

SAVING
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SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to Refugees Standard Project Report 2018

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

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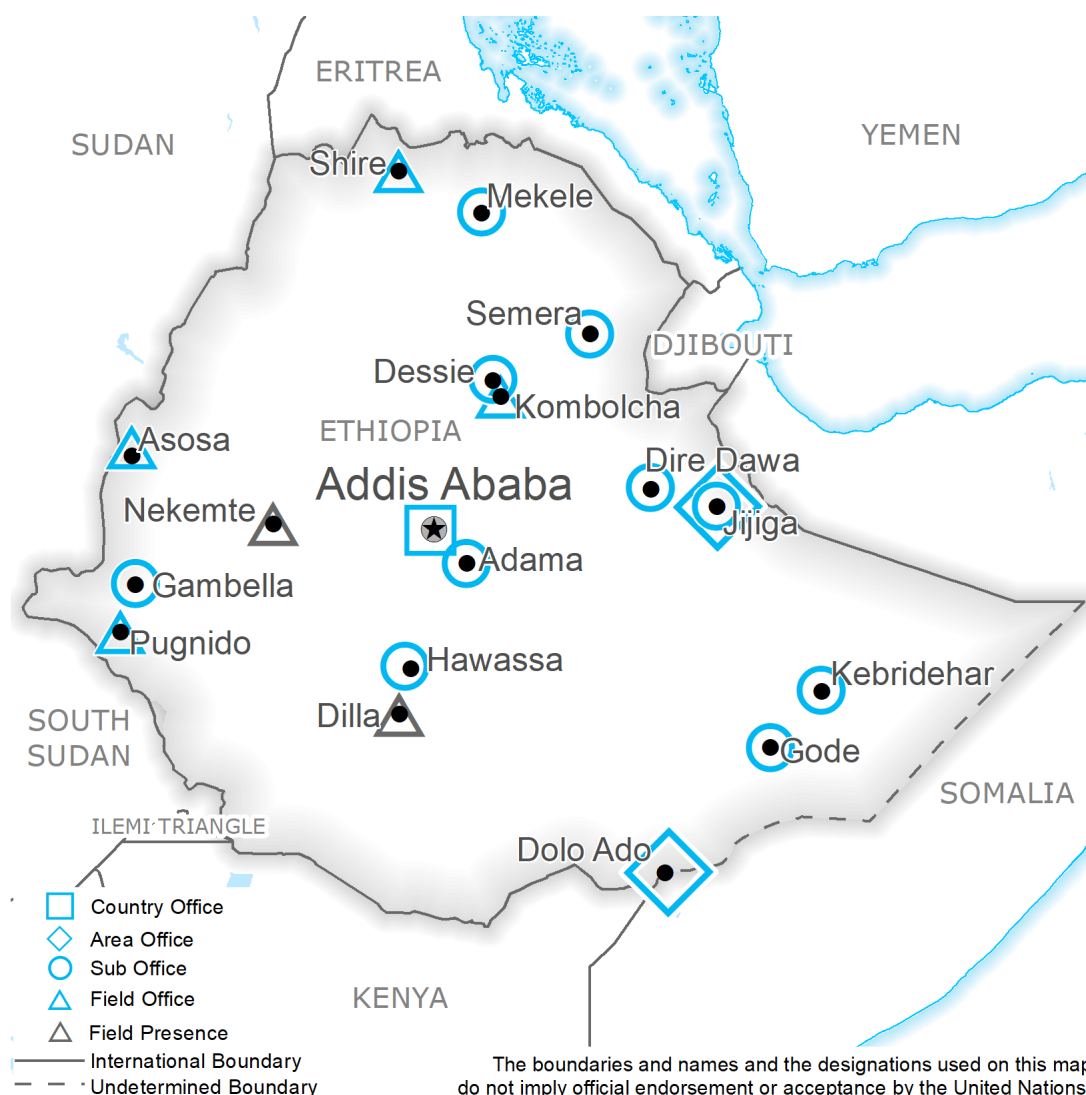
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2018, WFP Ethiopia provided assistance to 5.4 million beneficiaries within a complex context of drought, flooding, and inter-ethnic conflict.

WFP provided in-kind food assistance to 1.6 million food-insecure people identified under the 2018 Humanitarian Disaster and Resilience Plan (HDRP), 165,000 flood-affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somali Region and 729,000 conflict-induced IDPs in Somali and Oromia (East and West Hararghe zones).

In support of the Government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in Somali Region, WFP also provided food assistance to 311,000 PSNP public works beneficiaries who received transfers for six months of the year – known as the “core transfer” period. In addition, 995,000 ‘transitory’ beneficiaries (households who receive core transfers and are normally able to meet their minimum food needs, but unable to do so after shocks) also received food assistance for an additional two months.

Through the integrated HDRP-PSNP integrated cash pilot, WFP assisted 174,000 HDRP beneficiaries for 6 months and 442,000 PSNP beneficiaries for three months in Somali Region, while advancing national capacities for shock-responsive social protection.

Through activities for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP assisted 2.3 million children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women and girls, including conflict-induced IDPs in the Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) regions.

Of the total 905,000 refugees registered in Ethiopia, 672,000 camp-based refugees are directly dependent on WFP's humanitarian assistance; they do not have formal access to productive assets such as land and employment. Refugees settled in 26 camps and 4 sites in the regions of Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, SNNPR, Somali, and Tigray have received monthly food and cash assistance aiming to provide minimum daily kilocalorie of 2100 per person per day. In addition, WFP provided specialized nutritious food to over 118,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition. Some 94,000 children enrolled in primary schools and 16,000 pre-primary school children aged 3-6 years received daily hot meals in 5 refugee camps in Dollo Ado, Somali Region. Enrolment reports from the sub-offices indicated an increase of 10 percent in girls and 7 percent in boys in refugee schools this academic year.

UNHCR, ARRA and WFP have implemented fingerprint tracking biometric verification systems in all the refugee camps to improve targeting accuracy and reduce fraud.

WFP has supported livelihood activities to selected refugees and host communities around the refugee camps to help fill gaps for other basic non-food needs. WFP has learned lessons in scaling up to support livelihood activities, as a nexus between humanitarian and development responses, promoting self-reliance of refugees and host communities around the camps.

WFP has also played a crucial role in the development of a national Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), including advocacy for the Ethiopian Government's recent refugee "proclamation" which aims to give refugees formal access to land, jobs, and freedom of movement.

WFP assisted 315,000 students in pre-primary and primary schools through the emergency school feeding programme, including, 22,000 IDP and host-community children affected by conflict in West Guji Zone, Oromia Region.

In addition to the provision of humanitarian assistance, WFP's innovative climate risk management activities supported 161,400 smallholder farmers and pastoralists through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative and the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE). For R4, WFP collaborated with a national NGO in Tigray (Relief Society of Tigray) and one in Amhara (Organization for the Rehabilitation and Development of Amhara). Both partners supported training and awareness-raising at community level on climate change impact, use of micro-insurance as a risk-transfer mechanism, improved disaster risk reduction activities through public works, household-level activities for women (including kitchen gardens and rooftop rainwater harvesting structures), access to credit and financial literacy. The insurance product itself was developed by Columbia University (International Research Institute) using rainfall and normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) satellite data.

WFP's Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) initiative in Amhara Region assisted targeted, food-insecure families with mobile money transfers, enabling them to purchase fresh foods from local markets for better dietary consumption at household level. The first phase of the pilot project started in January 2017, with disbursements beginning in May 2018. The first phase was concluded in December 2018. Additional resources have been secured to scale up and address the lessons learned of this initiative into phase two (2019-2020), when the focus will be on evidence for government policy-making in social protection (Productive Safety Net Programme) and nutrition (National Nutrition Programme, Seqota Declaration and Food and Nutrition Policy). So far, the project has reached 13,000 households (65,000 beneficiaries), targeting children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women in 12 rural markets, through 90 retailers in 3 districts (*woredas*). FAO, IFAD and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) have initiated discussions with WFP, since they see potential market-driven opportunities for their own projects in the production of nutritious fresh food or value chain support. There is slight over-achievement when compared with the planned figure. This was intentionally done to "catch up" after project implementation was previously delayed by 6 months. The delays were due to lengthy negotiations with service providers for the mobile cash transfer and insecurity in the targeted areas.

The two-year project generated many lessons learnt. For the next phase this includes: SBCC must be strengthened to better influence the household choice of fresh produce; the project must strengthen the availability of nutritious fresh produce, linking up with both private sector and/or other projects (e.g. FAO or IFAD programmes in the same area); and stunting prevention is a good means to promptly capture wasting caseload in the same health unit areas.

UNHAS Ethiopia continued to play a key role in ensuring access for humanitarian workers to the Somali Region, including relocation of workers during acute insecurity. In close coordination with UNHCR, the Melkadida airstrip was extended from 850 m to 1,200 m to enable the aircraft to access the airstrip with increased payload.

WFP Ethiopia also provided logistics support to WFP's activities in South Sudan. WFP's supply chain team in Gambella Region supported access in hard-to-reach areas in eastern South Sudan, with food commodities

travelling by air, road and river.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Ethiopia is the second-most populous country in Africa, with a highly diverse population of about 105 million (50.5 percent male and 49.5 percent female and 42 percent under 15) with an annual population growth rate of 2.6 percent. Over the past two decades, Ethiopia has made significant progress through investments in its infrastructure, the modernization of the agricultural sector, social protection, and increased access to essential basic services, including water, health, sanitation and education. This has led to notable social and economic developments, reducing extreme poverty and hunger rates by half.

Despite the remarkable economic developments, Ethiopia is ranked 173 out of 188 in the Human Development Index. Eighty-seven percent of the population (89 million people) are multi-dimensionally poor and struggle with food insecurity, malnutrition, poor access to education and health services, and insufficient employment opportunities for newly graduated youth.[1] Persisting developmental challenges are grounded in the slow pace of transformation of the economy, vulnerability to climate shocks and a low level of human development – partly caused by strong gender inequality and limited access of women to skills development, productive assets and financial services.[2] Gender inequalities limit the economic and social development of women, constraining the progress of society as a whole. The country ranks 116 out of 159 countries on the gender inequality index.[3] In particular, the pastoral and lowland areas, mainly in the regional states of Afar, Oromia and Somali, lag behind on virtually all social indicators.[4]

About 83 percent of the population lives in rural areas [5] and depends on rain-fed agriculture for livelihoods. One-third of rural households cannot produce adequate food to meet its subsistence needs as it cultivates less than a half-hectare of land per capita. Thirty million people have inadequate access to food and 32 million people are undernourished. Recurrent droughts, lack of agricultural technologies, unemployment, lack of pasture for livestock, and intensive removal of natural vegetation aggravates food shortages. Little or obsolete knowledge about proper nutrition, access to food and unhealthy diets are some of the major contributors to nutrition-related problems in the country.

In Ethiopia, public health and nutrition figures are a serious concern for both the Government and its partners. At least 16.5 percent of the GDP is lost yearly because of child undernutrition. [6] There has been limited progress for the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies, with 17 percent of women having anemia.[7]

Wasting prevalence has been static for the last 15 years, affecting 9 percent of children, 27 percent of women and 36 percent of adolescents,[8] being most severe in Somali Region.[9] However, recent insecurity caused by inter-communal conflict displaced almost 3 million people, increasing the wasting prevalence and overstressing further the treatment capacity of the Government. Wasting is relatively high in some refugee camps, with prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) above 15 percent in the two camps in Afar Region, two out of seven camps in Gambella Region, and one of eight camps in Somali Region.

Stunting reduced from 58 percent to 38 percent between 2000 to 2014 (National Nutrition Programme 2016-2020) and the absolute number of stunted children is increasing because of the population growth. [10] Ethiopia has the seventh-highest number of stunted children in the world, with the highest prevalence in Amhara Region at 46 percent (Demographic and Health Survey, DHS 2016). Stunting in Ethiopia is not only associated with food security: contributing factors include diet, water sanitation and hygiene, and infant and young child-feeding practices.

Ethiopia is a fast-track country for UNAIDS because the HIV burden is disproportionately high across large city and towns, with the urban HIV prevalence being 3 percent, while the rural prevalence is 0.4 percent.[11] More than 23 percent of people living with HIV suffer from malnutrition.

In 2018, Somali Region remained the epicentre of drought, with 1.8 million people (33 percent of the region's population) in need of life-saving food assistance. The Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners' Humanitarian Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) estimated that 7.88 million people in Ethiopia required relief food assistance in 2018. The mid-year multi-sector assessment of the 2018 *belg/gu* season indicated that this population increased to 7.95 million; though the rains in the first half of the year were generally good, this was more than offset by increased humanitarian requirements for IDPs. This includes all those assessed as being acutely food insecure, comprising 'resident' Ethiopians, IDPs and returnees.

In 2018, Ethiopia suffered a massive increase in internally displaced persons (IDPs). The number increased from 1.7 million at the end of 2017 to 2.9 million by the end of 2018, of whom 2.4 million were displaced due to conflict (source: International Organization for Migration [IOM] Displacement Tracking Matrix). There were unprecedented displacements in the second quarter in West Guji Zone, Oromia Region, and Gedeo Zone in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region. In the third quarter, conflict in Somali Region increased IDPs there and in

neighbouring Oromia Region, especially East and West Hararghe zones. In the last quarter, there were substantial displacements in (i) Kamashi Zone, Benishangul Gumuz Region and East and West Wellega zones of Oromia Region; and (ii) Amhara and Tigray regions. The displacements contributed to growing food and nutrition insecurity. General food assistance was provided by the Government, WFP and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Ethiopia hosts over 905,000 refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries, originating from South Sudan, Somalia, the Sudan, Eritrea and Kenya (in order of the number of refugees). Refugees remain dependent on support from the international community. In December 2017, Ethiopia launched a national comprehensive refugee response strategy for 2018-2027 for refugees in Ethiopia, which includes the provision of work permits, the right to live outside camps, civil registration and improved access to education, for refugees in Ethiopia.

To improve access to primary education, the Government of Ethiopia has taken measures by constructing additional schools to reduce the distance between the schools and homes, and by constructing Alternative Basic Education Centres in pastoralist areas. Recurrent drought affected about 2.1 million children in food-insecure and pastoralist areas. In terms of efficiency, the dropout rate for grade 1-8 stands at 9 percent while grade 1 dropout is 20 percent. In terms of equity, the target for Gender Parity baseline is 1:1 and the result was 0.92:1. In pastoralist regions, the result is 0.68 due to cultural barriers (early marriage, parental attitudes, child labour etc). The Government had made efforts to implement gender-specific activities such as increasing access to facilities, promoting safe school environments, encouraging women in leadership positions, and awareness-creation through community organizations. In terms of quality, educational markers are still low: low teacher-to-student ratios; poor school infrastructure; weak administrative and management capacities; and inconsistent teacher and student attendance. The pupil/textbook ratio for primary schools is 3.83, i.e. children have access to just under four textbooks when they go to school. Lack of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities is a major challenge, particularly for pastoralist regions and chronically food-insecure areas.

Humanitarian coordination in Ethiopia is led by the Government's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). This leads federal and regional-level Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Groups (DRMTWGs) and hosts a series of specialized task forces that work jointly with the cluster lead agencies. The DRMTWG is the forum that brings actors together at the technical level, including government and donor representatives. The Government and humanitarian partners are working to strengthen regional DRMTWGs. At a higher level, the NDRMC Commissioner and the Humanitarian Coordinator co-chair a Strategic Multi-Agency Coordination (S-MAC) forum to deliberate on humanitarian response operations and address challenges.

The Government's medium-term strategic framework Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) promotes agricultural development to achieve food and nutrition security, by building resilience and placing emphasis on the production of high-value crops and livestock. The goal of Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plans is the fulfilment of Ethiopia's vision of becoming a middle-income country by 2025.

As per the Government's Social Protection Policy, the Government recognized social protection as one of the key instruments for promoting inclusive and pro-poor growth and development. To this end, the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) has been developed and endorsed with a vision "to see all Ethiopians enjoy social and economic wellbeing, security and social justice". The policy identified five integrated focus areas as strategic directions, one focusing on rural productive safety nets. Poor and vulnerable households will receive transfers in the form of cash or food, which will enable them to increase their consumption of food, to access essential services, and to make productive investments. These transfers may or may not be conditional depending on local circumstances.

To support the Government and address the complex challenges outlined above, WFP has formulated an 18-month Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) which will focus on providing support to Ethiopia through the provision of relief assistance, while addressing the root causes of hunger and food and nutrition insecurity, and strengthening national systems. The ICSP defines WFP's strategic direction, objectives and contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17 for January 2019 to June 2020.

[1] Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative, <http://ophi.org.uk/>

[2] OCHA, <http://www.unocha.org/ethiopia>

[3] <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

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

[5] Central Statistics Agency. 2007. Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa.

[6] Source: 'The cost of hunger in Ethiopia 2013' (EPHI/AU 2009).

[7] Source: EDHS, 2011.

[8] Source: National Nutrition Plan 2016-2021.

[9] Source: EDHS, 2011.

[10] Source: EDHS, 2011.

[11] Source: EDHS, 2016.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's support to the Government of Ethiopia aims to achieve zero hunger by 2030 by aligning its activities with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2- zero hunger and SDG 17- partnerships for the goals. In 2018, WFP Ethiopia engaged with and contributed towards efforts against hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition. WFP like the other UN agencies considers the findings of the Zero Hunger Strategic Reviews as its main reference and foundation for humanitarian operations. The Ethiopia Zero Poverty and Hunger Strategic Review (EZPHSR) is ongoing. Its findings will inform the future investments of Government, WFP and other partners in tackling hunger and poverty in the country.

WFP's interim country strategic plan, that will be implemented in 2019, is structured under five strategic outcomes, which are aligned with WFP Strategic Results; one, two, five and eight and contribute to all the outcome pillars of the United Nations development assistance framework for 2016–2020.

Through its complex operations, WFP has supported the objectives and strategies of the country towards the Sustainable Development Goals and Ethiopia's Growth Transformation Plan (GTP) II. With the aim of providing humanitarian assistance, WFP facilitated the crisis response by addressing multifaceted critical life-threatening conditions through its relief and refugee operations in strategic coordination with the relevant bureaux at both federal and regional levels.

Under PRRO 200712 (2015–2018) "Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity", with an approved budget of USD 1.6 billion, WFP targeted food insecurity and malnutrition through the provision of food and cash assistance for households in periods of acute emergency stress. WFP Ethiopia addressed moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and supported the Government in enhancing the capacity of the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) to minimize the impact of shocks and build resilience. In parallel, WFP implemented climate risk management activities to support access to weather index insurance for targeted smallholder farmers through the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) and pastoralists through the Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE). WFP is part of the Inter-Cluster coordination (ICCG) which is chaired by OCHA. The coordination under the Flood Taskforce: (which usually initiated before and during rainy seasons helped WFP plan and preparation of assistance and implementation during emergency response. Within the Prioritization committee: the coordination forum with partners involved in general food distribution for emergency beneficiaries. As a member of the DRM technical working Group (DRMTWG): WFP meets various stakeholders and Donors to discuss operational/implementation gaps.

Through PRRO 200700 (2015–2018) "Food Assistance for Eritrean, South Sudanese, Somali and Sudanese Refugees", with an approved budget of USD 554 million, WFP responded to the food and nutrition needs of refugees through cash and food modalities. Refugee children enrolled in primary school in 18 refugee camps also benefitted from the school feeding programme. In 2018, a livelihood intervention for 3,500 refugees and host community members in select refugee camps in the Somali Region focusing on income generating activities and rehabilitating the physical environment. Refugee responses in Ethiopia are well coordinated with strong joint coordination mechanisms established at national and field level with UNHCR, ARRA (Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs), local and international NGOs, regional authorities and the refugee themselves. These coordination forums focus on implementation, with the national level task forces focused on guiding implementations together with the development of SOPs and capacity development activities. All coordination mechanisms are specified in the Field Level Agreements (FLAs) signed with NGOs and MOUs signed with government actors. Matrixes of implementing partners for various activities such as nutrition, livelihood, and protection are annually reviewed under the leadership of UNHCR in order to avoid duplication of efforts. Consultations with major donors are also held on a regular basis where major challenges are discussed, and ways forward are identified.

WFP's Country Programme 200253 (2011–2018), with an approved budget of USD 345.3 million, aims to support children's access to primary schools. WFP supports school in chronically food insecure areas in Afar, Amhara, Somali, SNNP, and Oromia regions through emergency and home-grown school feeding activities. In addition, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry and bureaux of Education to further the national agenda. At the national level, WFP worked together with the Ministry of Finance (MOFED) Unit responsible for coordinating UN-funded projects. MOFED is also leading the planning process and signing agreements on the annual work plan for the regions. The Federal Ministry of Education is responsible for coordinating the program at the federal level and for advising regions on strategic directions such as targeting and policy related issues. At the regional level, the

program was managed by the Bureau of Education. The Bureau of Finance is also accountable for managing finances: budgeting and programming. For Emergency School Feeding (ESF), WFP has worked jointly with the education cluster which includes NGOs and UN agencies. WFP is also part of the education donor groups and UNDAF education working group.

In response to the continuing humanitarian crisis, WFP's Special Operation 200711 (2015–2017) "Provision of humanitarian air services in Ethiopia", WFP managed the air operations with an approved budget of USD 16.3 million. Under this operation, WFP manages the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). By rendering common air services to remote and challenging locations, UNHAS facilitates the implementation and monitoring of humanitarian interventions in numerous life-saving, thematic areas.

WFP maintained its strategic positioning with the government, working in close collaboration with UNFPA, and other partners in the humanitarian community to mainstream gender equality into WFP programming for a more coherent, efficient and effective response. For advocacy on gender, WFP supported the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs with a financial contribution for the organization of Ethiopia's Women & Peace Conference in November. Furthermore, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNFPA in May 2018, stipulating the parties' intention to work together especially during emergencies and to integrate the UNFPA's family planning activities into WFP's food-distribution activities in Somali Region.

WFP maintains strategic coordination efforts through participation in the DRM Gender Working Group hosted by the NDRMC and co-chaired by UNWOMEN and NDRMC.

To continue Ethiopia's successful path towards becoming a middle-income country and climate resilient green economy by 2025, the UNDAF (2016-2020) has been strategically focused on supporting the country's growth and development. WFP continues to work closely on finalizing the 2016 – 2020 UNDAF Joint Work Plan together with sister agencies on the ground. Furthermore, WFP has agreed to undertake key outcomes such as dialogues on Gender, Disaster Risk Management, HIV and urban development, and Education to further invest in Human Capital.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The funding situation for WFP Ethiopia in 2018 showed a varied picture between projects and different periods of the year: WFP received a total amount of resource of USD 283 million which is 54 percent of the needs-based plan and 10 percent lower than the contributions received in 2017. Contributions at the beginning of 2018 were low but there were significant carryovers from 2017 and the first three months of requirements for most activities were covered by these carry-over resources.

Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity (PRRO 200712) and Provision of humanitarian air services in Ethiopia (SO 200711) activities were relatively well-funded in 2018. However, the Country Programme (CP 200253) and Assistance to Refugees (PRRO 200700) faced significant resource constraints.

Under PRRO 200712, together with resources carried over from 2017, some 65 percent of the needs-based requirements were covered. In addition to the beneficiaries identified as food-insecure under the HDRP, conflict-induced internal displacement led to increased resource requirements under the relief operations. Furthermore, under this PRRO, at the start of 2018, WFP's nutrition support targeted 2.2 million children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. However, the target was increased to 2.9 million to provide treatment of MAM to conflict-induced IDPs in Oromia and SNNP regions.

WFP also continued implementation of supply chain capacity strengthening support for the government to improve the current systems for emergencies and development purposes with a special focus on food management and critical supply chain functions. This is assumed to ultimately ensure cost savings for both WFP and the government to improve response in future emergencies. In 2018 these capacity strengthening initiatives were funded mainly with multiyear contributions. In case of resource tight situations, the CO allocated locally generated funds to continue their operations until contributions were secured.

Due to insufficient funding for refugee operations, WFP was forced to continue 20 percent ration cuts in 2018 (in-place since 2017) with deeper, 40 percent ration cuts in May and June 2018. Carry-over resources from 2017 partially covered requirements for the first quarter of 2018 and advance financing and SRAC were used to cover requirements for the rest of the year.

The school feeding programme under CP 200253 had a budget plan of USD 5.8 million at the start of 2018, of which WFP managed to secure only USD 3.7 million, which covered the revised needs-based requirements for activities.

Provision of humanitarian air services in Ethiopia (SO 200711) were 74 percent funded for the year. In addition to these resources from external sources, the special operation generated revenue from its cost recovery schemes to cover the remaining resource gap.

To ensure a stable supply of commodities, as a strategic resource-management approach, WFP Ethiopia procured almost all commodities (253,000 metric tons) from the corporate inventory: Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). This reduced delivery lead time by 30 percent, to an average of 85 days, compared to the average of 120 days required for conventional non-GCMF purchases. The purchase from GCMF also brought the added value of cost savings, through the optimizing WFP's global delivery network.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	400,316	394,486	794,802
Children (5-18 years)	1,172,790	1,125,867	2,298,657
Adults (18 years plus)	1,175,331	1,204,622	2,379,953

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	2,748,437	2,724,975	5,473,412



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	-	153	-	3,105	37	3,295
Single Country PRRO	322,769	15,073	34,666	47,634	1,509	421,651
Total Food Distributed in 2018	322,769	15,227	34,666	50,739	1,546	424,946



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	15,591,273	281,806	-
Total Distributed in 2018	15,591,273	281,806	-

Supply Chain

WFP Supply Chain in Ethiopia supports four projects by managing both upstream and downstream supply chain; from procurement and enhancing suppliers' capacity, to receiving food commodities and delivering them to government counterparts. In 2018, WFP transported and delivered 317,000 metric tons (mt), of which 92,700 mt, valued at USD 27 million was purchased locally. Local purchase contributed to 24 percent of the overall tonnage procured in 2018.

WFP transported 204,680 mt and 109,000 mt of food commodities from the Port of Djibouti and the Port of Berbera respectively. With the help of commercial transporters and 8 strategic logistics hubs around the country, WFP ensured timely delivery of food commodities to all its activities. To maintain an uninterrupted food pipeline, WFP installed Mobile Storage Units (MSU) and constructed new warehouses in Somali Region, increasing the in-country storage capacity by 36 percent in 2018 (271,100 mt).

WFP delivered food to more than 1,650 Final Delivery Points (FDPs), using commercial transporters and WFP fleet trucks when the transporters could not deliver to hard-to-reach areas. WFP also used all-inclusive Clearing and Forwarding (C&F) services for transport of break-bulk/containerized cargo from port of entry to hubs. The service contributed to customs clearances, facilitating port requirements, transport of containerized cargo to destination hubs, and return of empty containers to port. Through this approach, WFP avoided multiple handling, significantly reduced transit time, prevented loss or demurrage and cut costs by USD 1.1 million. WFP maintained a monitoring role while delivery and distribution were carried out by the Government.

Supply Chain also supported cash-based transfer activities in Ethiopia. In 2018, retail assessments were conducted in Somali, Oromia and Gambella regions. Based on the recommendations provided and in conjunction with inputs from other units involved in the assessments, a 'hybrid' transfer modality was piloted in East and West Hararghe zones in Oromia Region. The inputs from the assessment also contributed to the decision by the national cash working group to implement cash-based transfers. In support of the Fresh Food Voucher (FFV) programme in Amhara Region, Supply Chain facilitated contacts with 94 retailers to sell fresh produce to beneficiaries in 11 markets in three woredas.

Additionally, WFP conducted a comprehensive transport market assessments, and established procedures to monitor and strengthen the capacity of local transport service providers. The results of the assessments have not been compiled yet.

WFP took initiatives to adopt an Integrated Pest Management system – in order to reduce post-delivery losses – by protecting food commodities from pests, strengthened the capacity of national pest-control service providers, and identified compliant food suppliers to enhance local procurement including the use of tested alternative pest-proofing packaging solutions. The post-delivery losses in 2018 reduced to 0.03 percent from 0.1 percent in 2017.

WFP brought its global expertise in the storage and handling of non-food items to support the humanitarian response to IDPs in Gedeo Zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) Region, through emergency deployments from the humanitarian hub in Brindisi, Italy. WFP also established temporary and longer-term storage facilities in SNNP Region (Dilla) and Oromia Region (Bule Hora). The WFP-managed warehouse in Dilla, with a capacity of 3,440 m², provided logistics services to six partners including the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC).

In 2018, WFP signed an agreement with GrainPro for hermetic storage, that provides mycotoxin and pest-free outdoor grain storage. The technology is suitable for smallholder farmers/farmers' co-operatives. A trial is ongoing to validate the technology. If successful, the technology could be adopted by different actors. WFP also established a partnership with AgUnity Pty Ltd, to develop a blockchain-based mobile app that helps smallholder farmers buy and sell products. Ag Unity is a commercial arrangement with the Innovation Accelerator, providing funding to the country office for the deployment of this pilot in Ethiopia. The app will tackle corruption and graft, poor record-keeping and farming inefficiencies, while boosting farmers' earnings.

WFP Ethiopia has been preparing for ARRA staff training at Gambella, in the Last Mile Solution. It is now scheduled for April 2019. Devices have been already received and are ready for use. The pilot will be rolled out in Gambella Camps in 2019, to be expanded at a later stage.

Access and insecurity are increasingly posing operational challenges for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In 2018, there were over 30 major security incidents that resulted in disruptions to WFP's field operations, and which left major and critical routes inaccessible to humanitarian agencies. Insecurity at the border of the Oromia, Somali and Benishangul regions led to disruptions in transportation, the closure of businesses and access constraints. WFP worked with federal and regional authorities to ensure access in these regions. Additionally, seasonal rains during April to June and September to November 2018 hampered WFP's ability to deliver food due to damaged roads, mainly in Somali Region. To avoid such delays in future, WFP plans to pre-position commodities in the concerned regions.

Congestion at the Port of Djibouti and lack of transport capacity during peak seasons of February to June, when the Government restricts commercial transporters to transporting only fertilizer into the country, remains a challenge. To address it, WFP is working with the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs and Road Transport Authority to monitor and prioritize incoming consignments, avoiding WFP commodity arrivals during the peak season. WFP is further engaging commercial transporters to proactively anticipate any breaks in transport availability.

The use of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) for food purchases helped mitigate distribution delays and enabled prompt access to commodities. This ensured that food commodities were available in WFP warehouses when needed and as and when funds became available, which in turn safeguarded against pipeline breaks. WFP Ethiopia was also responsible for receiving and storing GCMF commodities until sales were finalized in the hubs in the country. This enabled WFP to reduce the costs associated with long-term storage at seaports.

WFP Ethiopia also provides logistics support to WFP's activities in South Sudan. WFP's Supply Chain team in Gambella Region managed logistics operations in hard-to-reach areas in eastern South Sudan, travelling by air, road and river. In 2018, WFP airdropped 33,800 mt of food and transported 5,330 mt of food by river into South Sudan.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	682	319	1,001
Rice	-	15,000	15,000
Total	682	15,319	16,001
Percentage	4.3%	95.7%	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	20,376
Corn Soya Blend	46,826
High Energy Biscuits	50
LNS	1,499
Maize	56,245
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,197
Sorghum/Millet	56,615
Split Peas	12,843
Sugar	200
Vegetable Oil	10,803
Wheat	46,215
Total	252,869

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An overarching county-level evaluation and two final ('end line') programme evaluations were carried out in 2018, covering a five-year period ending 2017:

1. Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) 2012-17.
2. End-line evaluation of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) funded McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programme (MGD Project, FY 2012-2017).
3. End-line evaluation (in progress by the time of this report) of the Fresh Food Voucher Pilot Project.

The recommendations put forward by the evaluations are to be used in the programme implementation in 2018 and beyond.

The CPE and the management response to the recommendations included in the CPE were presented to the Executive Board in February 2019. Overall, the evaluation found WFP's strategic positioning was appropriate and aligned closely with national policies and systems. All the main elements of the WFP portfolio were relevant to Ethiopia's humanitarian and development needs. WFP Ethiopia has already integrated some of the recommendations into the contents of the ICSP and will integrate others during the longer-term CSP.

An evaluation on the USDA-funded McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programme (MGD project) suggested that the direct school-feeding component has had a positive impact on attendance, enrolment and completion, particularly by girls, in both Afar and Somali regions. Findings from the end-line evaluation result on the MGD project suggested that the direct school-feeding component has had a positive impact on attendance, enrolment and completion, particularly by girls, in both Afar and Somali regions.

The implementation of this project has benefited from WFP Ethiopia's deep-field presence, long experience in implementing school meals, excellent working relations with the Government, and ongoing capacity-strengthening processes in transitioning school meals towards national ownership.

Key recommendations put forward by the evaluation were to: ensure the continuity of the project in the same regions; develop strategic guidance for school-feeding interventions and advocacy with the Government; share lessons learned through the evaluation; improve monitoring and reporting capacities; and enhance stakeholders' coordination.

WFP Ethiopia has prepared a plan of action to implement the recommendations, and corrective actions have been either undertaken or are in progress. Support to school feeding in Afar Region continued, and new resources for Somali Region are being sought. The school-feeding strategy document is being finalized.

In an effort to enhance coordination among key stakeholders, partners' mapping has started. The evaluation also suggests that both girls and boys have used the service equally, suggesting there was no gender bias or discrimination in the implementation of the programme.

Story Worth Telling

It's been a difficult few months for 25-year-old Etenesh. In May this year, she and her two daughters had to flee their home in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia when their small farmstead was set on fire during civil unrest. The walk from their village to the neighboring Gedeo zone only took a few hours, but fear and grief made it seem endless.

Overnight, Etenesh lost not just her home and possessions — she was also forcibly separated from her husband, who is from the Oromo ethnic group while she is a Gedeo.

“The ethnic difference didn't matter to us or our families when we got married,” she explains. “We built a home together — a family — but now my children and I aren't welcome there.”

Since April 2018, civil unrest in and around West Guji and Gedeo zones have displaced over 1 million people. These people have been forced to leave their homes and are now living in various IDP sites and host communities in the two zones, with limited access to food, clean water, shelter, social services, and other necessities.

Etenesh and her daughters, aged two and nine, are currently living in a local school along with hundreds of other internally displaced people. The stress and uncomfortable conditions at the makeshift camp have taken their toll on the family.

“My husband used to provide for us,” says Etenesh. “Now we have no money and there isn't always enough food to go around. My two-year-old Bikilitu has lost so much weight since we came here.”

When examined by Government health workers, Bikilitu was found to be acutely malnourished. She was immediately registered as a recipient for WFP's Targeted Supplementary Feeding programme and provided with a 30-day ration of specialized nutritious foods.

In July, WFP expanded operations in West Guji and Gedeo zones, to provide specialized nutritious foods to 147,000 acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women, and moderate acute malnourished children (6–59 months). Children under such critical state could also be assisted through emergency school feeding programme which can provide a third of a child's daily nutritional requirements while supporting a return to normalcy for children traumatized by the conflict and the resulting displacement.

The nutritious foods being distributed include SuperCereal Plus, a soy-based enriched powder that can be cooked like a porridge, ready to use therapeutic food (RUSF), and ready to eat fortified peanut-based paste.

“Bikilitu likes the taste of the RUSF and I like the fact that I don't have to cook it,” says Etenesh. “Seeing that my children are well, gives me hope that things will be all right and one day soon our whole family will be together again.”

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The number of refugees assisted by WFP in Ethiopia increased from 636,500 in 2017 to some 672,000 refugees in 2018 in 26 camps and four transit centres. WFP provided assistance through general food and cash distributions, nutrition support, school feeding, and small-scale livelihood diversification support.

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

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

Activity: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Both men and women were targeted for all activities except the nutrition programme, which focused on women and children. WFP implemented general food distributions through Administration for Refugee & Returnee Affairs (ARRA), the governmental body in charge of refugees and returnees in Ethiopia.

Transfer modalities consisted of an in-kind food basket in 13 camps and four transit centres, and a combination of cash and in-kind (a hybrid basket) in the rest of the camps. Food rations for refugees in camps and transit centres where the transfer modality is in-kind food is composed of 450g of cereals, 50g of pulses, 50g of Super Cereal, 30g of vegetable oil and 5g of iodized salt per day per person. WFP provided a combination of cash and in-kind (a hybrid basket) in 13 camps (Berhale and Aysaita in Afar Region, Adi-Harush, Mai Aini, Hitsats and Shimelba in Tigray Region, Kebribaya, Aw-barre and Sheder in Somali Region and Bambasi, Tongo, Sherkole and Tsore in Benishangul Gumuz Region). The ration consisted of between ETB 80 (USD 2.90) and ETB 250 (USD 8.90) per month per person, depending on the local market conditions and beneficiaries' preferences, and 167g to 450g cereals, 50g of pulses, 50g of Super Cereal, 30g of vegetable oil and 5g of iodized salt in accordance with the minimum daily requirement of 2,100 kcal. Only cereals were replaced by cash. The cash transfer value is revised on quarterly basis by a technical committee composed of WFP, UNHCR and ARRA, taking into consideration the prevailing cereals price on the local markets. WFP conducted retailer assessments in some camps to identify concrete market upgrades as a means of improving price, quality, assortment and services to refugees.

WFP, UNHCR and ARRA encouraged refugees, both men and women, to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring of food assistance. The refugees helped organize activities such as crowd control during distributions, food-management committees, help desks (complaints-and-feedback mechanism), and dissemination of information (ration cuts and changes in cash-transfer rates).

The number of refugees assisted remained below the planning figure despite the arrival of about 20,000 refugees from Eritrea. The increase was offset by UNHCR and WFP's combined efforts to manage registration and food distribution processes through the biometric verification system.

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Outcome 1.1 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: School meal activities

WFP also provides hot porridge to primary schools in 25 refugee camps out of 26 (96 percent), and to pre-primary-school children in five camps in Dollo Ado, with the objective of increasing enrolment, reducing dropouts and stabilizing attendance. The hot porridge consisted of 100g of Super Cereal and 20g of sugar per child per school day in the primary schools, and 100g of Super Cereal plus per child per day for pre-primary school children.

WFP did not provide hot porridge in one newly established refugee camp due to lack of school feeding infrastructures. The activity will start in 2019. School-age children still have access to education in this camp, but the education outcomes are lower compared to camps with school feeding.

WFP implemented the school-feeding activities through the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and Save the Children.

Activity: Access to assets and livelihood support

In 2018, WFP scaled up livelihood support activities for refugees and host communities in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). Targeted beneficiaries received in-kind agricultural inputs. To promote social cohesion between refugees and the host community, 30-50 percent of households participating in WFP-supported livelihood activities are from host communities. The activities were identified in consultation with participants using separate focus group discussions with men and women to ensure sustainability and gender and cultural sensitivity.

During the last quarter of 2018, WFP started a new partnership with Farm Africa and Mercy Corps, two international NGOs, to start comprehensive livelihood diversification and resilience-building support for refugees and host communities in Dollo Ado, Somali Region. The objective of this initiative is to secure and sustain livelihoods, food security and self-reliance of refugees and host populations in Somali Region. The planning was completed in 2018, and WFP will implement the initiative in 2019 in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), allowing WFP and its partners to put in practice the triple nexus of humanitarian-development-peace. The activity will also promote the 'New Way of Working' agenda with its emphasis on increased collaboration to bridge the humanitarian-development divide. Planned activities include integrated, innovative irrigation-based agriculture with livestock rearing, and natural-resources management, as well as local market systems strengthening and financial inclusion for both refugees and host communities. WFP is in discussions with prospective donors to scale up the initiative in Somali Region and to introduce it in Gambella and Afar regions.

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Strategic Outcome 2.1 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Nutrition treatment and prevention activities

Children aged 6–59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and malnourished pregnant or lactating women and girls (PLW/G) received treatment in supplementary feeding centres in each refugee camp. WFP also implemented blanket supplementary feeding (BSF), targeting all children aged 6-23 months and PLW/G as a preventive measure to mitigate the risk of a subsequent high caseload of acute malnutrition. BSF was also implemented for children aged 24-59 months in refugee camps with global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 15 percent and above.

Children and PLW/G benefiting from targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) received 100 g of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) per day, while PLW/G under the same intervention received 200g of Super Cereal, 25g of vegetable oil and 20g of sugar per day per person. Under the preventive component, children were provided with 200g of Super Cereal Plus; PLW received 200g of Super Cereal, 25g of vegetable oil and 20g of sugar per day per person. WFP also provided targeted supplementary feeding to People Living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis patients and elderly people who were referred by the health workers in the refugee camps. These clients received 200g of Super Cereal, 25g of vegetable oil and 20g of sugar as a mitigation measure and safety net.

However, WFP and partners reached more beneficiaries than planned under BSF mainly due to the new arrival of Eritrean refugees. Around 80 percent of new arrivals were children and PLW/G.

WFP-supported nutrition activities were implemented by various international NGOs such as International Medical Corps, Action Against Hunger, GOAL, *Médecins Sans Frontières* Holland, and Concern Worldwide, in close collaboration and coordination with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNHCR's role in nutrition is to provide overall coordination and guidance, whereas the NGOs are in charge of screening beneficiaries, educating mothers on proper childcare and feeding practices, distributing nutritious products, monitoring progress, and reporting. WFP's role focuses on providing food products, budget support, monitoring implementation, and technical backstopping.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

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

Activity: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

The food security of refugees remained relatively stable in 2018 but far from optimal and sustainable. The joint WFP and UNHCR's comprehensive household survey (CHS), conducted in December 2018 in all refugee camps, indicated that the diet diversity for both male and female-headed households slightly deteriorated compared to 2017 and 2015. Similarly, food consumption also deteriorated, with more people falling from acceptable to borderline food consumption score. Refugees relied on humanitarian assistance and had very limited access to livelihood and income-generating activities in and around camps. Any ration cut has, therefore, had a direct negative impact on the food consumption and diet diversification. Diet diversity and food consumption scores remained relatively better for male-headed households compared to female-headed households, probably because of better access to livelihood opportunities for men in the local informal sector, which usually requires moving away from residences. Ration cuts may have contributed to negative coping strategies. According to the CHS, about 18 percent of respondents were engaged in collecting firewood and grasses to sell and generate income to fill the food gap. They were, however, exposed to disputes with host communities. The same survey indicated that about 4 percent of households reported sending their children away to depend on other households; 3.8 percent reported selling household assets and about 1.4 percent reported that they had resorted to begging to make ends meet.

WFP was not able to provide the full planned rations to refugees, except in four camps in Tigray Region with a high number of children and women compared to the rest of the camps. In 2018, WFP could only provide around 80 percent of food and cash requirements between January-April, and July-December, and 60 percent in May and June. Also, sugar was not provided throughout the year, and iodized salt only for certain months. This was due to funding constraints, both in term of level and timing. To prevent further ration cuts, WFP relied on internal advance financing mechanisms.

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic Outcome 1.1 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: School meal activities

Primary school enrolment in the refugee camps increased by 2 percentage points for girls in 2018 compared to 2017, and decreased by 2 percentage for boys. However, it remains above the annual target. The increase may be credited to WFP's school-feeding activities, and strengthened community sensitization by WFP and its partners on the importance of education for girls. Overall school retention rate increased by 7 percentage points compared to the 2018 baseline.

Activity: Access to assets and livelihood support

No data was collected at outcome level in 2018 due to the very small-scale nature of livelihood activities supported by WFP during the year. WFP will collect data in 2019 as it plans to scale up and re-design livelihood and resilience-building support activities for both refugees and host communities. A joint livelihood feasibility assessment was conducted in 2017. The findings and recommendations of this study formed the basis for WFP to formulate the livelihood diversification programme funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, starting 2018. This programme is now part of the ICSP and is being expanded with the Danish International Development Agency multi-year funding (2018-2022).

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

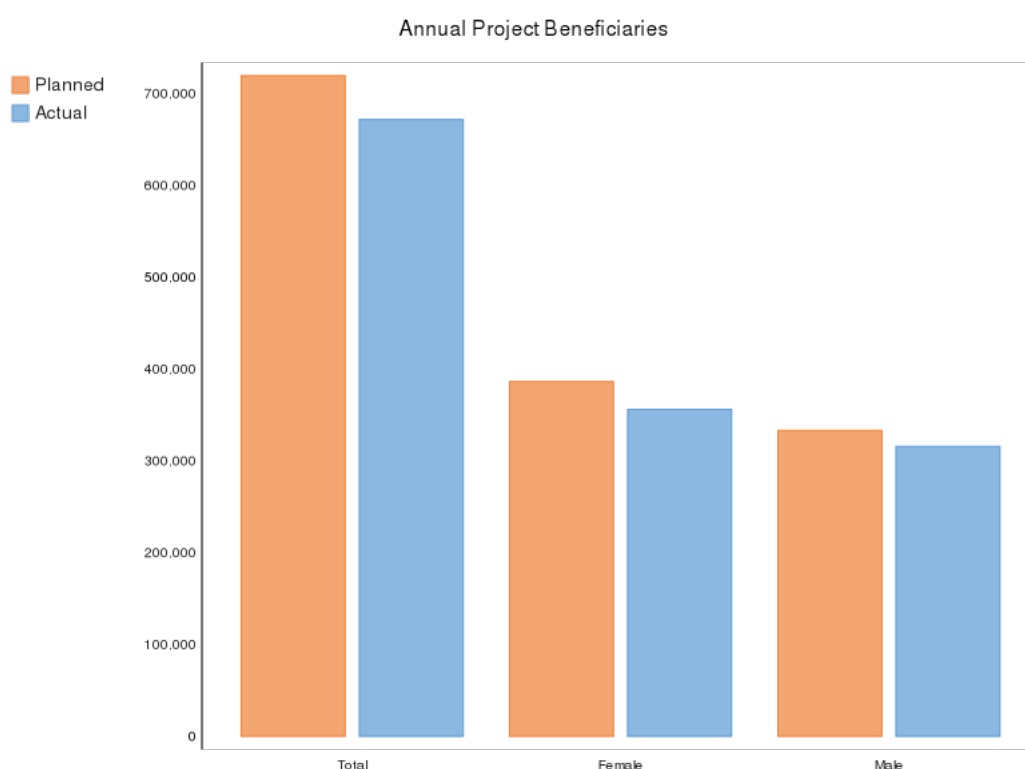
Strategic Outcome 2.1 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Nutrition treatment and prevention activities

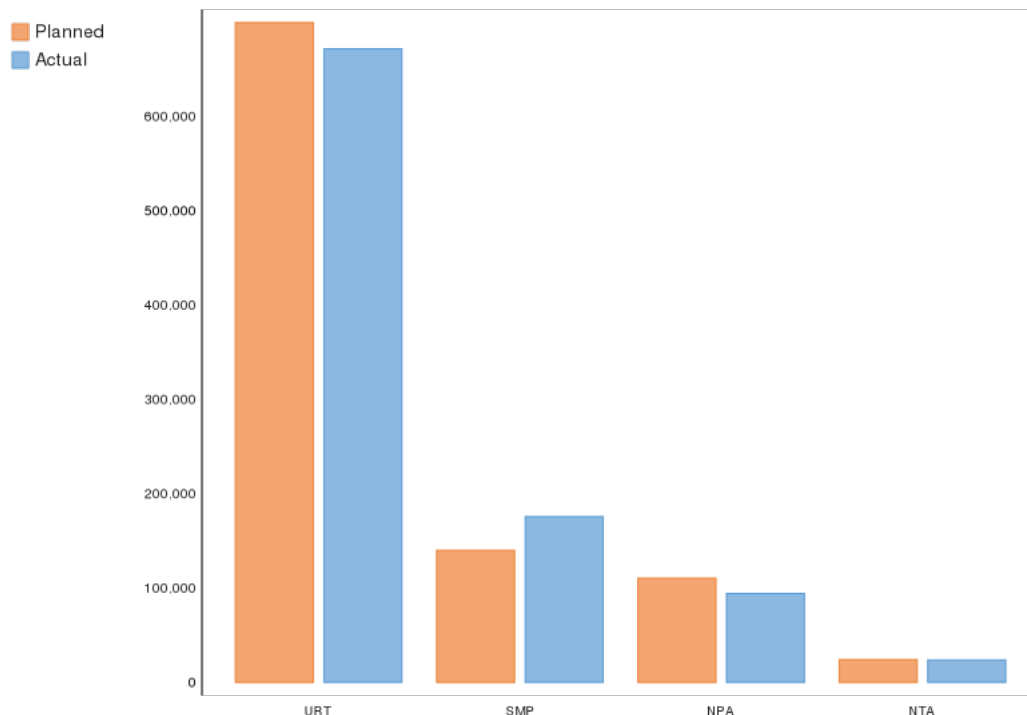
WFP retained the geographic coverage and the level and composition of the specialized nutritious foods in the nutrition interventions throughout the year. The number of people WFP assisted through TSF was lower than the

planned figure, due to limited outreach activities by cooperating partners partly due to funding and staffing constraints. WFP has agreed with UNHCR and ARRA to strengthen and increase community outreach workers in the future in order to improve TSF coverage.

In 2018, the nutrition situation of refugees in camps has, overall, improved but concerns remain. A joint UNHCR and WFP standard nutrition survey conducted in 2018 indicated improved nutritional outcomes in the refugee camps compared to the previous years. The GAM prevalence fell below the emergency threshold of 15 percent in 18 out of the 26 camps (78 percent) in 2018, compared to 15 out of 26 camps (58 percent) reported in 2017. For the first time in three years, this included South Sudanese refugees in the Gambella camps. According to the survey results, the following factors may have contributed to the improvement of the nutrition outcomes: a) strengthened and better access to health, hygiene and sanitation services; b) better coverage of the BSF activities; c) improved social behaviour and communication change activities; and d) small-scale livelihood activities.

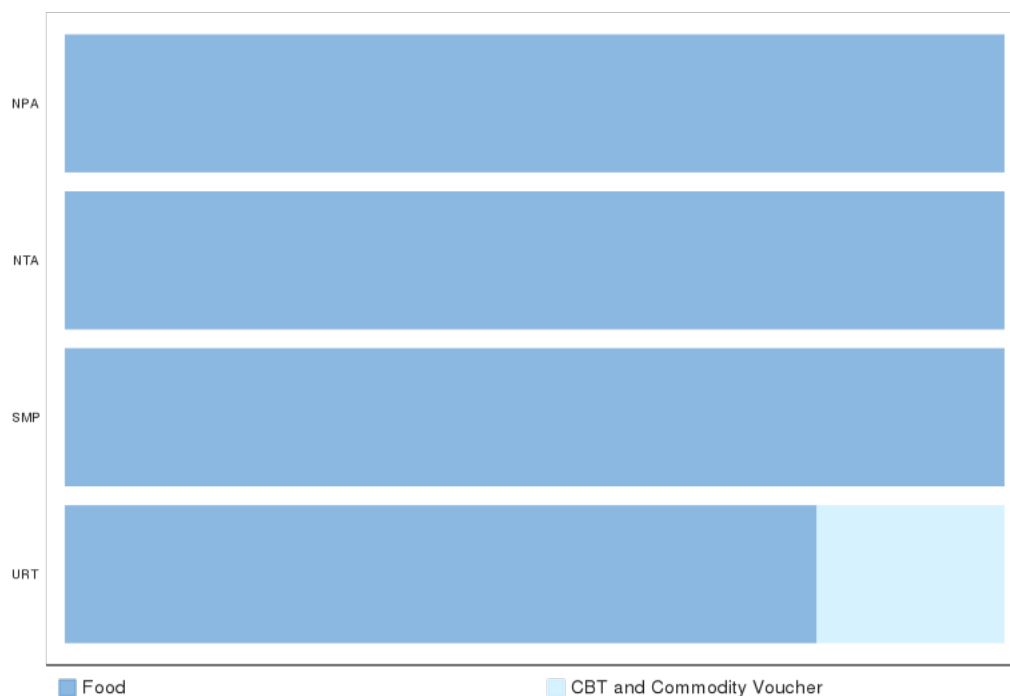


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 SMP: School meal activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 SMP: School meal activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	3,949	-
Biscuits	-	1	-
Corn Soya Blend	23,429	14,287	61.0%
Dried Fruits	2,665	390	14.6%
High Energy Biscuits	76	23	29.6%
Iodised Salt	1,211	693	57.2%
LNS	-	0	-
Maize	-	5,992	-
Olive Oil	-	1	-
Peas	-	2,480	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	622	184	29.6%
Rice	-	9,288	-
Sorghum/Millet	-	49,568	-
Split Peas	12,112	4,150	34.3%
Sugar	4,412	425	9.6%
Vegetable Oil	7,982	6,482	81.2%
Wheat	108,767	19,413	17.8%
Total	161,278	117,327	72.7%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	6,657,020	7,004,676	105.2%
Total	6,657,020	7,004,676	105.2%

Performance Monitoring

Food and nutrition assistance for refugees is implemented and monitored through seven WFP sub- and field offices established close to refugee camps. Each sub-office and field office has a team of field monitors that visit refugee camps and project sites each month, in line with the WFP Ethiopia monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) plan. As specified in the country office monitoring plan, field monitors conducted food-basket monitoring by re-checking the amount of food received; this involved random selection of beneficiaries against their entitlement, using hanging weighing scales during distributions. They also conducted post-distribution monitoring by randomly selecting some refugee households on a quarterly basis.

Field monitors were trained on how to conduct on-site monitoring, with a focus on providing technical support to the local cooperating partners and ARRA. Field monitors' work included distribution site management and on-site food and cash distribution in all refugee camps. All data are collected using mobile phones and are immediately uploaded using ONA, so that concerned staff in the country office can also view, analyse and identify areas that require immediate attention.

Field monitors work with store keepers to improve stacking where required; if stack and stock cards are missing, they assist store keepers in posting them in the store; if they find significant under-scooping or over-scooping, they stop distribution and take corrective action with partners to reverse. In case it is not possible to take corrective action on the spot, field monitors bring the matter to the attention of the head of their respective field offices, so that action can be discussed with managers of concerned partners. These are some examples of the action-oriented monitoring in place.

Indicators and outcomes indicators for the school feeding and TSF activities are collected through cooperating partners' monthly progress reports. In addition, WFP and UNHCR jointly conducted comprehensive household survey (CHS) in 2018 which served as a comprehensive PDM. The CHS was for WFP and partners to collect data and report information on beneficiary targeting quality, access to assistance, and utilization of food and cash assistance at household and individual levels, as well as to report on gender and protection-related issues that refugees may have faced before, during or after food and cash distributions. WFP intensified its food-security monitoring activities, with a focus on food-price monitoring, especially in and around the camps where WFP distributed cash through ARRA. Field-monitoring activities were supplemented by monthly coordination meetings at Addis Ababa level and at each sub-office and field office. Participants at coordination meetings included UNHCR, WFP, ARRA and NGOs. Staff in Addis Ababa from partner agencies and organizations working on refugee response also provided various targeted operational and strategic support to the field staff to enable them take timely corrective actions on identified challenges. This included staff and partner training on how to deal with protection concerns and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (PSEA). The development and expansion of the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism is now one of the country office's biggest priorities.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Through discussions and negotiations with partners, WFP ensured that the needs of vulnerable populations including women, children, elderly people and refugees living with disabilities were adequately addressed. Assessment results indicate that female-headed refugee households are relatively disadvantaged compared to male-headed ones, performing poorly in comparison in terms of food consumption, diet diversity, and coping strategies.

Beneficiary-monitoring activities confirmed that women had difficulty finding livelihood activities in the informal sector in camp settings. Some of the livelihood opportunities available around the camps included working for the host community, and were directly linked to an increased exposure to protection risks; female refugees who travelled alone outside the camps were exposed to security risks and gender-based violence. Concurrently, some female-headed households were not able to leave the camp because of childcare responsibilities, and were unable to engage in daily, paid-labour opportunities around the refugee camps.

WFP has undertaken different activities to further empower women and promote equal access to services; WFP's livelihood intervention places great emphasis on the workload and constraints of female-headed households, ensuring that at least 50 percent of targeted beneficiaries are women; all pregnant and lactating women and girls in the refugee camps are included under blanket supplementary feeding, regardless of their nutritional status; and women make up 50 percent of the food-management committees in all refugee camps.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Accountability to affected populations consisted of three elements: information provision, consultation, and complaints-and-feedback mechanisms. In terms of information provision, WFP ensured that signboards showing correct entitlements of both food and cash, in the local language, were present in all camps. When rations or cash transfers were reduced, these changes were communicated to all refugees at least one month in advance and posted on the signboards. During programme design or re-design, refugees were consulted through focus-group discussions for women, men and youth. Outcomes of the discussions are incorporated into action plans and strategies for implementation.

Under the access-to-assets and livelihood-support activity, WFP supported 8,500 households (of which 4,300 were households headed by women) through several livelihood activities – such as vegetable gardening, livestock rearing, beekeeping and small businesses – with the aim of filling food gaps in the short term and promoting self-reliance in the long term.

Late-hour/evening distributions have been eliminated in all the camps. Selling and consumption of alcohol is prohibited in and around the camps during distribution, at the recommendation of the community. Livelihood activities have targeted 30-50 percent of the beneficiaries from the host community, to promote social cohesion between refugees and the host community, and minimize protection risks.

In both households headed by women and households headed by men, women and girls perform domestic chores including firewood collection; they are vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) while collecting firewood in the bush. Women and girls from female- and child-headed households are more vulnerable to GBV compared to women and girls from male-headed households, as they do not enjoy the protection of the male head of household within the community.

The representative household survey indicated that 90 percent of refugees accessed food and cash assistance without any protection challenges in 2018. However, assumedly this figure is much lower; protection challenges are a sensitive topic and, culturally, people may not feel comfortable reporting or discussing the issue. The data does show that female-headed households report more challenges during assistance (7.4 percent) than male-headed households (5.5 percent). Data also shows that 6.6 percent of households encountered protection challenges over the six months prior to the survey, on their way to or from distribution sites. Out of the total households that reported protection challenges during the reference period, the most common-cited issues were: theft while travelling back with assistance, inconvenience due to long queues (48 percent); pushing and injury due to overcrowding (40 percent); and beating by crowd controllers or others at distribution sites (19 percent). Female household members are more likely to encounter almost all types of protection challenges as compared to their male counterparts. Theft affects both male and female household members.

WFP relied on different channels to enable refugees to express complaints and deliver feedback. Help desks with UNHCR, WFP and ARRA, as well as representatives of refugees themselves, were established in all the camps with the objective of enabling beneficiaries to express their concerns and give feedback. Key concerns included the long distances involved to reach final distribution points for some households, ration cuts, long waiting times at the distribution centres, absence of salt in the food basket, and lack of key non-food items such as cooking fuel. The number of distribution centres has been increased in locations where there is a large population of refugees. This has significantly reduced protection risks by reducing overcrowding, queuing and the distance travelled to collect food.

Improvements have been made through increasing the number of food-distribution points, but further work is needed. In addition, WFP, UNHCR and ARRA have planned training sessions for all food distributors in all refugee camps in 2019. Topics will include food and cash distribution planning and management; crowd control; protection and gender; and accountability to affected populations. WFP is also working with ARRA to address these concerns, including the establishment of independent help desks (planned for 2019) and separate lines for women and people living with disabilities to access food distributions.

Pre- and post-distribution meetings were held each month, with protection risks discussed and solutions to common problems sought. Food-basket monitoring was regularly undertaken by WFP field monitors during food distributions, with the aim of minimizing over- and/or under-scooping. WFP field monitors also monitored cash distributions to ensure beneficiaries received their entitlements.

Furthermore, a network of protection focal persons was established, with representation in all sub-offices and at the country office level. This network meets every month, chaired by the senior protection advisor to follow up on pressing issues and discuss progress. WFP worked with community leaders and government staff to ensure that sites were established in locations where women and people with disabilities could receive WFP's services with minimal difficulty.

WFP Ethiopia conducted a due-diligence assessment of all its counterparts and partners. This exercise brought to light possible gaps and whether partners may need capacity building or strengthening to bring them into compliance in matters around protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

To further strengthen linkages between food insecurity and protection risks WFP conducted a programme specific protection risk analysis, which set the protection priorities for 2019.

All WFP staff in Ethiopia took part in a mandatory PSEA training at both the country office and at the sub-office levels.

WFP also cooperated with protection-mandated agencies and fora, particularly UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, the Protection Cluster, Child Protection and the Gender-Based Violence sub-cluster, PSEA Network operational at

national and regional level.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Michael Tewelde.

Biometrics being applied in one of the Refugee Camps, Sheder, in Somali Region.

The previous year's (2017) performance values are used as baseline for the current reporting period. In the case of some indicators (for example, Enrolment, Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme, Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme) previous follow-up data is not provided as the survey is done only once, or mid-year data is not available.

Although the Country Office had planned to use commodity vouchers as a modality, cash was used instead during the reporting period. This was because consensus could not be found with partners on the use of commodity vouchers. Partners, including the government, did not agree on the use of commodity vouchers emphasizing specifically the issue of availability of commodity suppliers.

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	333,202	386,298	719,500	315,721	356,028	671,749	94.8%	92.2%	93.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	85,702	83,800	169,502	63,816	62,473	126,289	74.5%	74.6%	74.5%
Children (5-18 years)	175,173	163,287	338,460	157,860	147,785	305,645	90.1%	90.5%	90.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	72,327	139,211	211,538	94,045	145,770	239,815	130.0%	104.7%	113.4%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	333,201	386,299	719,500	315,722	356,027	671,749	94.8%	92.2%	93.4%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	699,500	405,794	699,500	671,749	167,778	671,749	96.0%	41.3%	96.0%
School meal activities	140,000	-	140,000	175,803	-	175,803	125.6%	-	125.6%
Nutrition treatment activities	24,200	-	24,200	23,802	-	23,802	98.4%	-	98.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities	110,500	-	110,500	94,320	-	94,320	85.4%	-	85.4%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	699,500	405,794	699,500	671,749	167,778	671,749	96.0%	41.3%	96.0%
School meal activities	140,000	-	140,000	175,803	-	175,803	125.6%	-	125.6%
Nutrition treatment activities	24,200	-	24,200	23,802	-	23,802	98.4%	-	98.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities	110,500	-	110,500	94,320	-	94,320	85.4%	-	85.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	328,764	370,736	699,500	315,721	356,028	671,749	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
Total participants	328,764	370,736	699,500	315,721	356,028	671,749	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	328,764	370,736	699,500	315,721	356,028	671,749	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
School meal activities									
Children (pre-primary schools)	10,400	9,600	20,000	20,708	19,116	39,824	199.1%	199.1%	199.1%
Student (primary schools)	62,400	57,600	120,000	70,709	65,270	135,979	113.3%	113.3%	113.3%
Total participants	72,800	67,200	140,000	91,417	84,386	175,803	125.6%	125.6%	125.6%
Total beneficiaries	72,800	67,200	140,000	91,417	84,386	175,803	125.6%	125.6%	125.6%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition treatment activities									
Children (6-23 months)	2,920	2,840	5,760	2,696	2,622	5,318	92.3%	92.3%	92.3%
Children (24-59 months)	7,200	7,040	14,240	6,649	6,501	13,150	92.3%	92.3%	92.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	4,200	4,200	-	5,334	5,334	-	127.0%	127.0%
Total beneficiaries	10,120	14,080	24,200	9,345	14,457	23,802	92.3%	102.7%	98.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	11,388	11,076	22,464	6,886	6,696	13,582	60.5%	60.5%	60.5%
Children (24-59 months)	28,080	27,456	55,536	16,978	16,600	33,578	60.5%	60.5%	60.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	32,500	32,500	-	47,160	47,160	-	145.1%	145.1%

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	39,468	71,032	110,500	23,864	70,456	94,320	60.5%	99.2%	85.4%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.				
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>4.20	4.21	4.56	4.19
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>4.80	4.81	4.48	4.46
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>4.40	4.44	4.52	4.30
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Enrolment rate / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>6.00	7.00	-	9.00
Enrolment rate / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>6.00	9.00	-	7.00
Enrolment rate / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>6.00	8.00	-	7.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.				
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>65.00	62.90	62.60	52.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>75.00	73.30	67.40	67.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	67.00	64.80	58.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<18.00	18.70	27.30	31.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<20.00	21.30	23.40	27.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<18.00	19.70	25.50	30.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	18.40	10.10	16.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<5.00	5.40	9.30	4.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<10.00	13.30	9.70	11.50
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Percentage of targeted households with increased number of income and food source				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>50.00	60.00	-	55.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	84.80	81.00	91.00
Retention rate / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	85.10	83.00	93.00
Retention rate / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	84.95	82.00	92.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.				
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>4.20	4.79	4.52	3.87
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>4.80	4.85	4.31	4.23
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>4.40	4.82	4.40	4.05
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>65.00	73.30	65.80	49.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>75.00	80.00	65.40	62.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	76.80	65.50	56.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<18.00	17.30	29.80	35.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<20.00	17.50	25.50	32.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<18.00	17.40	27.30	34.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	9.30	4.40	14.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<5.00	2.50	9.10	4.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<10.00	5.80	7.10	9.70
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>4.20	4.15	4.59	4.50
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>4.80	4.81	5.38	5.12
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>4.40	4.40	4.76	4.66

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>65.00	61.90	59.40	55.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>75.00	72.20	77.40	81.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	65.80	63.20	61.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<18.00	18.80	24.70	27.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<20.00	21.90	12.30	14.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<18.00	20.00	22.00	24.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	19.30	15.90	17.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<5.00	5.90	10.40	4.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<10.00	14.20	14.70	14.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<15.00	3.80	3.80	2.50
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<15.00	3.80	3.80	2.50
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<15.00	3.80	3.80	2.50
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<3.00	0.03	0.03	0.20
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<3.00	0.03	0.03	0.20
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<3.00	0.03	0.03	0.20
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<15.00	2.40	2.40	2.50
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<15.00	2.40	2.40	2.50
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<15.00	2.40	2.40	2.50
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	>75.00	93.00	93.00	92.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	>75.00	93.00	93.00	92.30
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	>75.00	93.00	93.00	92.30
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>66.00	89.70	-	91.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>66.00	89.70	-	91.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>66.00	89.70	-	91.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS/ BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	63.00	-	78.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS/ BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	63.00	-	78.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS/ BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	63.00	-	78.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS/ TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>90.00	64.00	-	66.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS/ TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>90.00	64.00	-	66.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS/ TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	>90.00	64.00	-	66.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO1-SR1: Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	26	26	100.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	35,963	30,000	83.4%
CRF SO2-SR2: School meal activities				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	24	24	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	28.00	50.20
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	16.70	17.00	29.70
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men				
<i>ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>20.00	17.20	12.00	8.30
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
<i>ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>30.00	65.80	71.00	62.00

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 informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	≥80.00	93.60	-	96.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	≥80.00	95.30	-	99.10
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	≥80.00	94.40	-	97.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>90.00	86.20	-	92.40
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>90.00	94.80	-	95.90
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>90.00	90.50	-	93.40

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	6,243
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	2,460	14,117
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Dried Fruits	396	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	20
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS	-	101
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	17,375
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	2,140	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	101

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice - Broken 5%	-	7,500
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Salt - Iodized	-	930
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	21,700	21,164
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	4,286
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	200
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	1,300	4,925
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	-	17,031
		Total	27,996	93,991