

Project Number: 200712 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**
Project Approval Date: May 27, 2015 | Planned Start Date: July 01, 2015
Actual Start Date: July 01, 2015 | Project End Date: June 30, 2018
Financial Closure Date: N/A

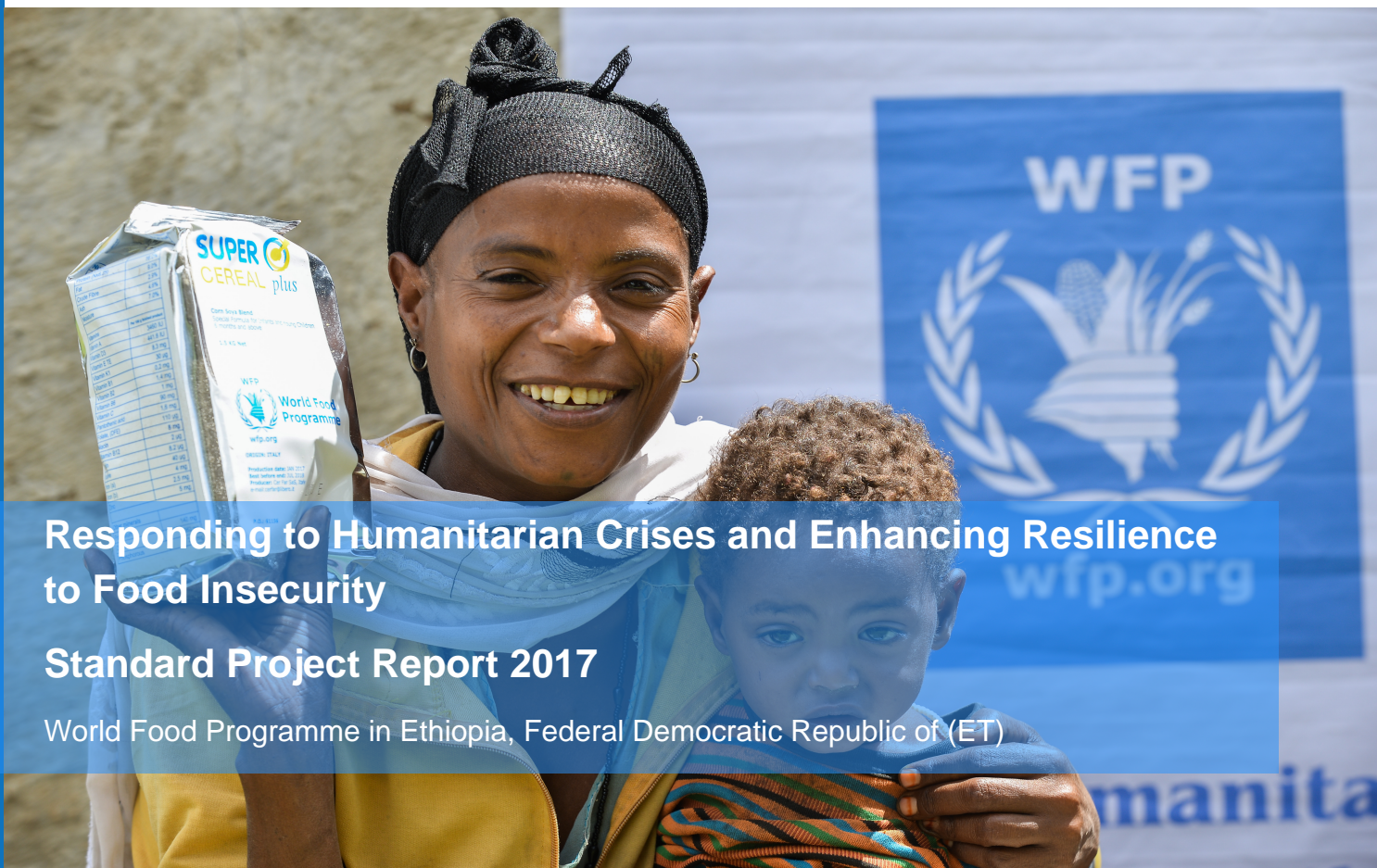
Contact Info

Sibi Lawson Marriott, Head of Programme
sibi.lawson-marriott@wfp.org

Country Director
Samir Wanmali

Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity
Standard Project Report 2017

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



World Food Programme

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

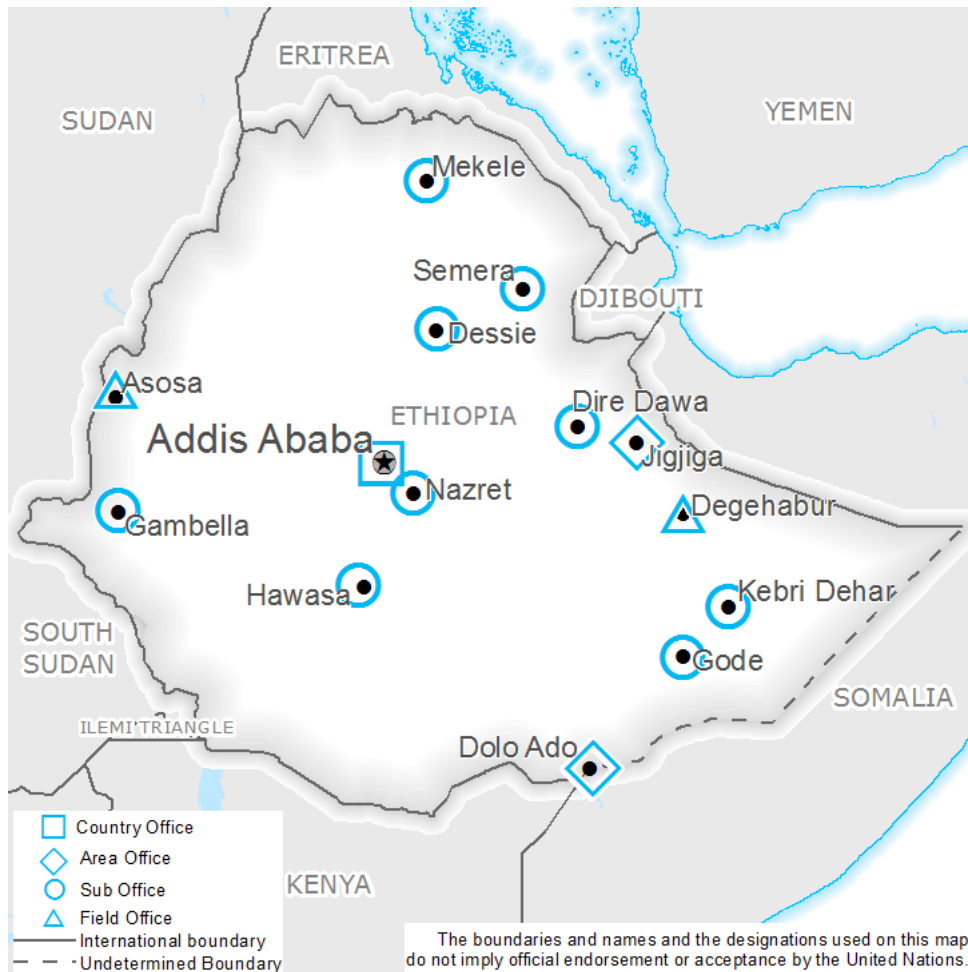
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Fresh Food Vouchers to Prevent Stunting in Ethiopia

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 9. 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] (UNESCO 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.

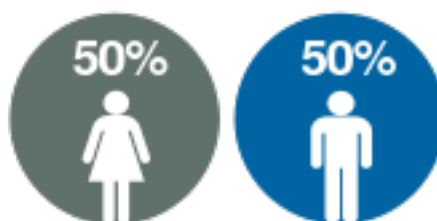
To ensure value for money for all operations, WFP procured commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) which considerably reduced lead times and achieved significant cost savings for the operations, through optimizing WFP's global delivery network. This responded to the most basic 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, under its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (200712), WFP complemented the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) programmes and policies aimed at addressing structural food insecurity and malnutrition in drought-prone areas, through transitioning chronically food-insecure households to a predictable safety net, providing emergency food assistance for vulnerable households affected by the drought, and addressing malnutrition through a combination of preventative and curative approaches.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Provision of Relief Assistance

In 2017, the Government [9], WFP and non-governmental organizations (NGO) partners through the NGO-led Joint Emergency Operations (JEOP) [10] were responsible for providing food and cash to 8.5 million people identified as in urgent need of assistance as a result of the continued drought in Ethiopia [11]. Out of this total, WFP targeted 3.7 million beneficiaries in the Somali Region, of which 2.5 million relief beneficiaries to receive a monthly food basket including 1.5 kg of cereals, 1.5 kg of pulses and 0.45 kg of oil. In addition, WFP provided 1.2 million transitory Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) beneficiaries with 1.5kg of pulses and 0.45kg of oil, while the Government covered the cereal component through cash transfers. The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and JEOP provided assistance in the other regions of the country, including Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Gambella, Benishanghul Gumuz, Tigray, Dire Dawa and Harari.

The targeting process was based on seasonal needs assessments and undertaken in coordination with NDMRC at the federal level and the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) at the regional level. Beneficiaries were targeted at household level, which in the Somali Region is composed on average of 6 people. Criteria were based on vulnerability and needs analysis draw from national guidelines on targeting for relief food assistance. In addition, WFP provided technical support and staff augmentation to strengthen the capacity of the regional government to undertake food and cash dispatches, deliveries, distributions, as well as reporting.

Building on and integrating two nationwide government flagship programmes - the Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) and the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), WFP started working on an innovative pilot activity for cash transfers in 10 woredas of the Somali Region (Fafan and Sitti zones). The objective of the pilot was to protect household assets in the face of recurring climate and economic shocks, promoting the operational integration of the two systems. The cash transfer value (ranging from 205 to 240 BIRR), was determined through a market assessment of food prices. Transfers to all beneficiaries in the pilot districts were implemented through the PSNP transfer system, through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC). However, actual distributions will only start in January 2018, due to delays with preparatory work. Lessons learned will guide and facilitate smooth programme implementation in 2018.

Of the total USD 598 million required for the drought response according to the HRD, WFP was responsible for mobilizing 82 percent of the resources, as well as procuring, transporting and monitoring food distributions. The Government and NGO partners [12] were responsible for mobilizing resources for the remaining 18 percent of the budget requirements.

NDRMC, the Ministry Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) and the Ministry of Agriculture were WFP's main partners for the implementation of relief food and cash assistance. WFP co-chaired the National Prioritization Committee with the Government and co-chaired the national cash working group. Donor representatives and NGO partners participated in discussions around challenges of the emergency response operation to determine priorities for resource allocations and transfer modalities. Critical issues were escalated to senior government officials.

WFP also led the Food Security Cluster, which was part of the Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRMTWG), and provided feedback to the government and the donors on the status of all emergency food and cash assistance programmes, including those implemented by NDRMC and JEOP. In addition, WFP participated in numerous OCHA-led inter cluster meetings, which were conducted every two weeks. In addition to the federal platforms, WFP worked closely with regional Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau (DPPBs), local administration authorities and communities to improve the coordination of relief efforts, increase and enhance accountability to affected populations, ensure gender equality and accessibility of services to all beneficiary groups,

as well as monitor and report on distributions. It also worked to strengthen partners' capacity at district level.

WFP was also part of the monitoring task force, which was organized at the national level to monitor food and cash distribution implementation throughout the country. The objective of the monitoring task force was to carry out periodic monitoring in sample districts and provide feedback to the prioritization committee and operating partners for timely decision making. WFP improved collaboration with international NGOs, which contributed to reduce duplication. Furthermore, WFP led the efforts to enhance the effectiveness of complaint and feedback mechanisms for beneficiaries, in collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Mitigation Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, and government authorities at regional, zone, woreda and kebele levels to begin related pilot activities.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

In 2017, WFP treated 1.1 million children aged 6-59 months and 1.1 million pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with MAM, by providing specialized nutritious products (SuperCereal Plus and ready-to-use supplementary food - RUSF) in 228 priority districts identified through the 2017 HRD. Children aged 6-59 months received 200g of SuperCereal Plus and PLW received 250g of SuperCereal and vegetable oil. Distributions were undertaken through field level agreements signed with the NDRMC, NGOs and the Regional Health Bureau for the Mobile Health and Nutrition Teams (MHNT). MHNT were used to provide life-saving nutrition support services to targeted beneficiaries in hard-to-reach areas where the regular health services were not available or not fully functioning. WFP worked with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNICEF to integrate severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition services in order to facilitate the continuum of care. The severity of the drought in the Somali Region required increased coverage for the treatment of MAM. WFP partnered with NGOs to expand the treatment and prevention of MAM and maintained a close coordination with UNICEF for cases of severe acute malnutrition. The collaboration with the Regional Health Bureaus in the Somali and Afar Regions allowed for the integration of MAM services within 41 mobile health nutrition teams. This was undertaken in collaboration with also WHO, UNICEF and other actors, in particular in order to improve performance reporting.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

In close collaboration with NDRMC, the MoH, UNICEF and the Nutrition Cluster, WFP introduced prevention of acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months and PLW through a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) in the Somali Region, in districts where the food and nutrition security situation had severely deteriorated. Measles and acute watery diarrhea (AWD) disease outbreaks in the region worsened the overall nutritional situation and resulted in concerns over an increase in mortality rates. In order to prevent the development of acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and PLW, WFP initiated the prevention of acute malnutrition to cover 45 priority districts for three months.

To complement these activities WFP supported the regional governments with capacity strengthening activities through hiring surge staff from the woreda level to support programme implementation, monitoring and reporting on the performance of the nutrition programme in Afar and Somali Regions.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Productive Safety Nets

In 2017, through the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), WFP provided assistance to chronically food insecure households in exchange for their participation in labour-intensive public works activities for able-bodied household members. Main public work activities carried out in 2017 included soil and water conservation, range-land management, forestry and agroforestry development and gully rehabilitation. Activities also included pond and reservoir construction, shallow well construction, grassland improvement and range-land development (including bush clearing, diversion of water to grazing lands and area closure). The public works projects were identified by the community, with technical backstopping from development agents and public work technical assistants from district offices. Before engaging in the construction of communal infrastructure, ownership of the

infrastructure was determined and established by the community, with an appropriate management mechanism in place, agreed upon by the woreda officials and other partners.

WFP also provided unconditional transfers to permanent direct support beneficiaries or labor-poor households (including disabled and terminally ill people, elderly, children and PLW). Female-headed households with a high dependency ratio and four or more dependents were targeted according to pre-established vulnerability criteria. Other criteria included chronically food insecure people facing continuous food shortages in the last 3 years (3 months of food gap or more per year); those who have become suddenly food insecure as a result of a severe loss of assets (including financial assets, livestock and other productive assets), especially if linked to the onset of severe chronic illness (such as HIV/AIDS), inadequate family support and other means of social protection and support.

The public works component covered approximately 80 percent of the beneficiaries. At the national level, the PSNP targeted close to 8 million beneficiaries in eight regions and transferred 15 kg of cereal and 4 kg of pulses or its cash equivalent per person per month for six months to public works beneficiaries. Permanent direct support beneficiaries received transfers for 12 months.

The PSNP remains an important foundation for WFP's complementary activities, such as the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) and the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIIPE). For example, through the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), WFP provided an integrated agricultural risk management system that brought safety nets together, with improved resource management through community disaster risk reduction and asset creation. Activities included micro-insurance (risk transfer), livelihoods diversification, micro credit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves). The R4 paved the way to build and strengthen agricultural risk management, by enabling the poorest farmers to insure their crops with their own labour. In 2017, the R4 initiative was implemented in 81 villages (11 Woredas) of Tigray and five villages (1 woreda) of the Amhara Region. One-third (34 percent) of the R4 households, were female-headed. An evaluation conducted in 2017 found that the R4 initiative contributed to improved food security levels, especially among female-headed farming households, who benefited from access to loans during the drought, as well as disaster risk reduction-focused activities, such as micro gardens. For the implementation of the R4 initiative activities WFP partnered with the Africa Insurance Company (Tigray) and the Nyala Insurance Company (in Amhara).

In 2017, WFP begun preparatory activities for the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIIPE) initiative, a pilot that 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 the Somali region from climate shocks. The initiative conceived a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) between World Food Program (WFP) and a number of partners, including: the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the Somali Regional Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource Development (BoANRD), the Somali Regional Bureau of Livestock and Pastoralists Development (BoLPD), the Somali Micro Finance Institution (SMFI), and a pool of insurance companies. For SIIPE WFP also partnered with the Ethiopian Insurance Corporation, the Oromia Insurance Company, the Nyala Insurance and Africa Insurance and other development partners.

WFP expects insurance payouts to be generated in 2018, to be delivered at the onset of severe droughts in the form of unconditional cash transfers. This will enable pastoralists to purchase supplementary livestock feed and veterinary inputs. Payouts will be distributed by local insurance companies to participating pastoralists via the "Hello Cash" mobile platform.

For the implementation of the PSNP, WFP and the Government worked together in the area of food and cash delivery, transportation and monitoring. WFP collaborated with federal and regional governments to facilitate a proper execution of the program components, including ensuring the timely transfer of food, the proper implementation of public works activities and improved management of commodities. The implementation of PSNP public works was consistent with federal and regional development priorities and procedures. WFP was an active member of the PSNP Donor Working Group and of various program task forces and technical committees that coordinated development partner support for program implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Environmental Impact Assessment requirements of both the Government of Ethiopian and the PSNP donors were addressed through PSNPs Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The ESMF was reviewed during the public works planning period, at the community level. The Regional Public Works Focal Units (RPWFU) and the extension services case team were responsible for ensuring that the ESMF was implemented. At the woreda level, the Land and Environmental Office and the Environment and Natural Resources Case Teams were responsible for implementing ESMF with technical backstopping from respective zonal units. All public works sub-projects went through an ESMF screening during which environmental considerations were taken into account in line with a do-no-harm approach. Any activities likely to cause a negative impact on the environment were either avoided or mitigation measures were identified and implemented.

Through the Cash Working Group and as the Food Security Cluster lead, WFP was involved with the ECHO funded Enhanced Response Capacity (ERC) Consortium for the uptake of quality collaborative multi-purpose grants, and contributed to the basic needs-focused response analysis and the development of the consortium's tools, through its participation to the Task Team.

Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Outcome 4.1: Reduced under nutrition, including micro-nutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Prevention of Stunting through Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV)

In 2017, WFP begun preparatory work for the implementation of the Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) Programme, which was designed to increase access of vulnerable groups to nutrient dense fresh foods, in order to improve their dietary diversity and contribute to reduce stunting. Amhara, the region targeted for the implementation of this programme, has the highest stunting rates in Ethiopia (46 percent) that exceed the national average of 38 percent. The programme targets PLW and children 6-23 months. Through its implementation, starting at the beginning of 2018, beneficiaries will receive targeted vouchers that will allow them to purchase nutritious and diverse food. The effects will be maximized thanks to a strong retail engagement and a behavior change component.

[9] Through the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC).

[10] Led by the Catholic Relief Services.

[11] Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), 2017.

[12] Through the Joint Emergency Operations Programme (JEOP).

Results

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

In 2017, the total number of beneficiaries assisted by WFP through general distributions increased from 1.7 million to almost 2.6 million as the year progressed, as a result of the intensified drought and the conflict at the border between the Somali and Oromia regions. This contributed to the increased number of people in need throughout the year, triggering a revision of the planned beneficiary numbers that was brought up to 3.7 million, of which WFP managed to reach the 70 percent by the end of the reporting year. WFP and the NDRMC targeted about 82 percent of the total HRD case load, whilst the NGO consortium (JEOP) covered the remaining 18 percent. The significant decline in the food security situation is to be attributed to an increase in the number of food insecure people, including conflict-induced internally displaced people, which led to a higher number of people showing up at food distribution points compared to WFP's planned beneficiaries. This resulted in increased spontaneous sharing and ration dilutions.

WFP alone assisted about 41 percent of the total beneficiary caseload with cash transfers in the Oromia, Amhara and the Somali Regions. The cash transfers included beneficiaries targeted according to under the HRD and the PSNP pilot beneficiaries in the Somali region. With cash transfers, WFP aimed to provide beneficiaries with the ability to diversify their diets by choosing the food products to be purchased. It also facilitated the timely delivery of assistance and supported local economies by injecting around USD 1.8 million into local markets per each round. Monthly market price data collection conducted prior to each cash distribution helped to define the transfer value, while market assessments informed decisions about where to use the cash. The delays in the PSNP-HRD cash pilot, funding constraints and unavailability of food in the markets as a result of the drought meant that food assistance was often preferred over cash assistance. A total of nine food distribution rounds were planned in 2017, but only seven were accomplished as a result of the lengthy decision process to determine the transfer modality. This caused delays in food allocation and dispatch, compounded by the conflict and insecurity in the Somali and Oromia Regions. Despite the many challenges, WFP was able to maintain an average of 4-5 week distribution cycle for each round throughout the year.

Three consecutive droughts (2015, 2016 and 2017) resulted in significant livelihoods and income opportunities losses, which significantly contributed to the deterioration of the the food security situation, exacerbated by the border conflict between Somali and Oromia regions and the consequent displacements. Despite WFP's interventions, the proportion of households with poor food consumption score (FCS) increased from 7.3 percent in 2016 to 26.9 percent in 2017. The proportion of households with poor FCS was higher among male-headed than

female-headed households. In fact, the Beneficiary Contact Monitoring analysis showed that food assistance was consumed in the case of female-headed households, while male-headed households often sold the received food commodities to acquire other types of food or services (such as health and education).

The Emergency Household Food Security Monitoring Bulletin (August 2017) indicated that, even with the food assistance support, most of the beneficiary households did not have sufficient resources to cover their daily food needs. The poorest 20 percent were able to cover less than one third of their daily food needs with their own means. Even when relief assistance was provided, households could barely cover half of their monthly food requirements, due - among other reasons - to ration dilution and spontaneous sharing. The monitoring also revealed that 98 percent of the relief beneficiary households in the Somali Region were indebted, a likely result of recurring droughts and the limited investments in recovery.

Beneficiaries' dietary diversity score (DDS) did not improve over the course of 2017. While WFP endeavored to improve this through the provision of cash transfers, there was a decline in DDS from the 2016 value of 4.10 percent to the 3.83 percent in 2017. In the locations where cash was distributed, some households were able to diversify their diets with meat, milk and eggs. However, this was limited and not significant enough to influence the average DDS. Most beneficiaries continued consuming mainly cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

The drought also resulted in relief beneficiary households employing a number of negative coping strategies to manage the high level of inadequate food consumption. The most common strategy to cope with food shortage was the reduction of meal sizes, followed by the substitution with less preferred, but cheaper food items. In addition, almost half of the households reported having reduced their non-food expenditures, such as health care, which was of particular concern, given the high level of diseases in the region.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

In 2017, MAM treatment performance indicators showed an overall recovery rate for children at 95.8 percent, which consistently exceeded Sphere Standards. These indicators were collected from 44 districts in the Second Generation TSFP [13] sites, NGO and MHNT implementing districts, where nutritional screenings, regular admissions and monitoring were conducted. While the recovery rate improved as a result of the provision of targeted supplementary feeding, the presence of complicating factors such as acute watery disease and measles remained. There was a reduction in the treatment default rate in 2017, as a result of improved follow-up and the provision of complementary services by all nutrition partners. In fact for the current reporting year, WFP provided financial resources to NGO partners in addition to the usual food commodities, which helped them to improve their capacity to follow up. Complementary activities provided by all partners ensured that the non-response to the treatment was well below the target of less than 15 percent.

In line with the MoH guidelines, in 2017 there was a change in the admission criteria from 21 cm to 23 cm across all regions, which compounded with the worsening food security and malnutrition situation in the country, led to a number of people assisted well beyond the planned.

Under the guidance of the MoH, WFP continued the important process of integrating MAM into the Health Extension Program, to ensure the continuum of care through the integration of severe and moderate acute malnutrition interventions. A technical working group chaired by the MoE was established, with WFP as the secretariat. Other partners included UNICEF, WHO and NGO members. The working group was responsible for designing a proposal and a Memorandum of Understanding which addressed all implementation arrangements for the nutrition programme. Integration is expected to gain pace in 2018. During 2017, WFP has conducted trainings for NGOs, to ensure standardization of methodology and reporting.

Activities related to the prevention of acute malnutrition were initiated with delay in the fourth quarter of the year, which led to the low number of reached beneficiaries against the planned. A progress report on implementation is expected in early 2018.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 3.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

As for relief beneficiaries, the continuing drought resulted in a worsened food security situation for the Productive Safety Net beneficiaries, despite the provided assistance. Even more significant was the drastic decline in the food

security situation of female headed households with poor and borderline food consumption. Most of these households sold their productive assets and had very little compared to the same period last year. The August 2017 Emergency Food Security Bulletin indicated that the proportion of households with inadequate food consumption increased from 29 percent to 39 percent. In August 2017, about 80 percent of the beneficiary households reported that the price of staple cereals had increased and 66 percent reported that cereal supply in the markets were lower than in 2016.

The Diet Diversity Score (DDS) of PSNP beneficiary households was instead maintained when compared to 2016, reporting a consumption of approximately four food groups per week out of seven. Results could be related to the introduction of pulses as part of the food basket in 2016, maintained throughout 2017. In addition, the Government provided beneficiaries with cash transfers which allowed households, whenever possible, to procure meat, milk, eggs and fresh vegetables to complement WFP's food basket. Despite these options, the severity of the drought still resulted in negative coping strategies such as skipping meals or reducing meal sizes, pulling children out of school and begging. The coping strategy index (Assets Depletion) showed however a reduction in the number of PSNP beneficiaries engaged in negative coping strategies, which could have been influenced by the complementary oil and pulses provided to PSNP beneficiaries, in addition to the cereals. Furthermore, there was an extension of regular PSNP transfers during the most critical period of the year.

The major public work activities carried out in 2017 included soil and water conservation, range land management, forestry and agroforestry development, gully rehabilitation, water development activities (pond construction, shallow well construction and rehabilitation, reservoir construction), social services (schools, health posts, pastoralist training centers construction and maintenance), and range land development (bush clearing, diversion of water to grazing lands, area closure). Small-scale irrigation systems projects were carried out on 196 hectares of land; forestry, agroforestry and pasture development projects on 352 hectares of land and; range-land management and biophysical soil and water conservation projects on 4,833 hectares. The public works projects were identified by the community, with the technical backstopping from development agents and public work technical assistants from respective woredas.

WFP also worked to implement the PSNP-HRD Pilot project in Sitti and Fafan zones of the Somali Region. Key activities accomplished in 2017 included the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Government, the establishment of a Regional Technical Committee, targeting and registration of all beneficiaries, a joint monitoring mission with government partners, and the transfer of funds to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation. Distributions are currently well underway.

Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

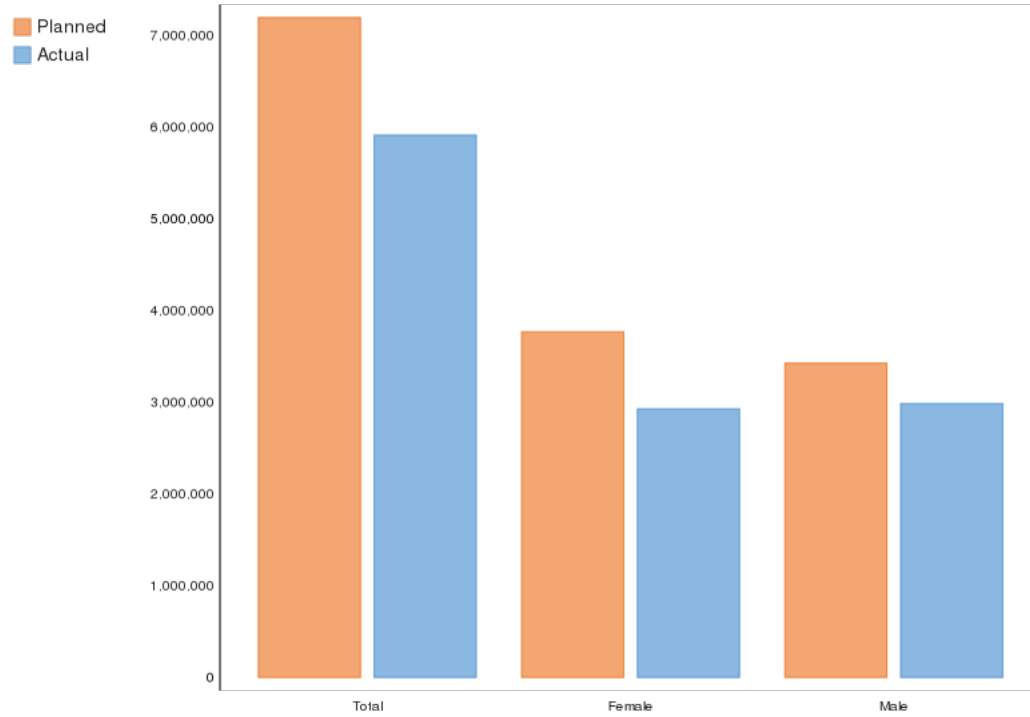
Outcome 4.1: Reduced under nutrition, including micro-nutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

In 2017, WFP undertook the preparatory work to prevent stunting through its Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) Programme by establishing partnership with the Amhara regional Bureau of Health (BoH) and the Disaster Prevention and Food Security Coordination Office (DPFSCO). A workshop was held with all the FFV programme affiliated staff to establish a common understanding on project objectives, strategies and expected results, including the impact evaluation methodology and procedures. In addition, a sensitization workshop for local government officials was conducted.

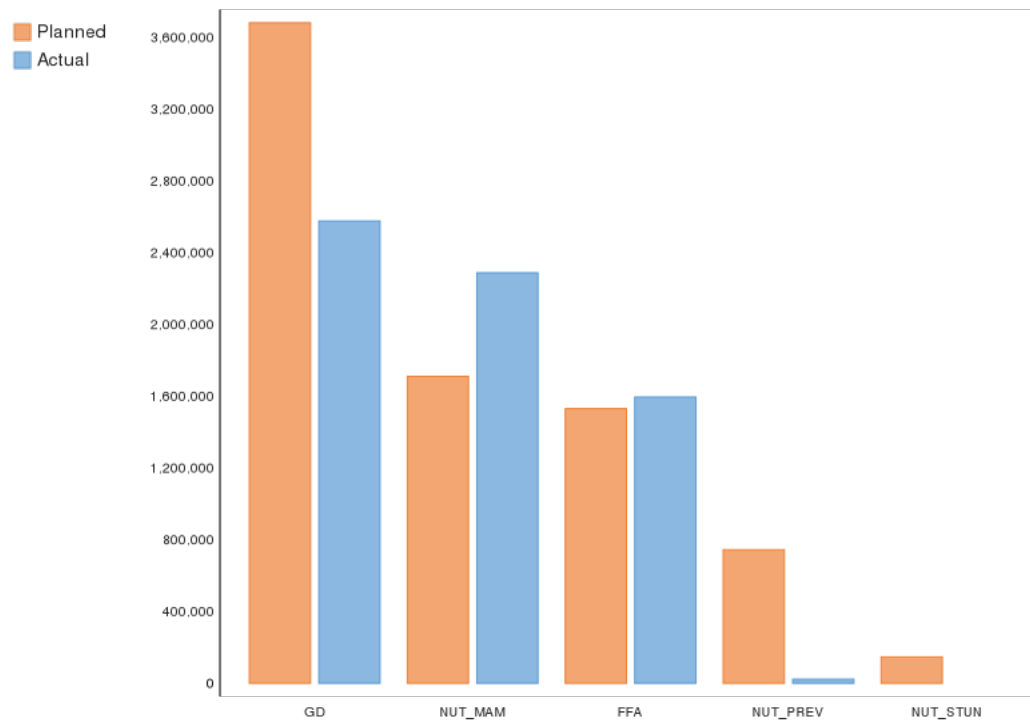
The baseline data collection for the impact evaluation was completed by the external evaluation team and will be disseminated on the first quarter of 2018. Meanwhile, contracts with the financial service providers and planning for beneficiary registration are in the process of being finalized. Results of the activities are currently being monitored and will be available in 2018.

[13] Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

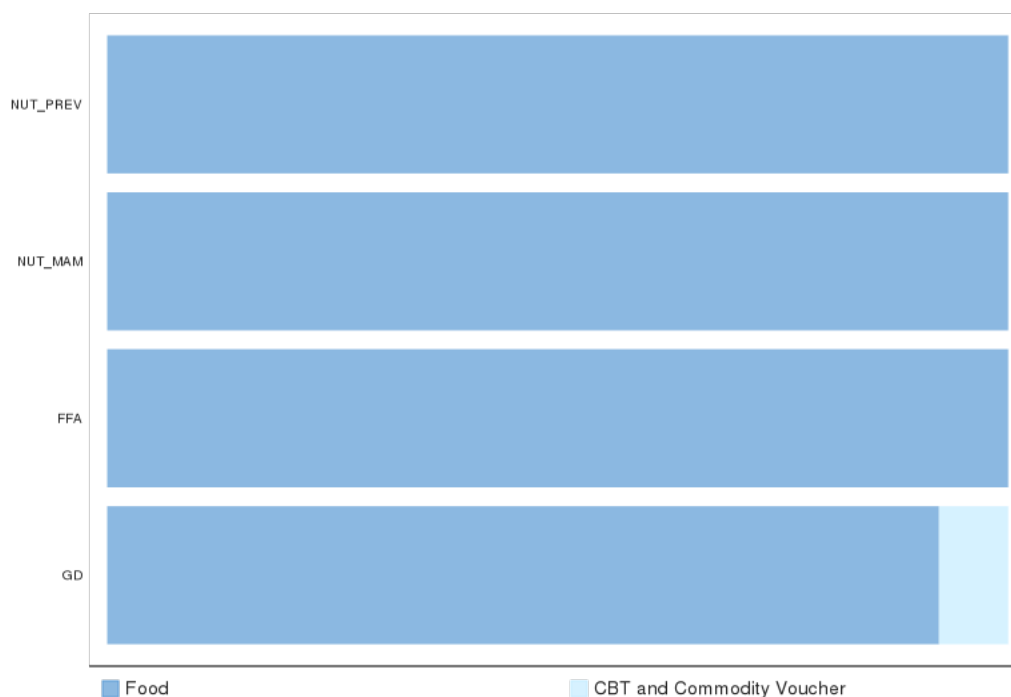


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	40,547	6,303	15.5%
Corn Soya Blend	48,591	27,090	55.8%
Maize	79,369	76,148	95.9%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,244	838	37.3%
Sorghum/Millet	66,000	109,933	166.6%
Split Peas	14,437	24,287	168.2%
Vegetable Oil	8,162	9,140	112.0%
Wheat	224,489	32,299	14.4%
Total	483,839	286,040	59.1%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	46,336,640	3,356,173	7.2%
Commodity Voucher	1,280,466	-	-
Total	47,617,106	3,356,173	7.0%

Performance Monitoring

In 2017, WFP formulated a document on Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) in order to strengthen the capacity of government partners. It established an implementation plan to strengthen the existing monitoring, reporting mechanisms and protocols and provided an opportunity for learning from the implementation of humanitarian and development activities undertaken in the Somali region, including a number of learning events and in-depth thematic studies. The MEAL plan, which will continue to be implemented throughout 2018, aims at improving the implementation and overall effectiveness of the collective response to climate-related shocks and development investments in the Somali region. MEAL will reinforce information sharing with donors and promote standardization of monitoring and reporting tools.

WFP launched pilot activities to test technology-based remote monitoring tools. For food and nutrition security monitoring, which focused on the collection of market prices in the Somali Region, WFP was able to improve the timeliness and quality of information on food prices of key commodities in wholesale and retail markets, thanks to weekly calls placed by operators to selected traders in the markets. To validate the information, WFP triangulated it with data collected by field monitors and the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau regional offices. In addition, WFP strengthened data collection of outcome indicators from second generation woredas.

WFP also trained partners and staff on how to use messaging services (SMS) for data collection monitoring methods, to improve performance reporting on the treatment of acute moderate malnutrition in SNNPR Region. After the training of 50 community volunteers and 20 woreda officials, the responses from final distribution points improved from 20 percent to 70 percent in one week. Furthermore, compared with data collection undertaken through phone calls, the cost per report was reduced from USD 0.91 to USD 0.15.

WFP also started working to strengthen the collection of beneficiary feedback in the Somali Region, in order to establish pathways for at-risk and affected communities to share observations and concerns. Monitoring of all activities were undertaken by WFP field monitors and WFP seconded government staff to support the implementation of the programme, using tablets and a web based platform (ONA) to visualize and analyze real-time data. WFP conducted monthly monitoring, including on-site monitoring of distributions and post distribution visits to beneficiary households. The main purpose of WFP's monitoring was to find out if project implementation was progressing according to plan, how the assistance was used by beneficiaries, as well as to identify main challenges and achievements. Women and girls' equal participation was encouraged by WFP monitors through the use of participatory methodologies and by holding specific focus group discussions.

Through the systems established by the Logistics Cluster for the integrated reporting of relief food deliveries and distributions, food distributions were undertaken within a period of four to five weeks. In addition to monitoring through its field monitors, WFP received reports from the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) on the distribution of food and cash. The reports provided information on assisted beneficiary numbers, amount of transferred food and cash, distribution dates and implementation status. WFP was also part of the government-led monitoring task force, which was organized at federal level to monitor the use and the impact of the use of cash and food in the country.

Together with Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) partners, WFP participated in several monitoring missions, such as the Rapid Response Mechanisms (RRM) and the Joint Review and Implementation Support (JRIS) mission, which addressed critical implementation problems. The JRIS took place twice in 2017 and created an opportunity for WFP, development partners and federal and regional government to assess progress in the implementation of the key agreements. The platform also provided an opportunity to identify and assess key issues and recommendations for each thematic area at regional and federal levels, and create action plans to implement the recommendations. These actions and activities were complemented by the regular monitoring, to crosscheck the perception of beneficiaries on the quality and use of public works.

The data collection and monitoring was part of the Food Security Monitoring System, where WFP conducted household surveys on a quarterly basis. The Community and Household Surveys were undertaken twice and were statistically representative. The Community and Household Surveys were complemented by a lighter Food security and Outcome Monitoring Survey. In both cases, WFP covered Relief and PSNP beneficiary households as

well as non-beneficiaries living in the same area.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2017, the Country Office Gender Action Plan (CGAP) guided the 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 and the recruitment of a Programme Officer responsible for the gender portfolio. 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.

The Country Office implemented the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Programme, a joint programme with UNWOMEN, FAO and IFAD, which worked to improve food security and nutrition of rural women by increasing their incomes to sustain their livelihoods, enhancing their leadership skills, as well as creating a gender-responsive policy environment for the economic empowerment of rural women. The Country Office also invited government partners to participate to the trainings, and delivered a customized training to 95 staff of the National Disaster Risk Management Council. The gender-focused trainings were implemented thanks to the financial support of the WFP Nairobi Regional Bureau.

The Gender Results Network oversaw implementation of the Country Gender Action Plan, which aimed at improving the depth and quality of gender analysis and reporting related to WFP's areas of intervention, as well as at enabling WFP to better adapt food assistance interventions to the needs and capacities of women, men, girls and boys. It also strengthened beneficiary engagement and support for government partners to incorporate a gender perspective and promote equal participation in food and nutrition security programs. WFP supported the involvement of women in project management committees for relief interventions, which helped to improve targeting, as well as allowed provision of food and cash to women and its management at household level.

Over 60 percent of the total 2,053 food distribution points in the Somali region had functional food distribution committees. WFP promoted female participation in decision making by establishing standards for women's participation in food management committees. There was an improvement in the proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions within management committees, from 27 percent in 2016 to 38 percent in 2017. There was also an improvement in the proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash and food, from 43.45 percent in 2016 to 46 percent in 2017. This is as a result of continued advocacy by WFP and other partners. In spite of the advocacy efforts, it must be noted that deep-seated beliefs on the role of women in society still persist.

WFP worked with local government partners to ensure that gender sensitization and associated topics, which were included in the National Relief Assistance Targeting Guidelines and made available in the local languages in 2016, were used by the community groups and local administrations in 2017. In addition to this, continued on-the-job training and monitoring assistance was provided to local community groups.

The PSNP's Implementation Manual includes a section on Gender, Social Development and Nutrition, focusing on the improving the livelihood of women and other vulnerable social groups. Woreda officials were trained on behavioral communication change (BCC) sessions to ensure mainstreaming of gender and social development in the programme.

As for nutrition interventions, these exclusively targeted malnourished children (girls and boys) and women of reproductive age. Sex disaggregated data at household level was collected and analyzed by WFP's nutrition specialists for all nutrition surveys, assessments and reports. In addition, WFP has ensured that nutrition sensitization and awareness materials were image-based, in order to account for high rates of female illiteracy, particularly in rural areas.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Ethiopia's National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management (2013) recognizes women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS as the most vulnerable to hazards and disasters. To address protection risks of these vulnerable groups is of particular importance in Ethiopia, where nearly half of the population is composed of people under 18, as well as women and children are the majority among internally displaced populations. The drought and the consequent depletion of household assets and income opportunities further exacerbated protection risks for vulnerable groups. In particular, a Gender Analysis conducted by cluster partners indicated that the drought reduced income generating and remunerative activities of both women and men.

In addition, as men and boys were temporarily migrating with their livestock, the number of female-headed households increased. The Meher assessment [10] also found that the most commonly reported protection risks (reported in more than 50 per cent of the assessed woredas, across most regions) had significantly increased, including migration of unaccompanied children, child marriage, psycho social distress and sexual violence against women and girls.

In support of WFP's Country Gender Action Plan CGAP - addressing WFP Gender Policy objective 4 "Food assistance does no harm to the safety, dignity and integrity of the women, men, girls and boys receiving it, and is provided in ways that respect their human rights" - WFP established final food distribution points as close as possible to the community households. This enabled 95 percent of the beneficiaries to travel for less than an hour to reach distribution points, which significantly reduced beneficiaries' travel time by up to 20 percent, as well as minimized the likelihood of security and safety incidents. In this regard, male and female headed households reported minimal or no safety problems while traveling to and from food or cash distribution points. However, it must be noted that this information may be skewed by challenges in obtaining honest responses from people or challenges related to translation, sensitivities and unwillingness to divulge personal experiences. In addition, crowd control measures were put in place at the distribution sites, which minimized risks associated with long waiting times and possible theft of food commodities.

WFP worked with community leaders and government staff to ensure that sites were established in locations where women and people with disabilities could receive nutrition services with minimal difficulty. WFP also played an important role as member of the national protection cluster, including deploying a full-time protection adviser and by supporting Oxfam to secure funds to implement a protection-specific project linked to WFP relief operations in the Somali Region. Furthermore, WFP and government personnel continued to provide on the job training during regular monitoring missions, and systematically addressed protection concerns at various levels. In addition to this, a Protection Advisor has been recruited to support the Country Office to better assess and address protection risks in WFP's response and programmes.

WFP also sensitized beneficiaries on transfer rates, targeting mechanisms and grievance mechanisms. At distribution points, posters and banners were placed in pictorial and written formats to inform beneficiaries about their entitlements. Monitoring reports showed that 71 percent of relief beneficiaries were knowledgeable about the project, including targeting, ration entitlements and complaint procedures. WFP will continue to work to ensuring that beneficiaries are aware of their entitlements and provide them an opportunity for lodging complaints through appropriate and effective Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms, by using a combination help desks, a hotline and community outreach to bring opportunities for feedback closer to beneficiaries. As for the complaints received in 2017, WFP (through its sub-offices) worked with government partners to address concerns as they raised as much as possible. Issues that could not be resolved were escalated to the Country Office for direction.

[10] The *Meher assessment* in Ethiopia is a multi-agency assessment, which assesses crops and pasture once a year.

Fresh Food Vouchers to Prevent Stunting in Ethiopia

In 2017, WFP began preparatory work on the implementation of the Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) Programme, which will fully start in 2018. It is designed to increase access to nutrient dense fresh foods for vulnerable populations with the objective of improving dietary diversity. Beneficiaries will receive value vouchers for redemption at selected retailer points. The programme has robust retail engagement and behaviour change components and aims to contribute to reducing stunting. It targets pregnant and nursing women as well as children 6-23 months old. Amhara, the region targeted by FFV, has the highest stunting rate of 46 percent in Ethiopia compared to the national average of 38 percent.

The FFV focuses specifically on pregnant and nursing women and children 6-23 months because the first 1,000 days of a child's life is critical to her or his health, nutrition and growth. A healthy diverse diet is a contributing factor to preventing stunting. A secondary objective of the programme is to stimulate the local fresh food market.

WFP focuses its implementation in up to three Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) woredas that are considered very food insecure and are where WFP supports the government in implementing and realizing the nutrition provisions of the PSNP. The targeted woredas were also previously listed as high priority areas for emergency response (hotspot one). This programme complements PSNP's goal of preventing the long-term consequences of short-term food inaccessibility and promoting market development. In addition, it supports the government in providing assistance that meets nutritional requirements for groups vulnerable to stunting as well as stimulating local markets.

The FFV programme also contributes to social and economic processes that promote gender equality and inclusion. Mindful of the Ethiopian context, the primary recipients of the fresh food vouchers in the pilot are adult women. This puts women in direct control of food purchases in their households, contributing to their empowerment. Additionally, the social behaviour change and communication component of the programme aims to empower women to promote improved nutrition for their children and for themselves.

The ultimate purpose of the project is to establish evidence on the impact of these innovative approaches in preventing undernutrition (especially chronic undernutrition) that the government can adopt and take to scale. Additionally, the lessons learnt and best practices established from this pilot will also help us to scale up the intervention in other regions of the country.

An impact evaluation is planned to illuminate the causal pathways by which a financial intervention may improve nutrition-related outcomes, including dietary diversity. It has been commissioned to measure changes in dietary diversity for women and children aged 6-23 months that can be attributed to the programme, as well as to assess whether the fresh food market is indeed stimulated by the induced demand for fresh foods. It will also try to understand the different impacts of the programme on dietary diversity for different voucher values in order to determine the most cost-effective transfer value in impacting nutrition outcomes.

Baseline and end-line data collection will inform a quantitative impact evaluation to develop a before/after comparison. A qualitative survey will also be conducted to evaluate changes in caregivers' knowledge, attitudes and practices with respect to fresh foods and markets as a result of the programme.

This one-year pilot project started from November 2017 and will extend to November/December 2018. WFP started by establishing a partnership with the Amhara regional Bureau of Health and the Disaster Prevention and Food Security Coordination Office. WFP also conducted a sensitization workshop for local government officials. Baseline data collection was done in December 2017/January 2018 and the draft report is currently under review.

WFP is in the process of finalizing contracts with financial service providers and retailers, and planning for beneficiary registration.

The ultimate purpose of the project is to establish evidence on the impact of these innovative approaches in the prevention of undernutrition (especially chronic undernutrition) that the government can adopt and take to scale.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Michael Tewelde

Female beneficiary of the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme in the Somali Region.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	3,426,221	3,767,886	7,194,107	2,985,615	2,926,494	5,912,109	87.1%	77.7%	82.2%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	845,115	929,391	1,774,506	443,408	437,496	880,904	52.5%	47.1%	49.6%
Children (5-18 years)	1,077,344	1,184,778	2,262,122	1,117,389	1,093,740	2,211,129	103.7%	92.3%	97.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,503,762	1,653,717	3,157,479	1,424,818	1,395,258	2,820,076	94.8%	84.4%	89.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	3,426,220	3,767,887	7,194,107	2,985,615	2,926,494	5,912,109	87.1%	77.7%	82.2%

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)	3,498,775	1,274,000	3,682,775	2,379,364	197,877	2,577,241	68.0%	15.5%	70.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	1,435,100	96,000	1,531,100	1,595,938	-	1,595,938	111.2%	-	104.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1,711,604	-	1,711,604	2,288,573	-	2,288,573	133.7%	-	133.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	745,000	-	745,000	22,800	-	22,800	3.1%	-	3.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	99,990	47,300	147,290	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)	134,555	29,800	164,355	475,872	39,575	515,448	353.7%	132.8%	313.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	287,020	19,200	306,220	319,187	-	319,187	111.2%	-	104.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	1,711,604	-	1,711,604	2,288,573	-	2,288,573	133.7%	-	133.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	745,000	-	745,000	22,800	-	22,800	3.1%	-	3.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	99,990	47,300	147,290	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	82,907	81,448	164,355	260,302	255,146	515,448	314.0%	313.3%	313.6%
Total participants	82,907	81,448	164,355	260,302	255,146	515,448	314.0%	313.3%	313.6%
Total beneficiaries	1,857,368	1,825,407	3,682,775	1,301,506	1,275,735	2,577,241	70.1%	69.9%	70.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	154,511	151,709	306,220	161,189	157,998	319,187	104.3%	104.1%	104.2%
Total participants	154,511	151,709	306,220	161,189	157,998	319,187	104.3%	104.1%	104.2%
Total beneficiaries	772,553	758,547	1,531,100	805,949	789,989	1,595,938	104.3%	104.1%	104.2%

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									

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)	210,420	157,590	368,010	167,187	162,607	329,794	79.5%	103.2%	89.6%
Children (24-59 months)	520,206	389,599	909,805	413,388	401,937	815,325	79.5%	103.2%	89.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	433,789	433,789	-	1,143,454	1,143,454	-	263.6%	263.6%
Total beneficiaries	730,626	980,978	1,711,604	580,575	1,707,998	2,288,573	79.5%	174.1%	133.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	72,000	88,182	160,182	2,485	2,417	4,902	3.5%	2.7%	3.1%
Children (24-59 months)	178,000	218,005	396,005	6,145	5,975	12,120	3.5%	2.7%	3.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	188,813	188,813	-	5,778	5,778	-	3.1%	3.1%
Total beneficiaries	250,000	495,000	745,000	8,630	14,170	22,800	3.5%	2.9%	3.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	37,907	36,742	74,649	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	72,641	72,641	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	37,907	109,383	147,290	-	-	-	-	-	-

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				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, field level program data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, Second Generation Targeted Supplementary Programme Sites</i>	>75.00	92.36	93.00	95.80
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, field level program data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Field level program data</i>	<3.00	0.04	0.00	0.01
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, field level program data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Field level program data</i>	<15.00	1.98	3.00	1.92
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, field level program data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, field level program data</i>	<15.00	5.06	4.00	2.25
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, compilation of secondary data from health facilities, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>50.00	-	98.30	81.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Household interview through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through August 2015 CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM</i>	<3.10	15.50	7.30	26.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, household interviews through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through FSOM</i>	<3.44	17.20	11.10	25.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, household interviews through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through FSOM</i>	<3.00	14.90	6.20	27.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Household interview through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through August 2015 CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through Nov 2015 CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	>3.90	3.90	4.10	3.83
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Household interviews through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	>3.80	3.80	4.00	3.79
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Household interviews through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	>3.90	3.90	4.10	3.86
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, household interviews through CHS, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, household interviews through CHS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	<14.20	14.19	14.05	10.85
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	<3.14	15.70	9.80	11.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	<5.74	28.70	29.00	46.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	<2.90	14.50	12.90	9.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	<3.20	16.00	8.30	12.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	<6.10	30.50	32.40	50.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	<5.64	28.20	27.30	44.80
Diet Diversity Score PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	>3.35	3.35	3.90	3.96
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	>3.19	3.56	3.85	4.03
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	>3.21	3.21	3.87	3.94
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which is conducted on Nov , Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM	<15.50	15.50	16.65	10.36

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts in the of June, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS study which conducts in the of Nov, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM</i>	<61.10	61.10	40.00	33.10
CAS: Community Asset Score (average)				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2015.06, CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, CHS Aug 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CHS conducted on Nov, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview through FSOM</i>	=10.00	9.00	6.20	6.22

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	622	622	100.0%
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	44,012	44,012	100.0%
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	44,012	44,012	100.0%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	3,962	3,962	100.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	533,505	533,505	100.0%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	396,102	396,102	100.0%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	396,102	396,102	100.0%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	196	196	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	4,833	4,833	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	1,862	1,862	100.0%
Number of buildings rehabilitated / constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building)	asset	726	726	100.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	1,269	1,269	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				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>0.00	0.00	16.50	27.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>32.00	32.40	32.75	41.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>0.00	0.00	61.55	36.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>43.00	41.70	43.45	46.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=0.00	0.00	21.72	37.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	<25.00	25.90	23.35	13.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>50.00	40.00	27.00	38.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06</i>	>50.00	-	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	0.00	75.20	71.50

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)				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	71.50	77.00	62.80
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>90.00	0.00	98.40	99.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>99.10	99.10	98.50	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	0.00	78.70	79.50
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	62.60	76.10	70.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>90.00	0.00	99.40	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>99.10	99.10	98.90	98.90

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ETHIOPIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=15.00	15.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ETHIOPIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=15.00	15.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Austria	AUS-C-00047-01	Vegetable Oil	-	386
Canada	CAN-C-00540-03	Beans	-	53
Canada	CAN-C-00552-03	Split Peas	-	332
Canada	CAN-C-00552-03	Vegetable Oil	-	126
Canada	CAN-C-00552-03	Wheat	-	3,569
China	CHA-C-00047-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	84
China	CHA-C-00056-01	Vegetable Oil	-	393
China	CHA-C-00056-09	Rice	-	1,825
Denmark	DEN-C-00204-05	Beans	-	15
Denmark	DEN-C-00204-05	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,078
Denmark	DEN-C-00209-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,560
Ethiopia	ETH-C-00011-01	Corn Soya Blend	864	-
Ethiopia	ETH-C-00012-01	Vegetable Oil	75	-
Ethiopia	ETH-C-00012-01	Wheat Soya Blend	500	-
European Commission	EEC-C-00646-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,440
European Commission	EEC-C-00646-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	500
European Commission	EEC-C-00646-01	Split Peas	-	1,011
European Commission	EEC-C-00646-01	Vegetable Oil	-	165
European Commission	EEC-C-00646-01	Wheat	-	5,495
France	FRA-C-00280-03	Beans	-	86
France	FRA-C-00280-03	Sorghum/Millet	-	860
France	FRA-C-00280-03	Split Peas	-	12
Germany	GER-C-00631-01	Beans	-	3,867
Germany	GER-C-00631-01	Maize	-	8,602

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Germany	GER-C-00631-01	Split Peas	-	266
Germany	GER-C-00631-01	Wheat	-	4,670
Germany	GER-C-00728-01	Beans	-	790
Germany	GER-C-00728-01	Maize	-	6,229
Germany	GER-C-00728-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	5,886
Germany	GER-C-00728-01	Split Peas	-	6,001
Germany	GER-C-00728-01	Wheat	-	5,442
Japan	JPN-C-00544-01	Beans	-	267
Japan	JPN-C-00544-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	362
Japan	JPN-C-00544-01	Maize	-	2,668
Japan	JPN-C-00544-01	Vegetable Oil	-	90
Japan	JPN-C-00575-01	Maize	-	1,018
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-05	Beans	-	337
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	343
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,822
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	9,597
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	1,534
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	-	5,937
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00053-09	Wheat	-	1,350
Sweden	SWE-C-00275-08	Beans	-	330
Sweden	SWE-C-00275-08	Maize	-	198
Sweden	SWE-C-00275-08	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,438
Sweden	SWE-C-00275-17	Corn Soya Blend	-	765
Switzerland	SWI-C-00516-01	Vegetable Oil	-	27
UN CERF	001-C-01554-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	3,659
UN CERF	001-C-01644-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	6,879
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01641-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	5,197
United Kingdom	UK -C-00320-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	4,082
United Kingdom	UK -C-00362-01	Maize	-	5,000
United Kingdom	UK -C-00362-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	11,345
United Kingdom	UK -C-00362-01	Split Peas	-	1,691
United Kingdom	UK -C-00362-01	Vegetable Oil	-	563
United Kingdom	UK -C-00366-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	7,843

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
United Kingdom	UK -C-00366-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	588
USA	USA-C-01107-07	Sorghum/Millet	34,860	-
USA	USA-C-01107-07	Split Peas	3,490	-
USA	USA-C-01107-07	Vegetable Oil	1,150	-
USA	USA-C-01107-08	Sorghum/Millet	17,170	-
USA	USA-C-01107-08	Split Peas	1,770	-
USA	USA-C-01107-08	Vegetable Oil	530	-
USA	USA-C-01357-01	Beans	-	4,812
USA	USA-C-01357-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	9,110
USA	USA-C-01357-01	Maize	-	33,000
USA	USA-C-01357-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	71,067
USA	USA-C-01357-01	Vegetable Oil	-	2,919
		Total	60,409	260,582