

SAVING
LIVES

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LIVES

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SPR Reading Guidance



**Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing
Resilience to Food Insecurity
Standard Project Report 2018**

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



**World Food
Programme**

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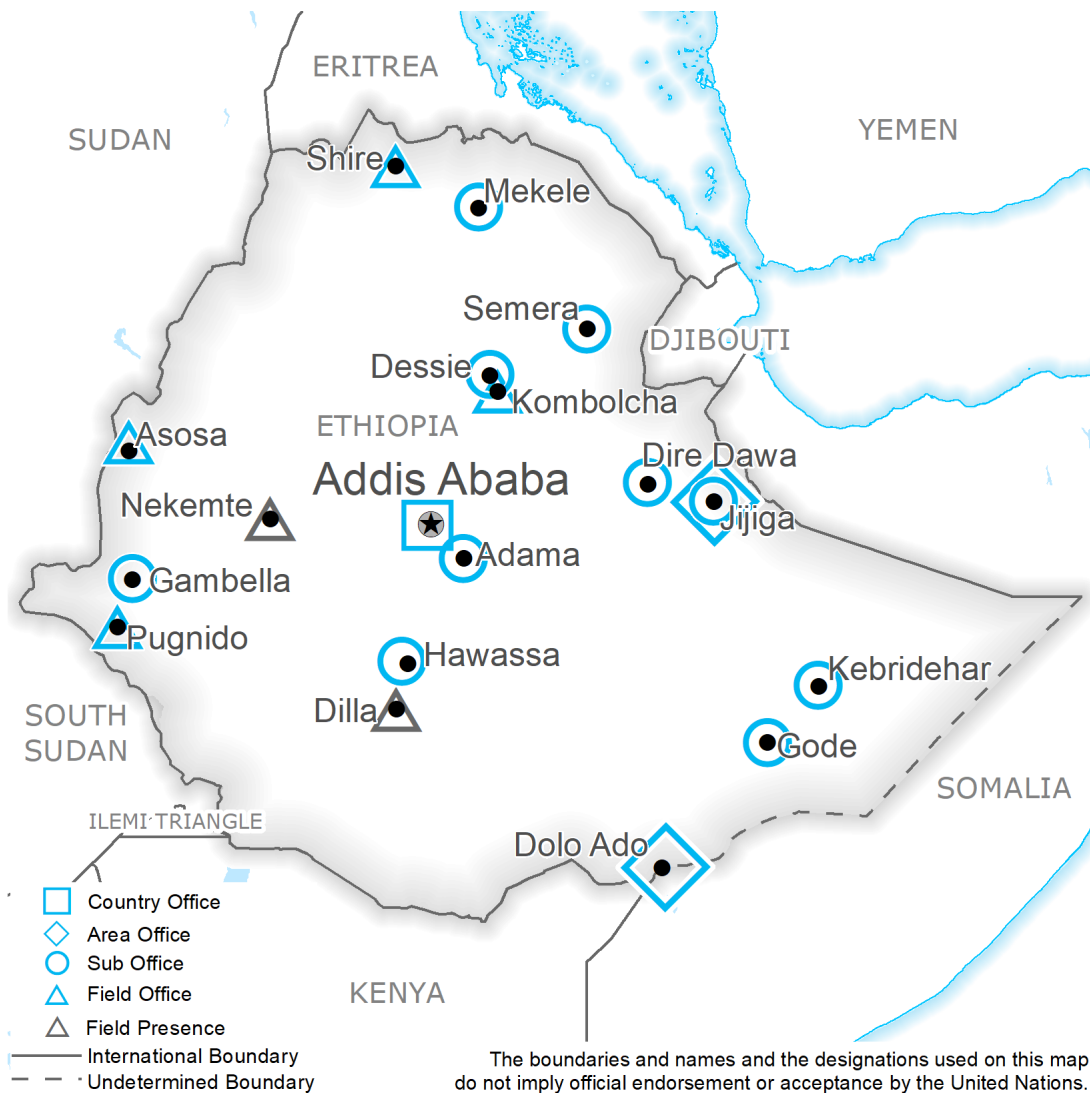
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



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 (SIIPE). 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.

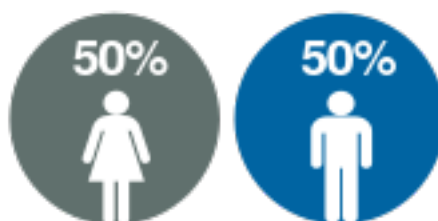
To ensure a stable supply of commodities, as a strategic resource-management approach, WFP Ethiopia procured almost all commodities (253,000 metric tons) from the corporate inventory: Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). This reduced delivery lead time by 30 percent, to an average of 85 days, 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

Strategic Objective 1 - End hunger by protecting access to food

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

WFP Ethiopia responds to food scarcity based on livelihood, economic or nutritional indicators, or according to vulnerable group targeting. Using unconditional in-kind food transfers and cash-based transfers, WFP provides short-term food assistance during emergencies, thereby saving lives and protecting the nutritional status of a population.

Life-saving humanitarian response had to be sustained in areas affected by protracted drought, especially in the southern belt and eastern parts of the country, through most of 2018. In response to the Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) requirements, WFP provided relief food in the Somali Region and part of the Oromia region (East and West Hararghe) while the Government's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) and the Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) NGO consortium provided relief food in the other regions.

In 2018, the Somali Region remained the epicentre of drought and conflict, with 1.8 million people (33 percent of the region's population) in need of life-saving food assistance. Tensions between the Somali and Oromo communities, and conflict along the regions' borders, displaced around 1 million people on both sides of the regional borders.

In Somali Region, WFP provided in-kind food assistance to drought-affected people and to conflict-induced IDPs. In addition, WFP provided food assistance to 165,000 people in May, due to the negative consequences of flooding on their livelihoods in some low-land areas. WFP also assisted 58,000 people in Somali Region with general food rations, following the escalation of inter-communal conflict in urban settlements in August.

In Oromia Region, the Government of Ethiopia requested WFP to provide food assistance to conflict IDPs in East and West Hararghe zones from July to December 2018. A standard monthly food basket of cereals (15 kg), pulses (1.5 kg) and vegetable oil (0.45 kg) was distributed to each IDP in 33 woredas, with support from the Oromia Regional Disaster Risk Management Commission. In December 2018, for one month, WFP provided a combination of food and cash to 70 percent of the conflict-induced IDPs in the East and West Hararghe zones, in 29 woredas with functional markets.

The cash-based approach empowered communities to feed themselves, providing increased beneficiary choice and diversification of diets. WFP deployed surge staff to support the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) in improving targeting; this contributed to reduced dilution of food rations, which in turn improved food consumption at household level.

General food distributions also contributed to livelihood protection. In addition to the HDRP, WFP also supported the Government's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in Somali Region during the transitory/extended support periods, with food assistance for northern Somali Region (Karan season woredas) between April–September and for southern Somali Region (Deyr season woredas) between April–June and October–December. The frequency of monitoring during distribution has increased following the deployment of the surge staff. Efforts were made to sensitize the community on their food entitlement.

WFP took the opportunity of leadership change in Somali region to build a joint strategic vision and framework for DPPB and WFP in the region. Through a high-level consultation meeting held in Jijiga (capital city of Somali region) in November 2018, WFP and DPPB were able to highlight important steps to be taken for streamlining food assistance in the humanitarian action sphere for the short-term. They also examine ways of enhancing food assistance for increased resilience and food and nutrition security in Somali Region. Based on the consultation conclusions and recommendations, WFP and DPPB developed jointly a capacity strengthening strategy for DPPB. This strategy will be implemented in 2019 and beyond.

Strategic Objective 2 – Improve nutrition

Outcome 1:2 stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Nutrition treatment activities

In 2018, WFP revised nutrition target numbers from 2.2 to 2.8 million (children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and nursing women and girls). This was mainly due to conflict in: Somali, Oromia (East Hararghe, West Hararghe and West Gugi zones) and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (Gedeo Zone) regions, that led to the displacement of people to host communities and camps. WFP mobilized resources to support the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in these areas.

WFP internationally purchased specialized nutritious foods fortified, with extended efforts on imports clearance and transportation of commodities to WFP's regional hubs. Using screened beneficiary lists, WFP allocated commodities to food-distribution centres through the regional disaster risk management committee. Distributions were mostly overseen by female community food-distribution agents, who promoted nutrition messages in collaboration with health-extension workers. For treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP collaborated mainly with NDRMC, the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and NGOs.

Community mobilization, social and behaviour change communication, and the promotion of optimal infant and young child-feeding were critical components of the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) that WFP implemented in 140 woredas in 2018.

WFP also implemented MAM services in collaboration with NGOs and through the health system, including mobile health and nutrition teams. The integration of MAM services through these teams has supported communities in hard-to-reach areas. WFP provided training sessions to NGOs staff on the management of acute moderate malnutrition.

Plans for 2018 included working towards the IMAM services into the health-extension programme for improved implementation of treatment. The Federal Ministry of Health organized the technical working group to follow up on integration and support. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been signed by the Ministry of Health, NDRMC, UNICEF and WFP. A national-level workshop involved federal and regional-level government partners directly involved in implementation, national-level NGO partners, and donors. Training for implementers of the integrated management services has been cascaded to the first 100 woredas.

Despite WFP's long-standing partnership with NGOs and the Government, there were capacity gaps in MAM treatment. The increased need to respond to drought-affected communities and IDPs required a strengthened partnership with different regional health bureaux and NGOs in order to strengthening the integrate services of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and MAM to ensure the continuum of care. Please specify the food basket used for PLW and children aged 6-59 months, respectively. Partner mapping and technical discussions strengthened service delivery. WFP carried out training of trainers for NGO staff and government health and nutrition departments aimed at increasing skills among woreda-level health-extension workers, who are the main implementers.

WFP and UNICEF worked together on the integration process of SAM with MAM rehabilitation approach. In May 2018, UNICEF and WFP signed a tri-lateral MoU with the Ministry of Health and NDRMC, looking at integrating both SAM and MAM into the health system practice.

WFP's partnership with NGOs significantly grew in 2018, with 96 percent of the priority woredas covered under field-level agreements. Financial transfers to cooperating partners aimed to ensure capacities were in place to properly implement treatment. WFP prioritized collaboration with NGOs in woredas where the IDP presence was significant, especially when access to static services was limited, and additional models of treatment were supported by outreach and mobile health services.

Activity: Malnutrition prevention activities

In consultation with partners, WFP implemented MAM prevention activities in 45 woredas in Somali Region to mitigate malnutrition due to drought and other risk factors such as outbreaks of cholera, measles and dengue fever. As a result, WFP's nutrition beneficiaries in Somali Region increased by 25 percent. The activity was implemented from November 2017 to April 2018. WFP provided 200gr/day/person of SuperCereal Plus to children (girls and boys) aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. This approach was operationalized through the Somali Region Bureau of Health staff at field level, together with field distribution agents hired by NDRMC with WFP funding support.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Health's strategy for complementary feeding, exclusive breast feeding and preparation of nutritious food rations (size and composition). Using UNICEF material on infant and young child feeding endorsed by the Government, WFP implemented a social behaviour change communication campaign alongside the implementation of MAM prevention activities. Key messages on exclusive and continued breastfeeding, health-seeking behaviour, water, sanitation, hygiene, and handling and preparation of specialized

nutritious foods were disseminated alongside nutrition screening and outreach activities.

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

Ethiopia has the seventh-highest number of stunted children in the world, with the highest prevalence in Amhara Region. Almost half the children in the region are stunted (46 percent, Demographic and Health Survey, DHS 2016) and households remain food insecure. Contributing factors include diet, water sanitation and hygiene, and infant and young child-feeding practices. Contributing factors include poor dietary diversity and consumption of animal source foods, poor water, sanitation and hygiene, and inadequate infant and young child-feeding practices.

The fresh food voucher initiative focused on improving diet diversity in selected woredas in Amhara Region where the Government's Productive Safety Net Programme is operational. The objective is mainly to increase access to nutrient-dense foods for pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-23 months, in order to diversify their diet.

Beneficiaries receive a voucher they can use to buy fruit, vegetables and animal-source protein such as eggs and milk. The voucher follows a price-subsidy scheme, where the fruit and vegetables, and to an extent the animal-source protein, are subsidized up to the equivalent value of the voucher. Social behaviour change communication was the other main component, with communication materials including community theatre and radio broadcasts.

WFP completed the preparatory phase, with achievements linked to progress in implementation. As an entry point, an FFV disbursement mechanism was set up, targeting households. A telecommunication platform has been created to accommodate phone numbers of targeted households, comprising pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-23 months. Ninety retailers in 12 rural markets of three woredas in Amhara Region participated. The initiative included setting up protocols for market assessments since joint efforts and close coordination were needed at all levels for effective roll out. The system was launched in May 2018. The value of the vouchers varied according to the size of the households while all beneficiaries receive SBCC. There is an on-going impact evaluation of the pilot to inform future steps and approaches.

A field level agreement with the Amhara Bureau of Health and the Amhara Disaster Prevention and Food Security Programme Coordination Office enabled WFP to undertake targeting for beneficiary training, service-provider selection, post-distribution monitoring, and compliance monitoring.

SCOPE was introduced to overcome poor telecommunications network coverage, which had hampered the use of vouchers. SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary identity and benefit-management system. It can be used to register people, calibrate entitlements, deliver assistance and manage operational data. In 2018, WFP used SCOPE to register FFV beneficiaries.

Lessons learnt from the fresh food voucher initiative will inform not only the expansion of the initiative to other woredas, but also for similar initiatives regionally and globally. The engagement of small retailers in rural areas was critical. The available human resources for implementation were a constraint.

Strategic Objective 3: achieve food security

Outcome 4.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households.

Activity: Asset creation and livelihood support activities

Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)

In 2018, WFP planned to provide in-kind transfers to PSNP core beneficiaries for two months (February and March), as a supplement to the four months of assistance provided by the Government. To reduce potential negative coping mechanisms due to the Government's delays in distributions, WFP provided the two-month transfers in one distribution in May following the completion of the Government transfer cycles.

The security context in Somali Region in August-September 2018 included the suspension of all operations, while the restructuring of regional government officials delayed food and cash distributions; WFP's engagement with high-level regional counterparts played a major part in resuming operations.

Throughout 2018, several PSNP development partners increased their contingency funding to address the needs of both PSNP and relief beneficiaries. The PSNP-HDRP integrated cash pilot was the second time that WFP engaged in cash transfers to scale up the PSNP under the umbrella of shock-responsive social protection.

In Somali Region, the PSNP is administered through the Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and relief is administered through the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Bureau (DPPB). Both bureaux worked together to implement the cash pilot. WFP set up a regional technical committee that included the DPPB and the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development. The committee planned the implementation of the cash pilot, including staffing orientation, joint targeting, registration and appeals committees, and transfer-distribution schedules. Although the institutional arrangements at regional level were not formally combined into one, the technical committee allowed all bureaux to work together to meet the objectives of improved integration between the delivery of PSNP and humanitarian relief assistance.

HDRP beneficiaries in the ten woredas of the cash pilot that were previously receiving in-kind transfers, as per the relief food basket (15 kg cereals, 1.5 kg pulses and 0.45 kg vegetable oil). PSNP beneficiaries in the same districts were receiving, from the Government, the cash value of 15 kg cereals. To harmonize transfer modalities and values, relief beneficiaries were to receive the cash value of the relief in-kind commodities, and PSNP beneficiaries were to receive a monthly top-up in cash. Through the PSNP-HDRP integrated cash pilot, beneficiaries received cash, and equal transfer value and transfer modalities were harmonized across both relief and PSNP interventions.

Under PSNP capacity-strengthening, approximately 100 government frontline staff trained on soil- and water-conservation activities, rangeland management, the environmental and social management framework, the health and safety of public-works participants, small-scale irrigation, lowland water-harvesting techniques, gender provision in public works, public works planning, and reporting. Furthermore, WFP Ethiopia initiated a public works implementation approach in Somali and Afar regions to create an enabling environment in adapting to the pastoral context, and to be more flexible with the implementation. The approach targeted three issues facing public works: appropriateness, quality, and the implementation calendar. WFP proposed solutions to enforce a woreda-clustering approach, change the public works implementation calendar, and introduce agro-ecological or cluster-based capacity building and monitoring systems.

Representatives of 32 woredas attended on-job training in the woreda-cluster approach, which included: the benefits of woreda re-classification into agro-ecological zones; the identification of potential public-works activities that fit agro-ecological zones; and taking account of the woreda-cluster approach for work planning.

WFP implemented capacity-strengthening training jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resource Management Directorate. The Ministry provided significant matching funds and technical staff to facilitate training. This joint effort has significantly contributed to the sustainability of the PSNP and to creating a sense of ownership in government, from federal to community level.

Rural Resilience Initiative (R4)

The main goal of R4 is to achieve household resilience, defined as the set of capacities that enable households to ensure their food security even during/after a shock event. The economic stability that is achieved through timely and predictable protection of a household's investments against weather-related losses enhances well-being and can be considered a form of social protection. The R4 rural resilience initiative in Ethiopia aims to help highland farming communities become more resilient in the face of increasing climate variability and shocks. It utilizes a combination of four integrated modalities for risk management: improved natural-resource management (risk reduction); micro-insurance (risk transfer); livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking); and savings (risk reserves).

From a social protection and food systems perspective, R4 has broken new ground in climate risk management by enabling poor farmers to pay for weather index (crop) insurance through their labour.

The initiative supported targeted smallholder farmers who benefit from the government-led PSNP. The integration of climate risk management into the safety net enabled communities to become more resilient in the face of increasing climatic shocks. In Amhara and Tigray regions, beneficiaries participated in activities that can offset the effects of drought, including the construction of hillside terraces, check dams and drains for water storage, and basin and plantation pits that absorb moisture and help cultivate plants.

Under the capacity-strengthening component, watershed committee members and communities were trained on climate-smart agriculture, which included soil fertility and micro-gardening and perma-garden development, rooftop rainwater harvesting, post-harvest management, and comprehensive land-husbandry management. Awareness raising and sensitization sessions focused on the impact of climate change shocks, especially drought, and climate change adaptation work.

The provision of agricultural tools, vegetable and fruit seeds enabled households to implement micro-gardening. Strengthening the capacity of Farmer Training Centres facilitated the demonstration of new crop varieties and improved methods for goat and ox-rearing and fattening, and management of modern beehives, for farmers to replicate in their farms and homes.

The rooftop rainwater-harvesting structures were constructed for women-headed households as part of insurance-for-work activities, since they are unable to work away from their homes. The harvested water is used for irrigation and sanitation purposes only, and not for human consumption. The regional government bureau of health and agriculture oversees the quality of water. Tanks are covered to prevent mosquitoes and insects, and water is regularly stirred to prevent stagnation and breeding by mosquitoes.

R4 partnered with the Relief Society of Tigray and the Organization for Rehabilitation in Amhara. Local insurance companies provided insurance policies for vulnerable farmers enrolled in the initiative.

The beneficiaries work additional days for the PSNP public works. The additional days are agreed upon depending on insured value and premium cost (corresponding with the wage rate) under the supervision and regulations set forth by the PSNP authorities. WFP climate risk management activities are the focus of the time spent on public works. The quality-control measures for PSNP public works are the responsibility of the Regional Bureau of Agriculture. The Bureau ensures that beneficiaries are made aware of safety issues related to public works, in compliance with the PSNP public works guidelines.

Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE)

SIPE, operating in three woredas of Somali Region, was developed as a pilot programme to improve the climate resilience of pastoralists. It provides 5,000 pastoralists with access to weather index insurance in order to keep their core breeding animals alive. They gain this insurance cover by working extra days on soil and water conservation that improves their natural resources and decreases their communities' vulnerability to climate and disaster risks. WFP targeted pastoralists covered by PSNP. Conditions of eligibility to the programme also included owning at least 5 tropical livestock units (TLUs) with a maximum of 11 TLUs to ensure a pastoralist's minimum livelihood of small herders.

WFP established partnerships with: the Somali Regional Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource Development, the Somali Regional Bureau of Livestock and Pastoralists Development, the Somali Micro Finance Institution, BelCash Technology Solution PLC, a pool of insurance companies, the National Meteorology Institute of Ethiopia, and others. The implementing partners, village design teams and the Regional Bureau of Agriculture prioritized public works that focused on soil and water conservation, and integrated watershed management, in consultation with the community. Public works and insurance-for-work activities addressed the climate change shocks facing vulnerable households.

The quality-control measures for PSNP public works are the responsibility of the Regional Bureau of Agriculture. Normally, the Bureau ensures that beneficiaries are made aware of safety issues related to public works, in compliance with the PSNP public works guidelines. However, due to unforeseen political and security issues in Somali Region in 2018, it is unclear whether the local authorities had the capacity to carry out the requisite quality control.

The beneficiaries work additional days for the PSNP public works. The additional days are agreed upon depending on insured value and premium cost (corresponding with the wage rate) under the supervision and regulations set forth by the PSNP authorities. WFP climate risk management activities are the focus of the time spent on public works. The on-going impact evaluation will provide the basis for scaling-up or scaling-down the programme, as well as the design of future interventions.

Smallholder support

Smallholder support is a new activity developed with the goal of supporting market-price monitoring systems for farmers and cooperatives. In 2018, this activity was implemented through the Federal Cooperative Agency. WFP helped farmers and cooperatives to access market-price information, comprising prices collected by the Agency that are compiled, analyzed and shared with cooperatives. The regular price information facilitates an informed decision on what to produce, and where and to whom to sell produce. Smallholder support also enabled price negotiation between cooperatives and buyers to support similar interventions. It further provided market information and reduced the cost of market-price assessment by different actors. Forty woredas were selected from Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. The target commodities were cereals and vegetables. The system was rolled out by the Federal Cooperative Agency at a workshop that included the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade and regional cooperative promotion agencies.

WFP supported 28 cooperative unions with equipment to improve food-quality management, analysis and delivery times. WFP supported the Ministry of Education in developing smallholder support procurement guidelines. In addition, WFP drafted a smallholder support strategy to improve income and food security, sustainable livelihoods and increased resilience to shocks, as well as improved access to markets.

Partnerships with UN Women, FAO, the Federal Cooperative Agency, regional cooperative promotion agencies, cooperatives and women groups were crucial. Based on their comparative advantages, partners have different roles and provide complementary support. For the Rural Women Economic Empowerment programme, there is a technical working group at federal level under the coordination of UN Women.

Results

Strategic Objective 1 - End hunger by protecting access to food

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

During the reporting period, WFP reached 2.1 million beneficiaries, including ad-hoc requests from the regional government in Somali Region and endorsed by the NDRMC. These included 300,000 conflict-affected IDPs, 165,000 flood-affected people and 90,000 people in urban areas affected by conflict in August.

Despite some delays in dispatch and distribution due to insecurity and access issues (including flooding), WFP managed to implement six rounds of the planned seven rounds of in-kind food assistance. After the *belg* assessment in August 2018, the number of people needing relief assistance was revised to 7.95 million, with 1.68 million in Somali Region. The relief requirements in other regions were to be covered by the Government, through NDRMC, and the NGO-led Joint Emergency Operation.

In Oromia Region, WFP successfully addressed the relief food needs of 382,000 IDPs in East Hararghe and West Hararghe zones from July to December 2018. The IDPs increased sharply from 280,000 after August due to renewed conflict in Somali Region. In December and following the positive findings and recommendations of a CBT feasibility assessment in the areas, WFP introduced cash-based transfers to about 271,000 IDPs in 29 woredas, thanks to cash contributions from certain donors.

To measure the effectiveness of its general food assistance, WFP uses three key outcome indicators: the food consumption score (FCS) as a proxy for household food security; the dietary diversity score (DDS) as an estimate of the quality of a diet; and the coping strategy index (CSI), which measures the frequency and severity of the behaviours that households engage in when faced with food shortages. The higher the FCS and DDS, the more likely that a household's nutrient intake is adequate, and its diet varied, while an increase in the CSI implies a deterioration of the food-security situation of the household.

The percentage of households with "poor" FCS did not show any significant change when comparing November 2017 and November 2018 for the six regions under the survey. However, for Somali Region, the percent of households with "poor" FCS was 27 percent in November 2017 and 2 percent in November 2018, showing an improvement of 25 percentage points. This was due to the combination of improved food access resulting from good 2018 *gu* rains and continued humanitarian assistance.

Most beneficiaries continued consuming mainly cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. Due to the improved rain in the region, the market price for other food commodities, such as vegetables and fruit, also reduced, which in turn improved DDS to 4.58 for Relief intervention from the previous year's status of 3.9.

Cash-based transfers allowed vulnerable populations to buy the food of their choice, indirectly supporting local markets and economies. Households also benefited from improved access to food and reduced need for negative coping strategies, such as selling valuable assets to buy food. In line with the Grand bargain and the government of Ethiopia's "Cash-first principle", WFP increased its engagement in cash-based assistance. Over 600,000 beneficiaries were assisted through cash-based transfers, with over 170,000 humanitarian beneficiaries receiving transfers through the PSNP payment structures to pilot integrated development and humanitarian systems and investments in the Somali Region (see Outcome 3.1). PSNP beneficiaries which received cash continued to conduct public works activities, whereas humanitarian relief beneficiaries received cash as unconditional transfers.

Strategic Objective 2 – Improve nutrition

Outcome 2.1 stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Nutrition treatment activities

According to results from the reporting period, performance indicators for nutrition show improvement in recovery and non-response rates, which are higher than the target set.

In 2018, MAM treatment was provided to 1.15 million malnourished children aged 6-59 months and 1.13 million PLWG, using specialized nutritious foods (SuperCereal Plus and ready-to-use supplementary food). The 2.3 million people reached in 2018 was 77 percent of the target.

Nutrition support requires timely and sufficient funding. There were funding shortfalls and limited availability of nutritious supplies on international and national markets for WFP to purchase. This was further compounded by the need to divert resources to focus on nutrition assistance to the unforeseen spikes in the numbers of IDPs. Insecurity and road access were also challenging. There were serious pipeline breaks in the specialized nutrition products for the treatment of MAM in 2018, with disruption of treatment support in the priority one *woredas*.

WFP implemented nutritional follow-up reporting of outcome results to measure progress. In the past, integration of the SAM/MAM services to improve the continuum of care had been hampered by the limited engagement and willingness of the Ministry of Health to integrate services; however, in 2018 a significant improvement has been made in the process of integrating MAM treatment services into the health-extension programme.

WFP, together with its partners from the Government of Ethiopia, United Nations and NGOs, averted deaths associated with acute malnutrition, achieving 93 percent overall MAM treatment recovery in 2018. This compared very well with the end target of 75 percent but was slightly lower than the previous year's 96 percent. WFP has also strategically and technically contributed to improving national policies for the rehabilitation of wasting. The most important feature of the outcome-level indicators of the nutrition activity is that the targets set have been achieved across all the MAM indicators. However, the default rate has increased since 2017 - mainly due to conflict-induced displacement.

Beneficiary feedback during registration and through WFP market monitors improved the following systems/processes: beneficiary registration processes and physical layouts of facilities; beneficiary data updating/enhancement procedures; and various standard operating procedures (including registration and beneficiaries' data enhancement), taking local contexts into account.[1] In Ethiopia, the number of SAM and MAM cases is calculated on the basis of seasonal food and nutrition security assessments conducted twice a year using secondary data. The prioritization of hotspots is also based on the findings of these assessments. Nutrition surveys, using for example the standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transition (SMART) methodology, are not undertaken.

Activity: Malnutrition prevention activities

Due to insecurity and access constraints, WFP was able to assist only 75 percent of the targeted 400,000 beneficiaries in Somalia Region. The analysis of outcomes of the MAM prevention activity was limited to qualitative assessments conducted jointly with the Regional Health Bureau, DPPB. Some of WFP's cooperating partners highlighted that the approach mitigated the risk of an escalation of acute malnutrition. The lessons learnt for future interventions were documented and suggested that only in the context of an integration of both SAM and MAM rehabilitation programme, can the blanket approach be successful.

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

In 2018, 12,000 households (51,000 beneficiaries) were reached under the initiative. Transfers worth USD 225,000 were redeemed by beneficiaries from May - December 2018, during four rounds of disbursements.

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

Outcome 4.1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households.

Activity: Asset creation and livelihood support activities

Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)

The Government's Pastoral Public Works Guideline contains provisions that allow pastoral regions to develop a flexible public-works calendar based on their regional context. In this regard, the PW plan is aligned to the seasonal calendar such as gu (which is the big rain in the southern part of the Somali region) and dery (minor rain). However, this had not been effectively implemented or considered in the Afar Region for the past seven years, by either the federal or regional government. WFP assisted the region in adopting a flexible public-works calendar, which has

had a significant impact. The main reason for the shift in the public-works period was the availability of community labour during the cool dry season (October-March). More than 90 percent of *woredas* in the region implemented public-works activities from September to February or October to March in 2018. Transfer seasons remained unchanged, as January to June is a lean season for most *woredas*.

As WFP provided food transfers to ten *woredas* in Somali Region to 311,000 beneficiaries, approximately 270,000 (the total public works beneficiaries) contributed to asset creation in the ten *woredas* supported by WFP. The achievements of public works activities specific to these *woredas* include the following: different soil and water conservation activities including hillside terracing, tracing and soil bands (9,800 hectares completed), forestry and forage development (316 hectares), various community and micro-level water projects including shallow wells and cisterns (20), construction and expansion of small-scale irrigation (151 hectares), rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation canals (24 hectares), community road construction (879 kilometers), community road rehabilitation (530 km), and various social infrastructure activities including mini-stores and additional classrooms (65). The appropriate public works projects were identified by the community, with the technical backstopping from development agents and public work technical assistants from respective *woredas* (districts). The Somali region, where WFP operates, is drought-prone and community assets that were identified and created through public works had a recognized positive impact on the drought risk reduction.

The outcome-level performance of PSNP shows mixed results for food consumption scores (FCS), with improvements for the borderline category and deterioration for the poor category. The proportion of beneficiaries with borderline FCS has improved from 47 percent in 2017 to 34 percent in 2018. However, the proportion of beneficiaries with poor FCS category has deteriorated from 12 percent in 2017 to 19 percent in 2018, probably as the result of the conflict-induced displacement. In terms of the dietary diversity score, 2018 results indicate improvements whereby the score has reached 4.27, which is above both the target (3.35) and the 2017 results (3.96).

Rural Resilience Initiative (R4)

In 2018, R4 assisted 27,000 beneficiaries with four risk-management strategies. Of the total, 38 percent were identified as women. Just over 2,000 households (10,100 beneficiaries) bought weather index insurance in Tigray commercially, by paying in cash. Different climate change-adaptation activities, such as water- and soil-conservation activities, were performed in both Amhara and Tigray regions through the insurance-for-work modality.

A hundred roof-water-harvesting tanks were constructed under R4. The storage capacity of each of these tanks is about 7,200 litres, with households using the water for micro gardening and sanitation purposes only. Roof-water harvesting for micro-gardens diversified household's nutritional intake, increased incomes and saving, and reduced the expenditure and time collecting water.

The establishment and strengthening of village economic and social associations (VESAs) encouraged household savings. The saving schemes in turn acted as a buffer against short-term needs that increased the household's ability to cope with shocks. Witnessing the benefit of the VESAs, farmers not involved in income-generating activities have started joining neighbouring VESAs.

The insurance, savings and loan provision allowed farmers to meet their short-term financial needs, social obligations and emergencies without having to borrow from money lenders or rely on their relatives. This offered a tremendous boost to social security, which was measured by improved incomes and cash inflow in the household economy during time of need, such as during drought. Under R4, a combination of insurance cover (and pay out), ability to borrow (and invest in income-generating activities) and save when needed, complements the household economy in addition to the government safety net.

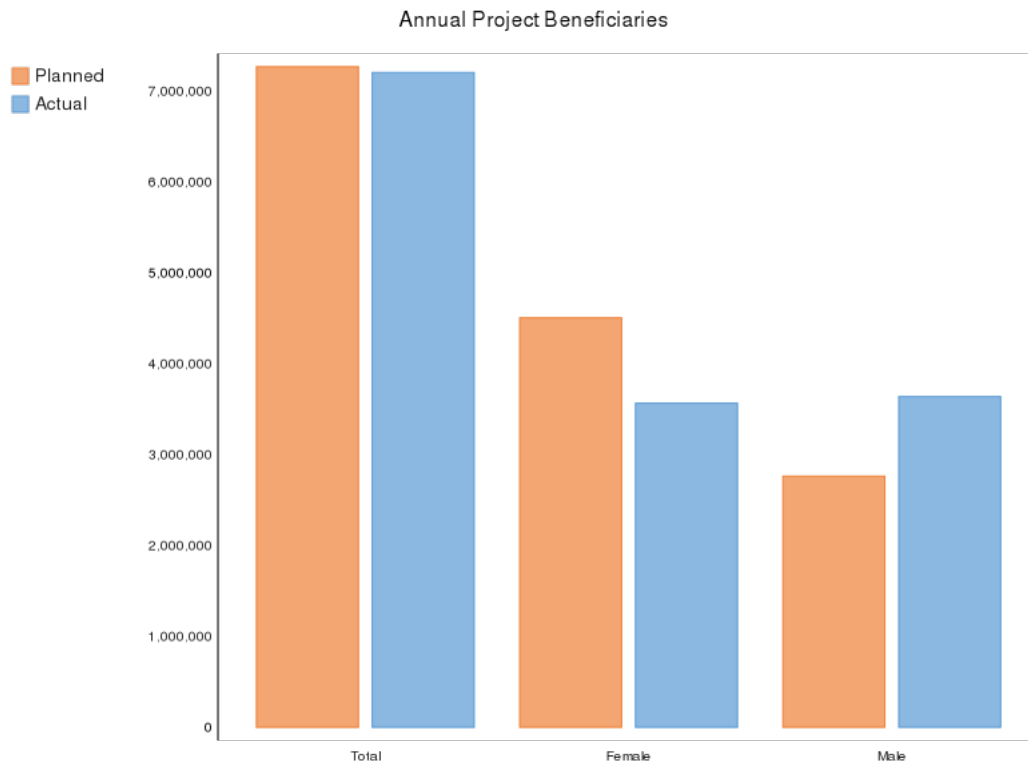
Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia (SIPE)

In spite of no pay out in 2018 due to good rains in the region, it was observed that beneficiaries fully adopted the mobile banking facility provided by the activity. Records received (with permission of beneficiaries) showed that up to ETB 1 million was deposited and withdrawn during the period of June 2018 and November 2018 (throughout the political emergency). Up to ETB 600,000 was exchanged amongst peers, and more than ETB 40,000 worth of mobile top-up was made. This is a key factor to bear in mind as these remote-dwelling pastoralists never had a bank account, nor did they have any means to transfer funds amongst each other or perform transactions remotely without using hard cash.

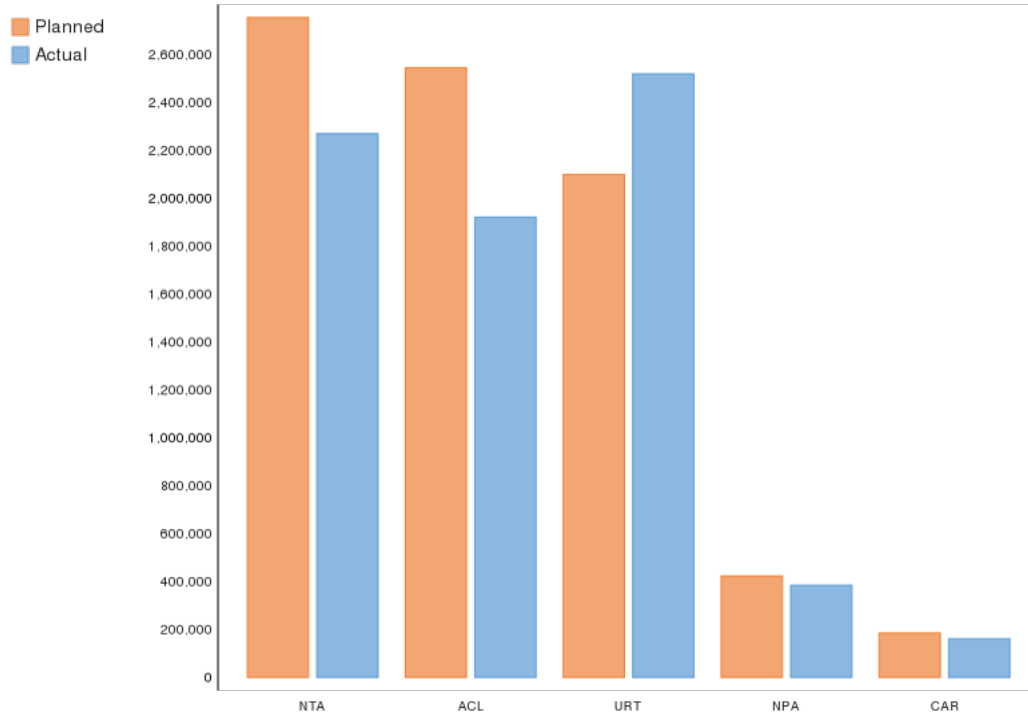
Smallholder support

Key achievements for the smallholder support activities include: a) Linking farmers and cooperatives with markets; b) Selected 28 cooperative unions have been supported with quality control and analysis equipment; c) Finalize Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE) 1st phase and started 2nd phase and; d) Support Ministry of Education. WFP facilitated farmers and cooperatives to link with markets through organizing forums which brought together cooperatives, traders, food/feed processors, consumers, institutional buyers, financial institutions and capacity building actors. Accordingly, two forums were organized through the Federal Cooperative Agency where WFP's support was financially and technical. By doing so, 16 cooperatives in Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR have been linked with markets. WFP also selected 28 cooperative unions and provided them support with quality control and analysis equipment including fumigation sheets, moisture meters, stitching machines, digital weighting scale and blue box. The equipment enables cooperatives to improve food quality management practices and to perform quality test analysis and speed-up food deliveries to different public-private buyers.

In addition, as part of smallholder support, RWEE focusses on supporting women through revolving fund so as to engage on income generating activities like petty trade, fattening, dairy, shroat rearing, crop production and irrigation. For this effect, training on basic skill have been provided to women beneficiaries. RWEE benefits directly over 2,500 beneficiaries. Moreover, community conversations have been organized to narrow the gender gap. Furthermore, WFP, jointly with FAO, provided support to the ministry of education in drafting SHF procurement guideline which has been initiated in view of the fact that the existing public food procurement guideline is not smallholder friendly.

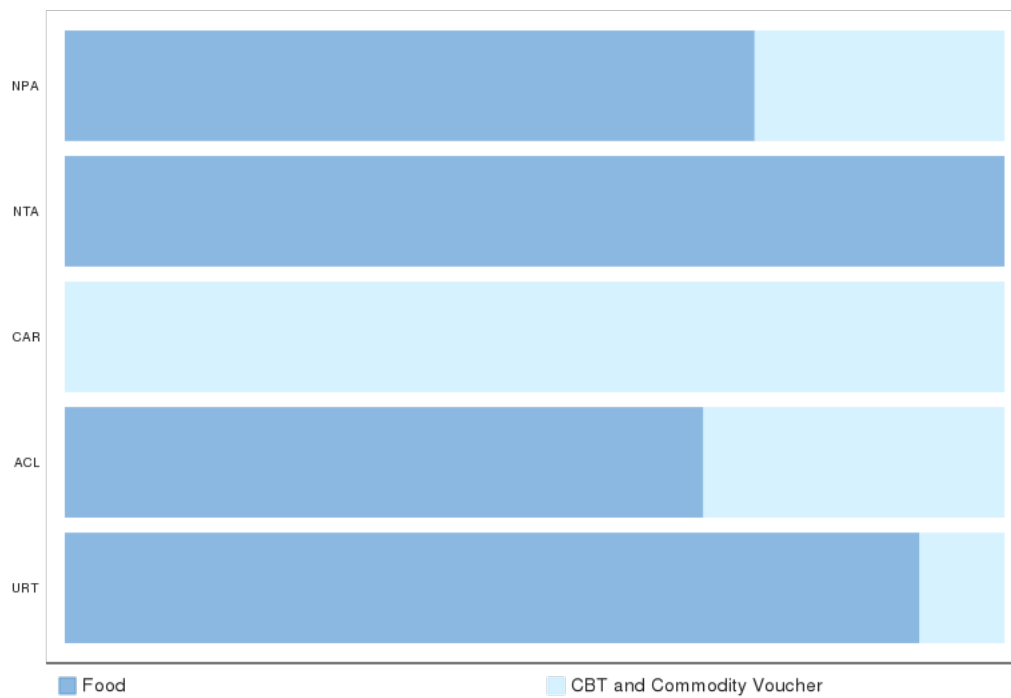


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities
 CAR: Climate adaptation and risk management activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 CAR: Climate adaptation and risk management activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	3,693	11,975	324.3%
Corn Soya Blend	46,268	30,631	66.2%
High Energy Biscuits	-	35	-
LNS	-	774	-
Maize	140,379	49,982	35.6%
Peas	-	501	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,804	1,698	35.3%
Rice	-	13,492	-
Sorghum/Millet	-	137,452	-
Split Peas	19,068	11,610	60.9%
Vegetable Oil	6,828	8,591	125.8%
Wheat	140,379	37,583	26.8%
Total	361,419	304,324	84.2%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	77,296,067	8,586,597	11.1%
Value Voucher	426,822	281,806	66.0%
Total	77,722,889	8,868,403	11.4%

Performance Monitoring

The main purpose of WFP's monitoring was to determine whether the implementation of the project was progressing according to the agreed plan, and how beneficiaries used the assistance provided. At the end of the field mission, WFP shared findings with woreda and regional officials, and developed joint action plans to address the gaps. WFP used the various platforms to analyze the information obtained through its monitoring mechanisms, working with stakeholders and cooperating partners.

Initiated in 2017 and going to scale in 2018, the crucial shift from Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) to Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Accountability (MEAL) has marked a change in the strategic approach, in view of the realignment of the country office monitoring functions to the upcoming Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). Continuous learning and increased accountability to affected populations through the functional complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) serve as the key pillars of the new strategy. The adoption of a 'user-centred design' approach provides a tool to 1) continuously provide WFP management and programme units with tailored information and relevant findings to boost evidence-based decision making, and 2) support the country office in

increasing efforts to ensure transparency and accountability towards affected populations, stakeholders and partners. To achieve those objectives, In November 2018 the country office produced the first issue of the MEAL Learning Collection, whose aim is to provide programme managers and external stakeholders with tailored and timely information to boost learning-based decision making.

Digitalization is also a key element in ensuring timely and quality implementation of the MEAL strategy. The country office continues to expand utilization of mobile data-collection tools (Rapid Pro); beneficiary feedback and complaints tools (SUGAR platform) and data visualization tools (Tableau Software). In November 2018, an internal LIVE Tracker system to improve coordination and harmonization of all country data-collection exercises was launched.

In line with the MEAL strategic approach, and taking into consideration MEAL-related findings and recommendations of the country portfolio evaluation, lessons were learned from the implementation of M&E in a project-based environment in preparation for the upcoming Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2020) which will be marked by 1) the review of the country office Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to increase monitoring and oversight coverage and integrate a solid risk-management approach; 2) review of monitoring planning tools and data-collection tools to reflect the newest corporate directive for gender and age requirements; 3) scale up the learning approach and increase systematic implementation of the complaint and feedback mechanisms to increase accountability towards affected populations.

Major performance-monitoring activities undertaken were: monthly distribution and with between 50 to 70 percent coverage, depending on the activity type, post-distribution monitoring for all activities at food-distributions points; a baseline survey for IDPs; post-distribution monitoring for relief (including IDPs) and PSNP (cash pilot); beneficiaries' coping strategy assessment for the PSNP cash pilot; and the food security outcome monitoring surveys undertaken for the relief and PSNP activities.

WFP Ethiopia undertook a baseline data collection at the beginning of the relief intervention in East and West Hararghe in July 2018 with a total of 420 households interviewed. The aim of the data collection was to establish a benchmark against which the impact of the relief activity on the food security of beneficiaries could be measured. The rapid baseline study enabled WFP to assess the activity's outcomes with regard to food security, in particular food consumption score and coping strategy index.

For IDPs in East Hararghe and West Hararghe zones, the quality of data improved since WFP's intervention started. Progress was achieved through skills training and the introduction of standard formats, which improved performance monitoring, with all food distributions supervised by WFP staff.

The surge staff deployment to enhance the capacity of the Somali Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau to respond to the emergency effectivity and efficiently has improved monitoring and reporting at food-distribution points in the region.

Consultations with partners increased the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation and monitoring of activities. This added value in terms of transparency. Beneficiaries were taking part in the food-distribution process, including crowd control and participating in food-distribution committees. The beneficiaries also added value to the operation through practical and constant feedback mechanisms.

For cash-based transfers, WFP monitored distribution sites and followed up with post-distribution monitoring at household level, including focus group discussion and key informant feedback. WFP organized a learning event on the HDRP-PSNP cash pilot, which brought together all regional and federal stakeholders together. These partners took a leading role in event and provided useful inputs that will help WFP and woreda implementers to improve the implementation of such interventions.

The learning event provided a platform for the humanitarian and development partners, and federal and regional government to review the operationalization of shock responsive social protection systems implementation through the lens of a specific region. From 2017, the PSNP donors working DWG has group has been working with the Government of Ethiopia to scale-up the national safety net programme to reach both increase transfer values of PSNP and provide assistance to non-PSNP beneficiaries in times of shock throughout the country (namely Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Somali regions). The learning event enabled partners to discuss the technicalities of implementation to reach consensus on which areas need to be further developed to fully scale-up the initiative through government systems. On the Government's institutional arrangements side, it urged the need to speed up the integration of critical ministries (though delays continued as this is a political decision, strides on establishing a joint commodity management unit have been achieved). The Government remains keen on providing cash assistance to scale-up the PSNP and is committed to improving the inter and intra-communications and coordination. Critical areas to improve implementation are expected to be realized within the 2019 National Integrated Cash Food Plan, include ensuring that resources are available at the planning stage, providing harmonized transfer values (for PSNP and relief) for times of shock are set priority to releasing the transfers for 2019 and making sure that woredas(districts) have sufficient resources to meet administrative needs (i.e., targeting

and registration of relief beneficiaries through PSNP systems).

The R4 Initiative developed a theory of change, with assistance from WFP headquarters, in developing the logical framework. The R4 initiative received quarterly performance-monitoring reports from the implementing partners. This information was also cross-checked by joint field missions which were conducted by the country office, sub offices and partners. Review meetings were conducted by the implementing partners for checking progress against plans, and to take corrective measures for the next season.

The performance monitoring of SIPE was through two approaches. The first one was done independently by preparing a monitoring checklist and conducting the process through WFP's structure. This oversight was comprehensive and included input monitoring, activities monitoring, outputs, gender and protection issues, market analysis and checking the processes against the overall project objective. Implementing partners also designed their own monitoring plan and checklists that focused on performance indicators related to routine activities of public works, community perceptions and satisfaction. The second approach was joint WFP-regional partners monitoring, which was conducted on a schedule that focused on activity flow and structural conduciveness.

Smallholder support monitored activities through field visits with partners (joint monitoring), reports from partners, and reports through sub offices, as well as remotely via telephone. Moreover, a P4P final review assessment and a P4P gender outcome assessment have been carried out to strengthen identified results, identify and document lessons learned.

Under the fresh food vouchers initiative, a team from WFP together with cooperating partners and the technology service provider monitored the voucher redemption process on-site, on each market/redemption day. Immediate corrective measures were put in place for issues that could be resolved on the spot. Issues that could not be resolved immediately were escalated through mission reports to the fresh food voucher task force in the WFP country office.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2018, the Country Office Gender Action Plan 2017-2020 (CGAP) guided the implementation of activities in support of gender equality and women's empowerment. The implementation of the CGAP was supported through the "Gender Results Network" (GRN) coordinated by WFP's programme policy officer for *gender*. The GRN composed of 32 core members (25 national and 7 international staff; 18 women and 14 men). All sub offices in Ethiopia also nominated GRN focal points as an alternate to keep the CGAP on the operational agendas.

A prioritization exercise identified objective 1: *"Improve depth and quality of gender analysis and reporting related to WFP's areas of intervention, to better adapt food assistance to the needs and capacities of women, men, girls, and boys"* was as a priority for 2018. A special training on gender analysis and protection concepts was developed and delivered to 263 staff and partners in 10 sub offices. Moreover, 63 programme staff received an additional one day training on gender data collection, analysis, and reporting to improve gender-sensitive data collection. As a result, several internal reporting templates were adjusted to allow for improved gender-sensitive reporting. Similarly, several programmes revised their monitoring tools to include gender and protection. These actions led to improvements in the data collection and reporting on gender indicators such as sex and age-disaggregated in the monthly situation reports. Moreover, throughout the organization and at the sub office level specifically, these actions have led to better understanding and ownership of the CGAP among staff from different units.

The GRN also implemented the Orange Campaign; 16 days of activism against gender-based violence (GBV), an annual UN campaign. The training and advocacy messages for the campaign reinforced the importance of gender as a concern shared by all staff.

For the first time, in 2018, a P3 level programme policy officer for *gender* was recruited making WFP Ethiopia the eleventh WFP country office to comply with this corporate objective globally.

WFP encouraged food distribution committees comprising of both men and women, to have 50 percent female representation. Overall, female representation is between 20 and 30 percent. Joint decision making by both men and women on the use of food and cash for the emergency food assistance as well as for conditional food for asset creation activities has improved compared to last year and the year before. These positive results may be attributed to the efforts and activities undertaken by WFP and its partners during the year as indicated in the paragraphs above. During cash distributions, 80 percent of recipients were women. Pregnant and lactating women and girls, and people with specific needs, were given priority during food distributions.

The PSNP is designed to respond to the unique needs, interests and capabilities of men and women to ensure that they benefit equally. WFP promoted the participation of both men and women in PSNP decision-making structures. WFP addressed women's responsibility for both productive and reproductive work, as well as the reduced access of

female-headed households to resources. WFP and its partners made significant efforts to ensure the participation of women in taskforces and committees at all levels. A consistent average of 30 percent of food security taskforces were female in 2018.

Thirty-eight percent of the rural resilience activity beneficiaries were female. The initiative included the construction of 100 roof-water-harvesting mechanisms, 85 of which were for female-headed households. This helped these women save time previously spent on fetching water from distant water points. Roof-water harvesting was also used for irrigation in micro-gardens within the women's compounds, which increased production and crop diversity. It also allowed them to farm in their homesteads, reducing protection risks they may face while fetching water or walking to off-site farmlands.

In Ethiopia, access to finance and credit services for rural people is improving but remains constrained, especially for women because of the distances involved and the limited mobility and financial literacy of many women. This is especially true in less urbanized and developed Somali region.

Under SIPE, 54 percent of the 5,000 households (25,000 beneficiaries) were represented by women. The activity was initially designed to consider cross-cutting issues including gender and protection. Within this, insurance-for-work activities were planned to exempt pregnant and lactating women from natural resource management works.

A monitoring checklist was designed to address gender issues. WFP conducted gender and protection training in July and November at the WFP offices in Jijiga and Gode (Somali Region) for staff and implementing partners, including government stakeholders.

All SIPE beneficiaries activated a mobile telephone bank account. Training by the financial service provider on using the mobile account for transfers and purchases improved the IT literacy of participants. This empowered female clients to use telephones and access financial services themselves. In addition, mobile telephone banking supported women's secure movement without carrying cash, reducing their vulnerability to attacks and theft.

Smallholder support improved incomes and livelihoods by supporting women's savings and credit cooperatives, as well as women-only primary cooperatives. Economic strengthening activities included petty trade, fattening, dairy, sheep/goat rearing and crop production through irrigation. A revolving fund enabled women beneficiaries to engage in their preferred area of work after training in business development, community discussions aimed at narrowing the gender gap, and an integrated functional adult literacy programme.

Under the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition activity, parents and caretakers participate in screening events to improve the targeting process. WFP particularly aims to involve male caretakers and fathers in information sessions on child nutrition in order to increase awareness.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Drawing from global conceptual debates, WFP has adopted a practical definition, centred on assistance: protection means designing and carrying out food and livelihood activities that do not increase the protection risks faced by the crisis-affected populations receiving assistance; rather, food assistance should contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of vulnerable people.

Compliance with WFP's standards for accountability to affected populations and the safeguarding of beneficiaries are crucial protection concerns of WFP Ethiopia. WFP's approach to the accountability aspect is informed by the five Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations [1] and other key inter-agency standards, including the Core Humanitarian Standards [2]. WFP focuses on three key areas: information provision, consultation, and complaints-and-feedback mechanisms.

Consultations with affected populations have led to improvements in programme implementation in many of WFP's activities. Regular sessions were held with IDPs, where the concerns of different groups, and especially vulnerable groups, were discussed and addressed where possible. Discussions with affected populations helped identify appropriate channels for the complaints-and-feedback mechanism (see below). Discussions with traders helped identify barriers and solutions to improve the constant supply side of fresh vegetables to markets in villages with fresh food voucher clients. In October, vulnerable women who were displaced because of conflict were consulted on their pressing needs via focus groups in West Guji and Gedeo zones; issues raised included gender-based violence services and HIV treatment.

A major achievement in 2018 was the roll-out of a complaints-and-feedback mechanism (CFM) in several locations in Somali Region. A complaints-and-feedback mechanism team was established, and the SugarCRM (customer relations management) software will be used for this purpose; the team received training on the installation and utilization of this software in August 2018.

Through participatory assessments, several channels have been introduced including a helpdesk, community outreach volunteers and a “hotline” (voice and SMS). Concurrently, awareness about the use of the mechanism has been created among beneficiaries, government and other partners. For instance, the WFP Dollo Ado sub-office set up a CFM for pregnant and lactating women and their children, who are reached through WFP’s targeted supplementary feeding activities.

Issues raised through the CFM in Somali Region as a whole included poor targeting and concern over ration reductions. WFP took the following measures in an effort to resolve and close these issues: carried out re-targeting for excluded beneficiaries; escalated issues regarding targeting to relevant partners; shared information on the ration reduction with beneficiaries at food-distribution points and at community level; engaged in bilateral discussions with key stakeholders at regional and local level; and deployed WFP monitors during distribution dates to watch live distributions. All the above actions are believed to have led to minimized risks affecting beneficiaries. Moreover, as CFM is recently established, WFP’s Ethiopia Country Office is working to strengthen the CFM and response process in 2019, in both the above and other critical areas.

WFP focused on strengthening the complaints-and-feedback mechanism to resolve any issues that arose during the distribution process. For instance, during certain food distributions to IDPs, WFP established a help desk, where community workers served the beneficiaries. Field monitors and food distributors supported in creating awareness of the help desk and referring beneficiaries to the service. These complaints and feedback were shared with WFP’s nearest sub office, with the majority of feedback able to be resolved at that level. Issues that could not be resolved were escalated to the country office for direction.

WFP staff capacity to identify and mitigate protection risks in programme implementation has been developed. Gender and protection training features key concepts including accountability to affected populations, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and the CFM.

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 two months, 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 living with disabilities could receive WFP’s services with minimal difficulty.

Women were represented in food management and distribution committees, to ensure female-headed households were properly targeted for assistance.

WFP monitors detected protection concerns including overcrowding and long queues at distribution points of the PSNP, and delays in distributions. Furthermore, loss of client cards, lack of posters at distribution points to inform beneficiaries of their entitlements, and delays in preparation of payroll were commonly reported gaps. WFP worked with *woreda* and regional officials to address the concerns at the appropriate levels.

Community and public-works activities were designed carefully to avoid placing undue burdens on women. Work norms match the physical strength of each sex, with women being assigned lighter duties and women’s workloads cut by 50 percent compared to men. Moreover, work hours for women were adjusted. Furthermore, pregnant and lactating women were exempted from undertaking strenuous activities and received unconditional transfers. The PSNP public work guidelines for insurance-for-work activities exempted pregnant and lactating women from natural resource management works and took into account the status and challenges of adolescent girls.

Starting from the design, the R4 initiative followed WFP’s ‘no-harm’ principles in addressing protection issues. This included targeting of households, issuing of key messages, selection criteria for loans/access to loans, women-sensitive disaster risk reduction activities, location of public works, ensuring appropriate micro-insurance premiums, and the distribution of accurate insurance payouts. The initiative started the ground work for designing complaint-and-feedback mechanisms, namely through a hotline service and the community outreach workers channels, which will be functional in 2019. The R4 initiative has drafted the SCOPE implementation plan and prepared the SCOPE template – which are planned for use in the 2019 registration – in order for the initiative to understand better their targeted households. The complaints-and-feedback mechanism for beneficiaries was accessed through a village design team. Complaints commonly arose at community level on the pay-out results at the end of the season, with meetings arranged to try and resolve the issues.

Starting from its design, SIPE targeted issues including protection from fraudulent actions of financial service providers, and the long distances to get to insurance for work activities and cash withdrawals. Additional challenges facing elderly and disabled people were taken into account. Individual SIPE ID cards were printed to protect beneficiaries from fraud, with complaint and feedback mechanisms also introduced. Geographic coordinates were also taken during beneficiary registration, to identify names and household locations for easy reporting.

For smallholder support, information was passed to farmers through cooperatives and stakeholders. Government partners at different levels monitored each cooperative to ensure compliance.

[1] <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/accountability-affected-people>

[2] <http://www.corehumanitarianstandard.org/the-standard>

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Michael Tewelde.

A mother feeding her toddler. Beneficiaries in the Fresh Food Voucher Programme in Mersa District, Amhara Region.

For PSNP Programme, the ACL related indicators which refer to the volume of infrastructural development works (Roads ,conservation and agricultural lands rehabilitated or constructed) the actual data (quantity of infrastructures built) could not be provided owing to the fact that the exclusive contribution of WFP is not determined due to multiple partners involvement in the intervention.

With regard to reporting on ABI, this indicator is part of the ICSP and not part of the our plan for the 2018 and hence did not report on this indicator.

With regards to the Livelihood Based Coping Strategy Index-LCSI, the actual data or status at the end of the reporting period is provided but the target and baseline is not provided because it was not reported in 2017 which ideally should be the baseline for 2018 SPRs.

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	2,763,541	4,506,419	7,269,960	3,639,238	3,567,176	7,206,414	131.7%	79.2%	99.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	877,886	858,341	1,736,227	540,481	533,275	1,073,756	61.6%	62.1%	61.8%
Children (5-18 years)	828,811	811,270	1,640,081	1,362,012	1,333,187	2,695,199	164.3%	164.3%	164.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,056,844	2,836,808	3,893,652	1,736,745	1,700,714	3,437,459	164.3%	60.0%	88.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	2,763,542	4,506,418	7,269,960	3,639,239	3,567,175	7,206,414	131.7%	79.2%	99.1%

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	1,925,954	687,712	2,100,000	2,519,773	250,883	2,519,773	130.8%	36.5%	120.0%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	2,103,839	442,171	2,546,010	1,305,758	615,894	1,921,652	62.1%	139.3%	75.5%
Climate adaptation and risk management activities	-	185,000	185,000	-	161,400	161,400	-	87.2%	87.2%
Nutrition treatment activities	2,754,769	-	2,754,769	2,270,200	-	2,270,200	82.4%	-	82.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities	375,879	47,300	423,179	282,258	102,262	384,520	75.1%	216.2%	90.9%

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	1,925,954	687,712	2,100,000	2,519,773	250,883	2,519,773	130.8%	36.5%	120.0%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	2,103,839	442,171	2,546,010	1,305,758	615,894	1,921,652	62.1%	139.3%	75.5%
Climate adaptation and risk management activities	-	185,000	185,000	-	32,280	32,280	-	17.4%	17.4%
Nutrition treatment activities	2,754,769	-	2,754,769	2,270,200	-	2,270,200	82.4%	-	82.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities	375,879	47,300	423,179	282,258	22,116	304,374	75.1%	46.8%	71.9%

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	1,060,500	1,039,500	2,100,000	1,272,486	1,247,287	2,519,773	120.0%	120.0%	120.0%
Total participants	1,060,500	1,039,500	2,100,000	1,272,486	1,247,287	2,519,773	120.0%	120.0%	120.0%
Total beneficiaries	1,060,500	1,039,500	2,100,000	1,272,486	1,247,287	2,519,773	120.0%	120.0%	120.0%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	1,285,735	1,260,275	2,546,010	970,435	951,217	1,921,652	75.5%	75.5%	75.5%
Total participants	1,285,735	1,260,275	2,546,010	970,435	951,217	1,921,652	75.5%	75.5%	75.5%
Total beneficiaries	1,285,735	1,260,275	2,546,010	970,435	951,217	1,921,652	75.5%	75.5%	75.5%
Climate adaptation and risk management activities									
All	93,425	91,575	185,000	16,301	15,979	32,280	17.4%	17.4%	17.4%
Total participants	93,425	91,575	185,000	16,301	15,979	32,280	17.4%	17.4%	17.4%
Total beneficiaries	93,425	91,575	185,000	81,507	79,893	161,400	87.2%	87.2%	87.2%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition treatment activities									
Children (6-23 months)	150,405	146,284	296,689	167,192	162,611	329,803	111.2%	111.2%	111.2%
Children (24-59 months)	371,892	361,590	733,482	413,399	401,947	815,346	111.2%	111.2%	111.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,724,598	1,724,598	-	1,125,051	1,125,051	-	65.2%	65.2%

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	522,297	2,232,472	2,754,769	580,591	1,689,609	2,270,200	111.2%	75.7%	82.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	32,296	31,408	63,704	24,594	23,920	48,514	76.2%	76.2%	76.2%
Children (24-59 months)	50,206	48,815	99,021	56,043	54,490	110,533	111.6%	111.6%	111.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	260,454	260,454	-	135,101	135,101	-	51.9%	51.9%
Total beneficiaries	82,502	340,677	423,179	87,004	246,385	333,389	105.5%	72.3%	78.8%

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.				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Project End Target: 2015.08, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	<14.20	10.85	14.05	8.14
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Project End Target: 2015.08, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	<14.20	10.85	14.05	8.95
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Project End Target: 2015.08, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	<14.20	10.85	14.05	8.42
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	>3.80	3.80	3.79	4.53

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey	>3.90	3.90	3.86	4.68
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey	>3.90	3.90	3.83	4.58
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Project End Target: 2018.11, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey	<3.44	17.20	25.60	1.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Project End Target: 2018.11, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey	<3.00	14.90	27.70	2.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Project End Target: 2018.11, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey	<3.10	15.50	26.90	2.00
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				
TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<15.00	1.97	3.00	5.40
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<15.00	1.97	3.00	5.30
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<15.00	1.97	3.00	5.35
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	<3.00	0.01	0.00	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	2.25	4.00	1.90
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	2.25	4.00	1.80
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	2.25	4.00	1.85
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	95.80	-	92.70
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	95.80	-	92.90
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	95.80	-	92.80
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>50.00	81.00	98.30	66.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>50.00	81.00	98.30	61.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>TSF INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>50.00	81.00	98.30	63.00
SR4 Food systems are sustainable				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	<15.50	15.50	10.36	10.20
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	<15.50	15.50	10.36	9.58
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	<15.50	15.50	10.36	10.43
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	>3.19	3.56	4.03	4.26
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	>3.21	3.21	3.94	4.28
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, CHS Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, CHS Survey</i>	>3.53	3.35	3.96	4.27
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	<6.10	30.50	50.70	40.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	<5.64	28.20	44.80	25.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	<5.74	28.00	46.50	33.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	<2.90	2.90	9.60	18.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	<3.20	3.20	12.80	18.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>	<3.14	3.14	11.80	18.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Female				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		13.10	-	19.90
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Male				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		23.60	-	27.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Overall				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		20.00	-	24.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		16.10	-	17.90
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		23.20	-	21.80
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		20.70	-	19.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		49.30	-	44.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		24.50	-	33.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		32.90	-	38.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Female				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		21.40	-	18.20
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Male				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		28.70	-	16.90
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Overall				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Base value: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring</i>		26.20	-	17.50

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	127,016	-	-
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	-	155,000	-
CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	533,505	-	-
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	622	164	26.4%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	-	280,407	-
CRF SO3-SR4: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
Number of people trained	individual	99	95	96.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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 SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>32.00	32.40	32.75	35.00
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 PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	=50.00	0.00	16.50	46.70
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 SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	<25.00	25.90	23.35	20.00
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 PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	=50.00	0.00	21.72	17.80
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 SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>43.00	41.70	43.45	45.00
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 PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	=50.00	0.00	61.55	35.60

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				
<i>SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	70.00	76.10	61.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	79.50	78.70	89.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	62.80	77.00	52.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	71.50	75.20	67.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	66.40	76.55	58.80
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	75.50	75.05	79.10
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.10	62.60	98.90	78.10
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	0.00	100.00	78.10
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>SOMALI REGION RELIEF , Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.10	99.10	100.00	84.70

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male <i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	0.00	99.40	84.70
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall <i>SOMALI REGION RELIEF, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.10	99.10	99.70	80.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall <i>PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	0.00	99.70	80.40

Resource Inputs from Donors

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Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	17,557
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	25,368
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	30
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS	-	1,398
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	46,369
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	440	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,096
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice - Broken 5%	-	7,500
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	48,880	36,566
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	2,950	10,310
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	1,110	5,690
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	-	23,742
		Total	53,380	175,627