2,400	100.0%
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	24	24	100.0%

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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	>50.00	11.80	16.60	17.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	>30.00	71.70	67.50	71.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	<20.00	16.40	15.60	12.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	>50.00	50.00	49.00	28.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	>60.00	75.00	60.00	19.00

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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	>80.00	91.00	88.00	95.30
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	>90.00	93.00	96.60	94.80
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	>80.00	93.00	91.00	93.60
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	>90.00	93.00	79.00	86.20

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: 2017.12	>365,000.00	396,636.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	=7.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00530-10	Vegetable Oil	-	6
Canada	CAN-C-00546-21	Corn Soya Blend	-	109
Canada	CAN-C-00546-21	Wheat	-	3,924
China	CHA-C-00056-01	Vegetable Oil	-	411
China	CHA-C-00056-09	Rice	-	1,857
European Commission	EEC-C-00556-01	Vegetable Oil	-	154
European Commission	EEC-C-00646-01	Sugar	-	148
European Commission	EEC-C-00646-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,356
European Commission	EEC-C-00646-01	Wheat	-	1,798
Finland	FIN-C-00120-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	949
Finland	FIN-C-00120-03	Iodised Salt	-	500
Finland	FIN-C-00120-03	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	100
Finland	FIN-C-00120-03	Sugar	-	85
Finland	FIN-C-00120-03	Wheat	-	3,911
Germany	GER-C-00562-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	516
Germany	GER-C-00562-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	34
Germany	GER-C-00562-01	Sugar	-	230
Germany	GER-C-00643-01	Split Peas	-	126
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,865
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	1,027
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	1,994
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	865

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN CERF	001-C-01404-01	Vegetable Oil	-	19
United Kingdom	UK -C-00364-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	800
United Kingdom	UK -C-00364-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	40
United Kingdom	UK -C-00364-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	58
United Kingdom	UK -C-00364-01	Salt - Iodized	-	400
United Kingdom	UK -C-00364-01	Split Peas	-	1,700
United Kingdom	UK -C-00364-01	Vegetable Oil	-	200
USA	USA-C-01358-01	Beans	-	2,098
USA	USA-C-01358-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	3,897
USA	USA-C-01358-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	21,380
USA	USA-C-01358-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,160
		Total	-	54,717