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



**Country Programme Ethiopia (2012-2017)**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

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



**World Food Programme**

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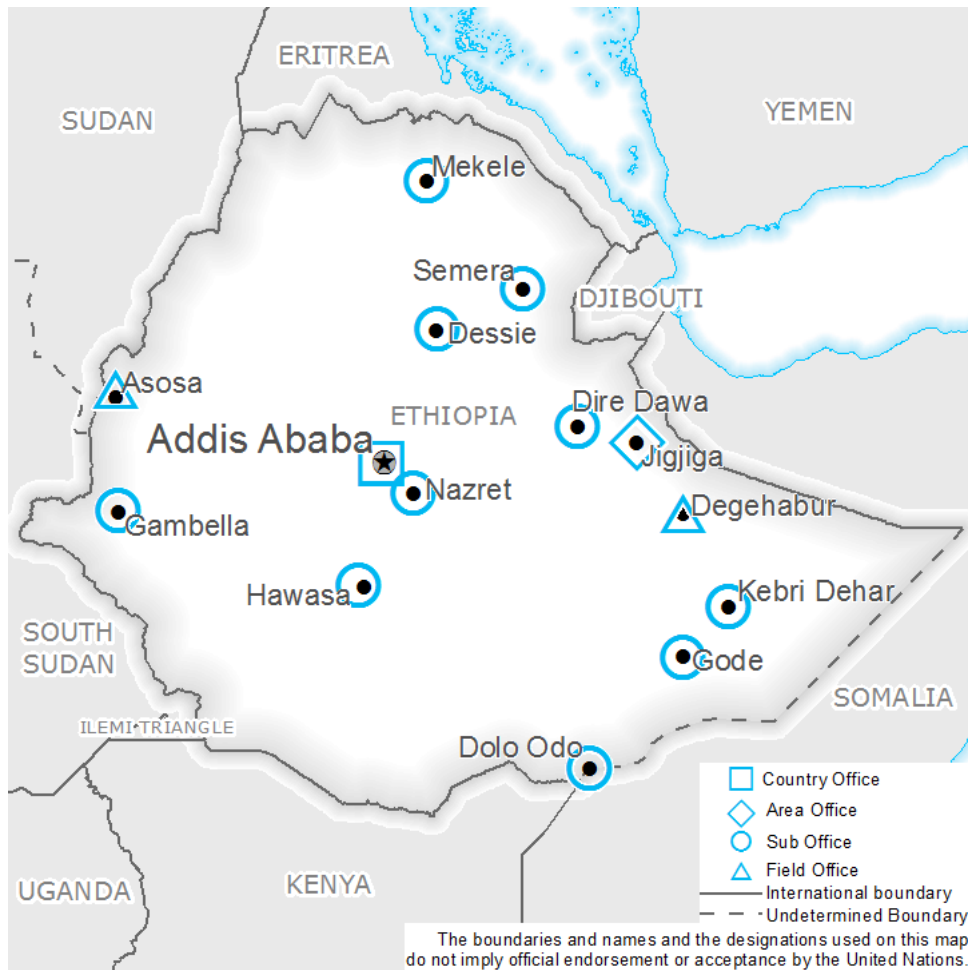
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Over the past seven years, Ethiopia has achieved high economic growth averaging 11 percent per annum and reduced extreme poverty from 60.5 to 30.7 percent, enabling it to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger rates by half, as was expected in Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1.

Agriculture is one of the highest contributors to economic growth and contributes to 45 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). About 12 million smallholder farming households account for an estimated 95 percent of agricultural production and 85 percent of all employment in Ethiopia. The government's medium term strategic framework Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), promotes agricultural development to achieve food and nutrition security with the aim of building resilience and places emphasis on the production of high value crops and livestock production. The overarching objective GTP II is the realization of Ethiopia's vision of becoming a middle income country by 2025.

Even though Ethiopia is one of the ten countries globally to have attained the largest absolute gains in its Human Development Index (HDI) over the last several years, it still ranks 174th out of 188 countries in the 2015 UNDP Human Development Report. Given the bulk of the rural population derives its livelihood from agriculture and poverty is by and large a rural phenomenon, the government is promoting agricultural growth as a major driver of poverty reduction in Ethiopia. The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line fell from 38.7 percent in 2003/4 to 23.4 percent in 2015 [1] The proportion of the population living in poverty fell in both rural and urban areas. This progress shows that the country is on track to achieve the target of reducing income poverty by half.



In spite of this progress, many rural households find it impossible to survive without access to seasonal wage employment or assistance from the National Productive Safety Net and related social protection programs. Some 25 million Ethiopians remain in poverty and live just above the poverty line, making them vulnerable to seasonal climatic shocks and food insecurity.

Climate shocks are the principal reason for chronic poverty and food insecurity at the household level in Ethiopia. The International Food Policy Research Institute's 2016 Global Hunger Index scores Ethiopia at 33.4, a slight decline from the previous scoring of 33.9. This is still 'serious'- in spite of the impressive gains the country has accomplished from the MDG perspective. The 2016 Ethiopia Demographic Health Survey (EDHS) indicated that the national prevalence of wasting was 9.9 percent, stunting was 38.4 percent and underweight was 23.6.

Overall, more than half of children 6-59 months (56 percent) suffered from some degree of anaemia: 25 percent were mildly anaemic, 28 percent were moderately anaemic, and 3 percent were severely anaemic. About one-fourth of women age 15-49 (23 percent) are anaemic. The majority are mildly anaemic (17 percent), 5 percent are moderately anaemic, and less than 1 percent are severely anaemic. The 2012 Cost of Hunger Study indicates that stunted children achieve 1.1 years less in school education and the annual costs associated with child under nutrition are estimated at Ethiopian birr (ETB) 55.5 billion, equivalent to 16.5 percent of GDP.

The national adult HIV prevalence declined remarkably from 5.3 percent in 2003 to 1.5 percent in 2011. In 2015, the projected national adult HIV prevalence was estimated at 1.2 percent, with geographical and gender variations. Marked variation in urban rural prevalence is also reported in the 2011 EDHS with urban areas showing a seven fold higher HIV prevalence compared to rural areas (4.2 percent versus 0.6 percent). HIV prevalence was disproportionately higher among urban females (4 percent) compared to urban men (2.4 percent).

In Ethiopia, gender inequality remains a significant concern. Women and girls are strongly disadvantaged compared to boys and men, in literacy, health, livelihoods and basic human rights (UN Women 2013). Ethiopia has a Gender Inequality Index of 129 out of 155 countries, whereas neighboring Uganda ranks 122 and Burundi 109 (UNDP HDI Report 2016). Moreover, gender inequality is deeply rooted in the patriarchal society where women are structurally disempowered. This is reflected in many development indicators. For instance, Ethiopia entered the twenty-first century with extremely low maternal and reproductive health indicators. Moreover, 70 percent of the women have encountered gender based violence.

Compounding this situation was the 2015/16 El Nino induced drought, the worst in 50 years, which was brought about by failed *belg* (spring harvest) and *meher* (main harvest) rains. As a result, over 10 million people above those targeted under the Productive Safety Net (PSNP) were considered food insecure. Whereas the 2010-2011 Horn of Africa drought affected lowland areas, the 2015/16 drought also affected the highlands, where population densities are high and households depend on rain-fed agriculture, livestock and seasonal wage labour. Emergency food and nutrition assistance needs rose sharply in late 2015 and remained at fairly high levels throughout 2016.

2016 began with 10.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. There was a slight decline in the mid-year review of the government's official Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) which indicated that 9.7 million people were in need of emergency food assistance. Of this number, WFP and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) were responsible for 7.1 million while 2.6 million were assisted through Joint Emergency Operation Plan (JEOP), implemented by a consortium of US international NGOs. Some 2.36 million women and children required treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). With close to 20 percent of Ethiopia's population affected overall, the scale of the humanitarian emergency in Ethiopia has been significant. Though the last *meher* season rainfall situation has improved harvest prospects, there is still a need for emergency assistance in parts of the country as a result of the failure of seasonal rains and emergency humanitarian assistance may be required well into 2017.

Ranked 126th out of 160 countries in the Logistics Performance Index (WB, 2016) the logistics infrastructure and seasonal variations still poses a significant challenge for the access to the affected populations and efficient supply chain operation in the country. Due to long distances, poor infrastructure in some parts of the country and insecurity especially in the Somali Region, surface transport is rendered unfeasible making air transport critical to timely delivery of aid to beneficiaries. Existing commercial air operators do not serve some of the critical programme implementations locations.

Ethiopia hosts the second largest refugee population within east and central Africa. Over 780,000 officially registered refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea and Kenya now reside in 26 camps located in the five regional states of Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali and Tigray. The resurgence of conflict in South Sudan in July 2016 saw the arrival of over 30,000 new refugees in the Gambella Region in Ethiopia.

[1] Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia: Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20) Page 6

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of Ethiopia has taken a progressively greater leadership role in shaping how the country combats food insecurity, malnutrition and the negative effects of climate change. The outcome has been a series of Government Flagship Programmes (GFPs), against which all international actors including WFP, have aligned their financial and technical support. The most prominent of these government flagship programmes include:

- Productive Safety Net Programme
- Humanitarian Requirements Document
- National Nutrition Programme
- Seqota Declaration to end child malnutrition by 2030
- Health Sector Transformation Plan that addresses HIV/AIDs
- Home Grown School Feeding Programme
- Education Sector Development Programme
- Sustainable Land Management Programme
- The related Sustainable Land Management Programme for Food Insecure and Pastoral Areas
- Ethiopia's Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy

Each of these programmes are intended to address a specific aspect of food insecurity, malnutrition and/or climate change. Each is led by a government entity, responsible for the implementation of its respective flagship programmes at federal, regional and community (woreda) level.

WFP's role in Ethiopia is to support government policies, programmes and systems that address the multiple dimensions of chronic hunger and undernutrition among the most vulnerable segments of the population and refugees hosted in different parts of the country. Interventions are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020, which represents the strategic response of the UN Country Team to the national development priorities articulated in the second Growth and Transformation Plan.

Since the onset of the El Niño drought, the government has played a strong coordination role by strengthening different platforms and mechanisms, including organizing weekly national and regional prioritization meetings that look at the overall resource allocations, engaging in district dispatch prioritization, monitoring nutritional and food movement performance indicators and delivery and distribution figures. Through its strong leadership, the government avoided a major humanitarian crisis through decades of investments in stronger national systems and with determined support from the international community, including WFP. As the lead agency of the Logistics Cluster, WFP supported the government-led response to the El Niño drought in Ethiopia. The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in partnership with WFP, identified logistics gaps and bottlenecks in delivering life-saving assistance to drought-affected populations. The Logistics Cluster then proposed a set of mitigating measures and over the course of 2016, has worked to augment the logistics coordination and information management capacity of NDRMC and other humanitarian actors in response to the immense needs arising as a result of the worst drought in 50 years.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP played a critical role in Ethiopia by a) providing support to the government to strengthen national systems, and b) promoting innovative and more effective approaches to improving food security and building resilience. Over the course of 2016, WFP contributed to the improvement of the supply chain, strategic food reserve and transport systems in Ethiopia and provided critical logistics support to South Sudan. In 2016, WFP procured food commodities from cooperative unions that were made available as stock for purchase under the Global Commodity Management Facility (CGMF) by Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan

**PRRO 200712 (2015 – 2018), approved budget USD 1.4 billion**, addressed food insecurity and malnutrition among people living in disaster-prone areas. The PRRO provided short-term food assistance for households in periods of acute emergency stress and addressed moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Through the Productive Safety Net Programme, WFP supported the government in its efforts to transition from relief assistance to a structured and predictable safety net to reduce the impact of shocks and build resilience. The PRRO also addressed chronic malnutrition and stunting among children under two and PLW.

**PRRO 200700 (2015 – 2018) approved budget USD 487.3 million**, contributed to meeting the basic nutritional needs of refugees through the distribution of food assistance and the expansion of cash distributions. It reduced acute malnutrition in children, and PLW through the provision of specialized nutritious foods. The PRRO also contributed to stabilizing school enrolment of refugee girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools and increased livelihood and environmental opportunities for refugees and host communities in fragile transition situations.

**Country Programme 200253 (2012 – 2016) approved budget USD 333 million**, assisted the government to build its disaster risk and natural resource management capacity, including supporting community-based watershed development under Managing Environment Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET) in the first half of the year. The Country Programme also supported school meals in selected primary schools; enabled access to HIV care, treatment and support in urban areas; and promoted the development of agricultural markets and livelihoods. It also promoted food marketing and rural livelihood strategies, especially for women. In addition to this, WFP implemented an insurance scheme through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative Programme as a disaster risk management approach in the Tigray and Amhara regions. This improved natural resource management (community risk reduction), provided access to micro credit ("prudent" risk taking) provided insurance coverage (risk transfer), and increased savings (risk reserves).

**Special Operation 200358 (2012 – 2017) approved budget USD 31.4 million**, enhanced efficiencies of supply chains in the Horn of Africa and augmented regional humanitarian response capabilities. It strengthened logistics systems and capacities in the Djibouti Port and helped to improve lead times for the delivery of commodities. Although the budget for the entire operation cycle is over 31 million, the figure of 7.2 million refers for the share of the 2016 budget.

**Special Operation 200711 (2015 – 2016) approved budget USD 8 million**, provided safe, effective and efficient humanitarian air services in Ethiopia. It provided access to project implementation sites for NGOs, United Nations agencies, donor organizations and diplomatic missions and transported light cargo, such as medical supplies, high energy foods, and information and communication technology (ICT) equipment. The special operation also provided timely medical and security evacuations for humanitarian staff and is linked directly to WFP Strategic Objective 1, which is to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. Although the budget for the entire operation cycle is over 18 million, the figure of 9 million refers for the share of the 2016 budget.

**Special Operation 200752 (2014 – 2016) approved budget USD 6.3 million**, entailed the construction of Geeldoh Bridge to enhance efficiencies in the supply of food aid for Salahad and Lagahida by reducing transport cost and delivery time, and opening a neglected area for further assistance by improving accessibility. Although the budget for the entire operation cycle is over 6 million, the figure of 1.3 million refers for the share of the 2016 budget.

**Special Operation 200977 (2016) approved budget USD 12.7 million**, provided critical logistics augmentation in support of the government's drought response. It enhanced coordination and information sharing, and deployed technical logistics staff to run the Logistics Cluster operation. A budget revision was approved on the 28th of December, so the figure in the 2016 SPR appears higher although this did not affect the 2016 budget.

Across several projects, WFP utilized the Purchase for Progress initiative. This initiative linked small-holder farmers with markets. Under the current drought response, food from small-holders was procured by WFP to feed drought-affected families across the country and served as an important contributor to the Global Commodity Management Facility for the drought response.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Funding levels for 2016 presented a mixed picture across various programmes for the Ethiopia Country Office. Whereas the funding levels improved considerably for some activities compared to previous years, others had constraints which affected the overall levels of implementation. The Country Office was compelled to prioritize activities to effectively use the resources available. Government leadership of the drought crisis was outstanding, and health, nutrition and food systems were scaled up successfully to cope with a three to four-fold surge in needs. The government allocated over USD 380 million of its own resources to back the response – covering close to 30 percent of the USD 1.4 billion appeal.

With regard to WFP's direct drought response, resources allocated to relief interventions covered approximately 60 percent of operational needs for the year. Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition had initial funding gaps, carried over from 2015. The funding gaps were also related to increased people in need of assistance at the beginning of the year and challenges related to getting food into the country from the Djibouti Port. By April to May however, it was fully resourced through to the end of the year. Some of the resources received in the year included donors who had not funded the programme in a very long time. This was an exceptional improvement in comparison to previous years.

On the other hand, the Productive Safety Net Programme only had enough resourcing to cover the first quarter of the year. The programme was suspended for most of 2016. Assistance to chronically food-insecure people to enable them survive food deficit periods and avoid depleting their productive assets was only accomplished in the first part of the year. Additional resources for PSNP were received in the final stages of 2016 and will be carried over into 2017.

As part of a corporate pilot exercise, the Country Office accessed an advance from the Macro-Advance Facility (MAF) at the beginning of the year for PRRO 200700, to cover requirements through to June. This enabled WFP to respond to urgent needs and avert pipeline breaks for vulnerable refugee populations. Most of the contributions used as collateral for this advance came in as expected, allowing the full advance repayment by mid-year. A second MAF allocation was received during the second half of the year, enabling coverage of additional needs arising out of the influx of South Sudanese refugees in the last quarter of the year. WFP undertook joint resource mobilization with UNHCR through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to address the South Sudanese refugee influx towards the end of the year.

Resourcing for the Country Programme presented a mixed picture as well. Activities under the HIV/AIDS programmes were fully funded, but Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) and School Meals only had adhoc resourcing and could not meet the full operational requirements. As anticipated when the Country Programme was extended, the MERET was phased out and handed over to the government as part of the planned exit strategy. As a result of funding challenges, the number of feeding days and the rations for school meals was reduced. However locations with high food insecurity and affected by the drought were prioritized for assistance.

The Special Operation for Logistics Cluster to bolster the country's supply chain capacity, received a substantial response from donors given the pivotal role that the cluster played in the delivery of emergency assistance. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) activated the Logistics Cluster for Ethiopia in early 2016, to support the coordination of delivery of humanitarian assistance in response to the current drought. The cluster was led by the Government of Ethiopia's National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC). WFP, as the global lead agency for the Logistics Cluster, worked with the government and humanitarian community to identify logistics bottlenecks, proposed mitigating measures for overcoming these gaps, and supported partners to ensure an efficient and effective logistics response. This included support to the Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority to facilitate the implementation of the national logistics strategy and support port planning operations. Other accomplishments included provision of 64,200 mt of additional storage space in 90 locations for the drought response and an improved reporting system enabling key drought response actors to respond promptly.

During the year, no additional resourcing was received for the Special Operations for the Djibouti Hub and Construction of the Geeldoh Bridge. The Country Office sought a Capital Budgeting Facility to enable critical activities to be undertaken under the Djibouti Hub Special Operation.

## Achievements at Country Level

WFP was able to reach targeted beneficiaries with assistance for over 80 percent of the year. WFP through the Special Operation Logistics Cluster, led by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), identified logistics gaps and bottlenecks in delivering life-saving assistance to drought-affected populations. The cluster's actions significantly improved the delivery of humanitarian assistance and enabled a more efficient and effective response. Through the joint food pipeline of NDRMC and WFP, relief assistance reached 7.8 million beneficiaries in nine months of distributions. Following the implementation of an improved monitoring and reporting system, there was a significant improvement of the percentage of food and cash delivered and distributed within 4 weeks. This was as a result of improved coordination between staff at all levels, resulting in prompt resolution of challenges occurring in the course of deliveries and distributions. WFP also had significant contributions to emission reductions. A total of 24,000 fuel efficient stoves were distributed to 12,000 households in Ebnat and East Belessa woredas of Amhara Region and a monitoring campaign was launched to measure emission reduction. The Secretariat issued a certificate of emission reduction in November, 2016. The Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) programme developed phase out guidelines and supported local government partners in handing over 74 developed watershed sites to local government and user communities. WFP also implemented an insurance scheme through the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), and government staff received training on environmental protection and management.

WFP worked with the government to undertake a number of public work activities including soil and water conservation, rangeland management, forestry and agro-forestry development, and water development activities (pond construction, shallow well construction and rehabilitation, reservoir construction).

WFP was able to target children in chronically food insecure areas and provided one hot meal per day. In addition to this, the programme provided 8 litres of vegetable oil per semester as a take home ration for girls in pastoralist areas.

WFP provided assistance to about 600,000 refugees in 2016, representing about 90 percent of the total refugee population in 26 camps across the country. Refugees were provided with cash or monthly general food distribution. For 2016, it was estimated that the cash interventions injected about 8 million BIRR into the local markets on a monthly basis. The cash provided to refugees enabled them to purchase food items which were not included in WFP's general rations as well as to buy various non-food items.

Cognizant of gender inequality's effect on hunger and poverty, the Country Office mainstreamed gender in its operations in order to strengthen service delivery and capacity building. In this regard, women's access to food increased considerably as a result of making women the holders of food entitlements.



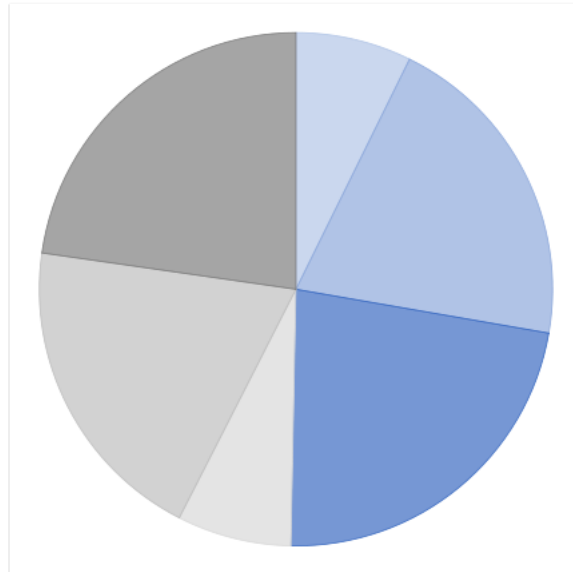
### Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	674,189	664,946	1,339,135
Children (5-18 years)	1,887,311	1,824,446	3,711,757
Adults (18 years plus)	2,085,434	2,100,021	4,185,455
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>4,646,934</b>	<b>4,589,413</b>	<b>9,236,347</b>



Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	570	704	-	2,810	16	4,099
Single Country PRRO	373,731	15,151	43,724	52,694	2,158	487,459
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>374,301</b>	<b>15,855</b>	<b>43,724</b>	<b>55,504</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>491,558</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	67,705	-	597,883
Single Country PRRO	24,286,230	-	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>24,353,935</b>	-	<b>597,883</b>

## Supply Chain

WFP managed the supply chain starting from the port of entry (primarily Djibouti and Berbera), followed by delivery and handover to government counterparts at pre-defined destinations (handover points). WFP maintained a monitoring role while delivery and distribution were carried out by the government, except in the Somali region and refugee camps where WFP also delivered to the final delivery points. The continued utilization of WFP's Logistics Execution Support System and Food Management Improvement Project (FMIP) enhanced the visibility, control and monitoring of commodities being handled in the pipeline. The Logistics Cluster facilitated augmenting the Supply Chain network, including improving storage capacity for the drought response and supporting the government transportation and logistics network. WFP's support was also extended to South Sudan in the course of 2016.

WFP's use of its Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) for local purchases, helped mitigate distribution delays as the PRRO was able to benefit from timely access to most of the commodities as soon as funds were received. The GCMF ensured that food commodities were already in WFP warehouses when needed, and when funds became available, which ensured that there was no break in the pipeline. Receiving and storing GCMF commodities until sales were finalized in the hubs in Ethiopia also reduced the costs associated with long-term storage in the port of Djibouti. 114,170 mt of food was purchased locally of which 39,420 mt of maize was bought from smallholder farmers. Through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) gender component, women groups were supported with training and introduction of household storage options (silos and haematic bags). WFP, through P4P, was party to the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Joint Programme (UN Women, FAO, WFP, and IFAD). Benefits from WFP's P4P comparative advantage include knowledge and lessons learned from the field, as well as WFP's capacity to initiate transfer of revolving funds, adapting community tools and training for cooperative unions which include female small-holder farmers.

As a result of the social unrest in the Amhara and Oromia regions in the last quarter of the year, there were challenges with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to these regions. WFP worked with federal and regional authorities to ensure access in these regions. Progress in implementing additional storage units in remote locations were also delayed as a result of the unrest. In spite of these challenges, the Logistics Cluster finalized two local constructions in Somali and Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), providing additional storage capacity of 700 mt. This was in addition to the erection of 80 mobile storage units and four warehouses rented for National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) to provide an additional storage capacity of 50,000 mt. This was 80 percent of the 60,000 mt target in more than 80 locations, for NDRMC and the NGO-led Joint Emergency Operations Plan use.

UNHAS was a critical component of the supply chain in 2016 and responded to needs beyond passenger requirements. Cargo transportation was a key part of the services delivered and without UNHAS service, support to more than 200,000 refugees hosted in camps in the Dollo Ado area of Somali region, would not have been possible as there were no other alternative means to get access to the beneficiaries.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	500	500
Sugar	-	138	138
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>638</b>	<b>638</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	21,981
Corn Soya Blend	42,030
High Energy Biscuits	59
Maize	83,205
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,054
Split Peas	28,371
Vegetable Oil	10,502
Wheat	206,041
<b>Total</b>	<b>394,242</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

For the drought response through PRRO 200712, initial cash transfers from federal National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) to the various regions were delayed by 2-3 weeks each month given the time required to complete the transfer of cash from the National Bank to regional branches. After a thorough assessment of the situation and discussions with WFP, NDRMC agreed to review the processes and transfer cash directly to the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) through established letters of agreement. This has reduced the transaction time from three weeks to about four days, ensuring that beneficiaries received their entitlements in a timely manner. To further expedite food deliveries in the drought response, WFP prepositioned food commodities in the hubs in Somali region prior to the official commencement of the food distribution rounds to enable WFP reach beneficiaries within an average period of four weeks as against previous distribution cycles of six to eight weeks.

For Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, a joint response plan was devised by WFP and UNICEF to strengthen Community Management of Acute Malnutrition delivery. This included advocacy with government, NGOs and donors on the necessity to prioritize 'MAM-SAM continuum of care'. A review of the implementation of the WFP-UNICEF plan with all relevant stakeholders will take place in early-2017 under the facilitation of the Nutrition Cluster.

The mid-term evaluation of the HIV/AIDs programme carried out in 2014 came up with a set of recommendations from strategic and operational perspectives. Recommendations from this included the need for an effective linkage of the economic strengthening (ES) participants to Micro Finance Institutes. This was accomplished in 2016. The

Nutritional Assessment and Counselling programme has been linked to the ES programs to ensure household food security, treatment adherence and improvement of quality of life. Most of the recommendations in this evaluation have been implemented and served to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the project.

The results of recent case studies on the impact of the Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) Programme on resilience to the 2015 El Niño-induced drought in Ethiopia, clearly demonstrated the contribution of sustainable natural resource development on livelihoods improvement and overall resilience building. This study revealed that households in MERET community sites recovered better than households in non-MERET community sites, in terms of bouncing back to the pre-drought conditions, due to better adaptive capacities and increased household income that contributed to improving the household food security. As a result of this, the government has focused on the management of natural resources through community-based participatory watershed development approach, which has been evolved from experiences MERET gleaned from implementation.

An operational evaluation of the PRRO 200700 was carried out in 2016, resulting in a number of recommendations on how to further enhance the programme. In line with the recommendations, WFP entered into a nutrition partnership with GOAL Ethiopia to implement Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition activities in Aysaita camp to address critical nutrition gaps. It also resumed Prevention of Acute malnutrition for children aged 24-59 months in all Dollo Ado camps and entered into partnership with Save the Children Federation to implement on site feeding for pre-school age children between 3-6 years in all Dollo Ado camps. The aim of this is to reverse the high malnutrition noticed in these camps. In addition, school meals were provided in all Gambella camps starting October, 2016; cash combined with food assistance was scaled up to additional five camps and there are plans to further scale up in more camps in 2017. This is as a result of the flexibility of food choices it afforded refugees, enabling them to improve their diet diversity. Livelihood activities were reviewed and extended in Shire and Afar camps to enable refugees meet their food needs from their own resources. Some of the challenges faced by livelihood interventions so far include lack of access to agricultural opportunities, absence of job opportunities in the host community and finding useful employment for trained refugees. These have all contributed to near total dependency on food assistance, but with the continued support of the government and donors, it is expected that livelihood options will be expanded in the coming year.

Monitoring standard operating procedures were drafted to allow field monitors provide systematic support to implementation as agreed with key partners (ARRA and UNHCR). In addition to this WFP worked with partners to strengthen women's participation in decision making. This included establishing standards (guidelines) to promote a 50 percent representation of women in food management committees in all camps and putting in place gender-sensitive protection approaches for cash-based relief by ensuring cash resources are placed predominantly on the hands of women.

With regard to gender, the Gender Baseline Study for Ethiopia (2015-2016) recommended that as most of WFP programs support the government's Growth and Transformation Plan II, it is important to look to the government sectoral gender indicators and align the program indicators towards these indicators to achieve better results and sustain achievements. The study also noted that it is important to adapt and replicate MERET innovative gender-sensitive results based management system to other programmes to support more gender-inclusive and operational reporting/analysis and this has been incorporated into the Country Office's plan for 2017.



# Food Management Improvement Project

In line with the Government of Ethiopia's (GoE) Disaster Risk Management Strategic Programme and Investment Framework, WFP Ethiopia launched the Food Management Improvement Project (FMIP), a flagship WFP capacity building initiative within WFP Ethiopia's Logistics Unit. Implemented since 2010, this project has been collaborating with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) of the Government of Ethiopia for over five years. The project aims to build the overall capacity of the Ethiopian Government in the management of the food assistance supply-chain in order to make it more visible, efficient, and accountable, strengthening national and regional capacities for effective implementation of food and non-food movements. This initiative was developed at the request of the Ethiopian Government, as their food aid supply chain was suffering from a multitude of challenges.

## 1. Component 1: Commodity & Allocation Tracking System (CATS)

CATS is an internet-based database system which aims to improve the visibility of commodities as they move from the donor to the beneficiaries, through the NDRMC supply chain. The system is operable in NDRMC federal offices, hubs, and the different regional capitals.

## 2. Component 2: Commodity Management Procedure Manual (CMPM)

The CMPM is a manual standardize and rationalize commodity management and to compile reporting procedures for NDRMC-handled Relief and Productive Safety Net commodities. The aim of the CMPM is to strengthen the downstream paper-based commodity management and reporting system by introducing a set of reporting forms to be used in all regions at all governmental levels: regional, zonal, woreda and food distribution points (FDP). In order to ensure its implementation, a Woreda Training Programme was developed and conducted for NDRMC partners.

## 3. Component 3: Supply Chain Management (SCM) Training

The aim of the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Training is to provide a framework for improving skills and knowledge on planning and coordination and aims to create an overview of the way different areas in the supply chain inter-relate with a strong emphasis on coordination. The training targets middle and high level logistics managers. In the end, participants receive an internationally accredited supply chain management certification.

This system, in partnership with the Logistics Cluster, has helped streamline food commodity management throughout the course of the 2016 drought response. It has improved government staff capacity and transparency/tracking of commodities to allow for improved decision making and pipeline management.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

In 2016, Country Programme 200253 sought to address the root causes of vulnerability and disaster risk, focusing on capacity development and facilitating hand-over to the government. Capacity development centered on disaster risk management, natural resource management and food marketing capacities. Food assistance was relevant for supporting natural resource management and education, especially in areas of high food insecurity and disaster risk. Support to the national HIV programme included nutrition support, including nutrition assessment and counselling and provision of specialized nutritious food, as part of care and treatment and safety net programmes to support food insecure households affected by HIV.

The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions (MERET) are aligned to WFP's Strategic Objective 2, and focused on the Government of Ethiopia's capacity development. Through the DRM, WFP worked on enhancing the government's disaster risk management system. WFP focused on capacity development, analysis, emergency preparedness and response with a view to eventual hand-over to the government. With the objective of increasing the ability of food insecure households to manage shocks, MERET met food needs, restored the degraded environment, reduced food insecurity, and improved livelihood diversification of households.

Aligned to Strategic Objective 4, the objectives of the Food for Education component were to improve access to and equity of education for primary school children particularly for children from rural areas and under privileged areas. It worked to increase attentiveness and learning for primary school children through alleviating short term hunger and increased farmer income and marketing opportunities through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) and processing for school feeding.

The HIV/AIDS component of the Country Programme is aligned to WFP's Strategic Objective 4 and provided support to the national HIV programme through nutrition support, provision of nutrition assessment and counselling and provision of specialized nutritious food, as part of care and treatment and safety net programmes to support food insecure households affected by HIV.

The P4P initiative in Ethiopia combined WFP's purchasing power with partners' technical contributions, to strengthen the management and marketing capacities of smallholder farmer Cooperative Unions (CUs). This initiative provided them with an incentive to increase production which in turn increased the sales of produce to WFP and other institutional buyers beyond WFP.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	12,418,879
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	40,504,070
Direct Support Costs	35,889,865
Food and Related Costs	222,643,239
Indirect Support Costs	21,801,924
<b>Total</b>	<b>333,257,978</b>

## Project Activities

**Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures.**

*Outcome: By the end of the Country Programme, national and sub-national institutions and disaster-prone communities have systematically reduced disaster risks and impacts of disasters and improved food security.*

**Component 1: Disaster Risk Management Capacity**

WFP engaged in a range of activities to build the capacity of the government at various levels to implement the new disaster risk management policy and strategy. These included the establishment of national procedures and guidelines which incorporated Disaster Risk Management (DRM) components into sectoral strategic and annual work plans; training of government staff at federal and regional level on disaster risk profile development, contingency planning and the formulation of the national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plan. In addition to this WFP provided support to National Meteorological Agency to install an automated weather station in strategic areas that improved weather data collection. This information assisted with forecasts for the food security situation in the country. WFP provided advisory support to the design of the national social protection strategy. The document guided the planning, resourcing and implementation of the different social protection programmes and activities.

*Outcome: By the end of the Country Programme, the use of technologies, practices and financing mechanisms that promote a low-carbon climate-resilient economy and society are improved at all levels.*

**Component 2: Natural Resource Management Capacity, Including Community-Based Watershed Development Using the Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) Approach.**

MERET undertook capacity development interventions to expand the use of best practices and incentives under the Natural Resource Management Sector (NRMS), particularly through the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). It helped NRMS to process and disseminate information on successful watershed rehabilitation methods in MERET communities, with links to research institutions and partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), German Agency for International Cooperation and the World Bank. WFP enhanced the capacity of key programme management staff at different levels, including providing on-the-job-training, technical back up and supervision support. WFP provided cereals (wheat) to MERET beneficiaries but due to resource shortfalls could only cover a small portion of the annual requirements. Other major activities like soil and water conservation, feeder roads construction, development of water points that needed collective labour contributions and incentives were not implemented, also due to resource shortfalls. WFP in collaboration with the International Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) of Columbia University provided Weather Index Insurance training for 26 partners. These included representatives from insurance companies, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Mekele University, National Meteorological agency, Relief Society of Tigray, Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara and Oxfam America. The objective of this was to build national capacity in line with growing needs related to micro-insurance in Ethiopia.

**Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and under nutrition**

*Outcome: Equal access provided for boys and girls at primary school with a focus on the most marginalized food-insecure areas and vulnerable children*

**Component 3: Food for Education in Primary Schools**

The school meals programme in Ethiopia targeted chronically food insecure areas and provided one hot meal comprising of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and salt which provided about 647 kcal per day. In addition, it provided eight litres of vegetable oil per semester as take home ration for girls in the pastoralist areas. WFP also provided strategy and policy support to the government. Capacity building activities were provided for the Ministry of Education and Regional Education bureaus on program management and implementation. WFP also provided technical assistance to the government to establish the national School Meals Programme.

*Outcome: Food-insecure and malnourished people living with HIV and their households, including orphaned and vulnerable child, in urban centres have improved access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.*

**Component 4: Access to HIV Care, Treatment and Support in Urban Areas**

People living with HIV (PLHIV) receiving anti-retroviral treatment (ART) were provided with Nutrition Assessment and Counseling (NAC) as part of the package of HIV Treatment Services. When PLHIV were identified as severely acutely malnourished through the nutrition assessment, they were provided with ready to use therapeutic foods (RUTF). This was done exceptionally at the request of the government. For those identified as moderately acutely malnourished, they are referred to the community based WFP food assistance programme. WFP assists in building the capacity of government health institutions to provide the NAC services, through training and regular mentoring of health personnel.

WFP provided food assistance through cash and vouchers to food insecure pregnant and lactating women living with HIV to enable them attend the Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission Services (EMTCT) provided through health institutions. They are provided with basic counseling and education on nutrition and HIV during pregnancy and lactation and the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV, by community resource persons assigned by WFP. They are required to attend all services, provide evidence of clinical attendance every quarter and deliver at health institutions or have an attended delivery to have HIV negative babies. Cash provided was USD 7.77 for Orphans Vulnerable Children and USD 10.79 for mothers enrolled in the EMTCT and USD 12.41 for other PLHIV.

The economic strengthening (ES) interventions to food insecure PLHIV was intended to enable them sustainably address their food and nutrition requirements. Food insecure PLHIV were encouraged and assisted to form Village Saving and Loan Associations to form small business from their own savings. They were provided with basic training to add value to their skills set. This included business trainings and were linked with micro finance institutions to access additional funds to expand their business. Their income and food security situation was assessed quarterly to assist them to be on track. The web-based information system called Urban HIV and AIDS information system was updated to capture individual level output and outcome data, generate aggregate reports at multiple levels and generate evidence for informed programming and strategic planning.

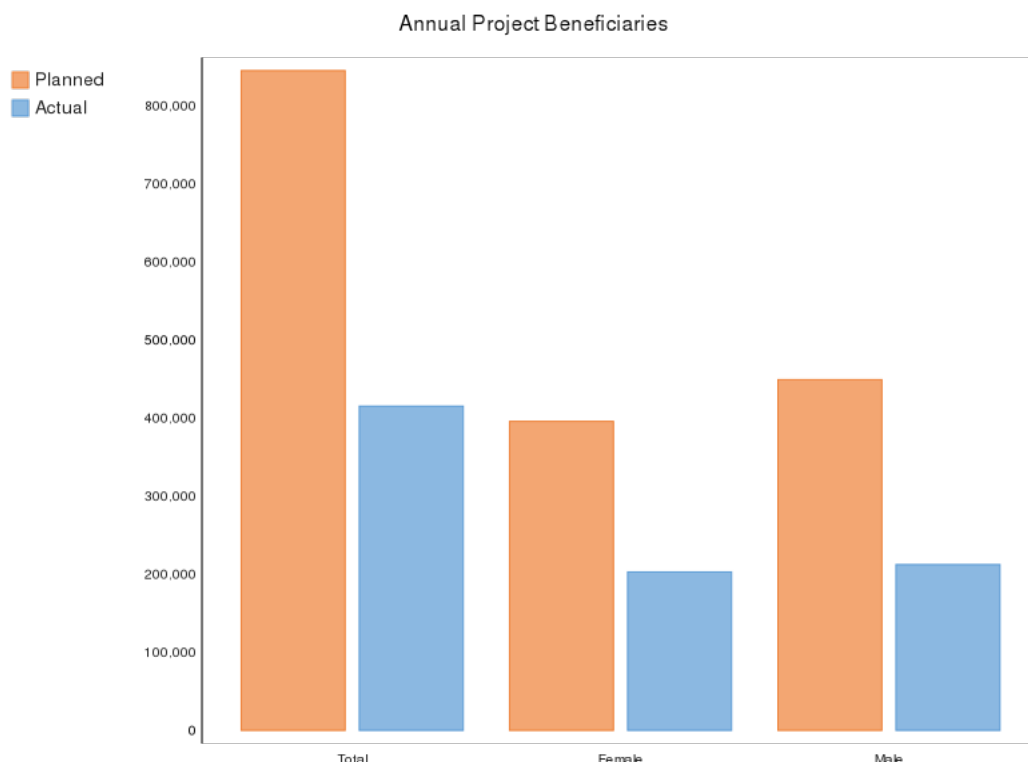
**Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase.**

*Outcome: Increased use by agricultural producers of improved institutional services, an efficient marketing system and appropriate technology and practices for sustainable increases in agricultural production and productivity.*

**Component 5: Promoting Food Marketing and Rural Livelihoods, Especially for Women**

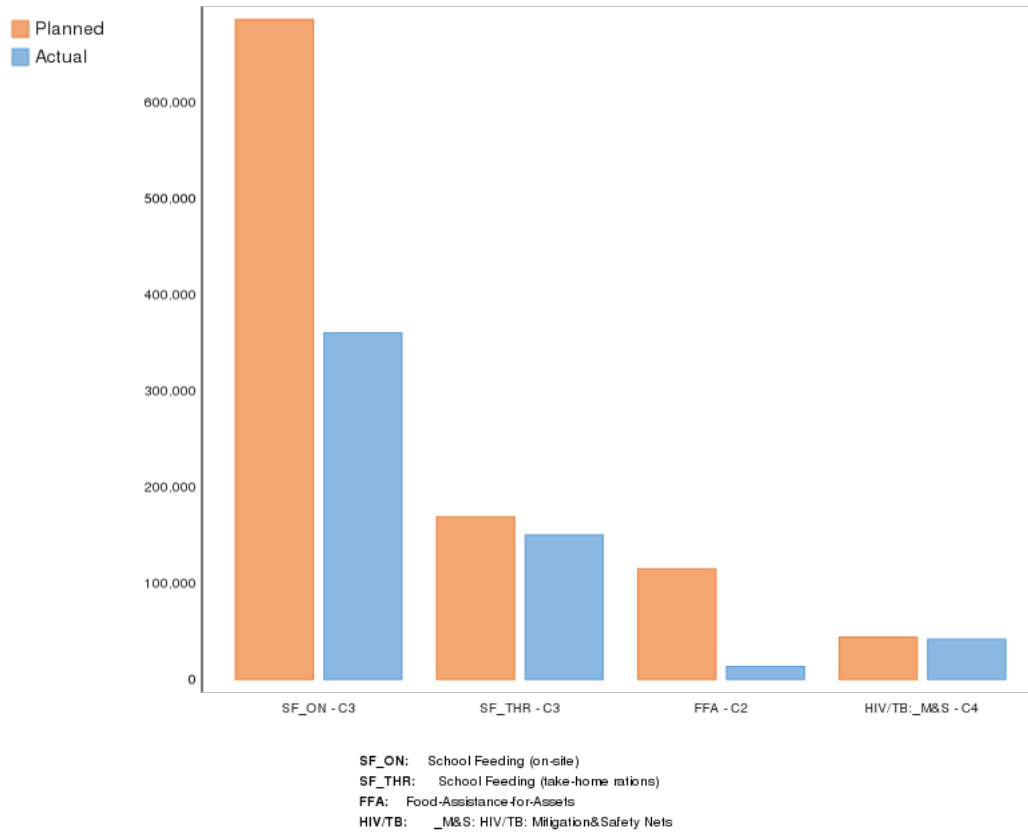
Purchase for Progress (P4P) undertook food procurement through the Forward Delivery Contract modality with cooperative unions. It also undertook capacity building for the cooperatives which included training, provision of post-harvest and quality analysis equipment, technical support, warehouse rehabilitation and construction of cost sharing bases as well as supporting record keeping of cooperative unions. The P4P programme linked the cooperatives to other institutional buyers, both private and public, for the sustainability of the project.

Based on Budget Revision seven MERET, Disaster Risk Management Capacity and P4P components were discontinued or transitioned to other programmes in June 2016. Across all the activities elaborated above, there were challenges with resources which placed constraints on the levels of implementation.

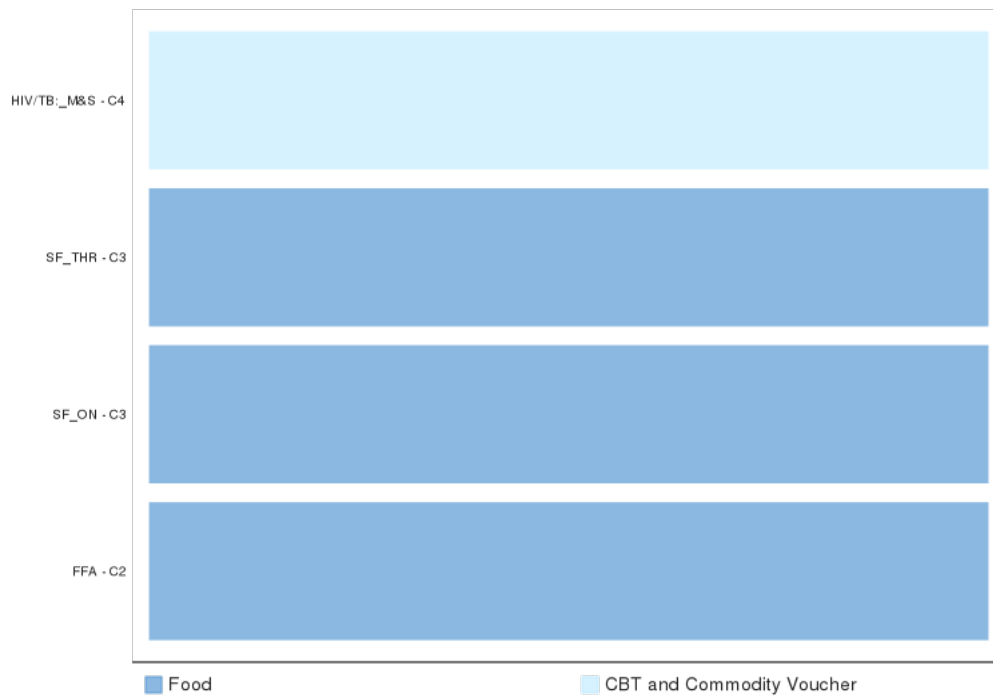




Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 SF\_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)  
 HIV/TB: \_M&S: HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac</b>			
Wheat	6,210	570	9.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,210</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
<b>Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch</b>			
Corn Soya Blend	13,818	2,810	20.3%
Iodised Salt	276	16	5.8%
Vegetable Oil	2,043	704	34.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,137</b>	<b>3,529</b>	<b>21.9%</b>
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>			
Split Peas	63	-	-
Vegetable Oil	51	-	-
Wheat	348	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,809</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>18.0%</b>



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>			
Cash	791,705	67,705	8.6%
Commodity Voucher	1,668,827	597,883	35.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,460,533</b>	<b>665,588</b>	<b>27.1%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

For the Disaster Risk Management programme, WFP worked with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) to coordinate the financial and technical support provided by different actors. WFP also supported NDRMC with developing a disaster risk profile and early warning system. WFP provided support to build the National Social Protection system which was channeled through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. A joint social protection platform was established at national level to coordinate the planning and implementation of different social protection instruments and activities. The platform consisted of representatives from donors, UN

agencies, and agencies from government sectors.

The Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) Programme was implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture at the various levels: federal, regional and woreda. The Ministry implemented the Natural Resource Management and Capacity Development in the context of Participatory Community-Based Watershed Development (PCBWD) approach in food insecure areas of the country. The design framework of MERET was aligned with government's strategic development agenda, particularly with the Ethiopian Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (ESIF-SLM).

WFP Ethiopia worked closely with the government through the Ministry of Education in implementing Food for Education and promoting gender equality through the provision of take home rations. WFP also worked closely with FAO to implement home grown school feeding pilot in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). FAO provided technical support and inputs to smallholder farmers. Partnerships were established with Partnership for Child Development (PCD) to provide technical support, capacity building, research and documentation of best practices for Home Grown School Feeding.

To create access to HIV care, treatment and support services to people living with HIV (PLHIV) in urban areas, the project worked in partnership with regional and town level government organizations, PLHIV associations and NGOs. WFP Urban HIV Response was part of the Joint UN Programme on AIDS and the government's national HIV/AIDS strategic plan in an investment case approach. Coordination committees chaired by health offices were established at each project site and included relevant government sector offices.

For the Nutrition Assessment Counseling and Support Service the major partners were regional health bureaus and health institutions in Afar, Gambella, Somali and Benishangul Gumuz regions. Through this partnership, government contributed infrastructure and human resources to provide nutritional assessment and counselling to malnourished PLHIV. The partnership with health or HIV prevention and control offices, government technical and vocational education centers (TVET) micro and small enterprise agencies and government micro finance institutions, were instrumental in making the economic strengthening intervention a success by providing technical trainings and creating financial access.

There was strong government engagement with purchase for progress (P4P) through the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA), which coordinated the implementation of P4P among various stakeholders to secure markets for smallholder farmers who were organized in cooperative unions. Under the leadership of ATA, a coalition of partners known as "The Maize Alliance" comprised of WFP, the Federal Cooperative Agency, USAID, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/ Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), Sasakawa Global 2000, TechnoServe and the Regional Cooperative Promotion Agencies of Amhara, Oromia, and Southern National Nationalities and People's Regions worked jointly to address the main bottlenecks of maize sector.

These partners had different roles and provided complementary support to cooperatives in different ways, including technical support, access to credit, training, storage facility and advisory service. Moreover, there were initiatives to expand the partnership base and create additional market opportunities for the smallholders including bureaus of education and food processing companies.

## Performance Monitoring

The performance monitoring process of all the projects in WFP Ethiopia were embedded in three tiers - planning, monitoring and evaluation. At the planning stage all performance indicators were defined in the project logframes in alignment with the Strategic Results Framework (SRF) 2014-2017.

In order to ensure systematic and effective performance monitoring, the detailed project monitoring plans for the outcome and the cross-cutting indicators for the Country Programme were monitored twice a year; whereas, the outputs and processes indicators were monitored on regular basis through the action-based monitoring system.

For the Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) programme, technical and management support was provided by WFP to the National Project Service Unit (NPSU) of the Ministry of Agriculture. Output monitoring data collection was done on a bi-annual basis. Analysis and interpretation was carried at regional level by the respective program regions and woredas, in collaboration with WFP sub-offices. This study revealed that households in MERET community sites recovered better than households in non-MERET community sites, in terms of bouncing back from the source drought, due to better adaptive capacity and increased household income that contributed to improving the household food security and other positive outcomes.

Implementation monitoring for school meals was carried out at regional, district and school level and geared towards the measurement of the progress of the programme activities and delivery of outputs jointly agreed with the government. WFP supported counterparts by developing separate checklists on major activity indicators. WFP

introduced the TABLET data collection system through the ONA server (a data aggregation and visualization service) which allowed WFP field monitors to conduct process monitoring in program schools once a semester. The program used the government Education Management and Information System (EMIS) to generate data on major outcome indicators – Enrollment and Gender parity index; and use TABLET for attendance, and attentiveness. The introduction of TABLET data collection helped to collect data for both process and outcome indicators which was found to be more cost effective.

For the HIV/AIDS component of the Country Programme, the web-based system called Urban HIV/AIDS Information System (UHAIS) which captures output and outcome level results of the project at all levels was operational throughout the country. Electronic data was maintained on all services provided and performance achieved at woreda level. The system generated automated reports at multiple levels and evidence for informed programming and strategic planning. Based on the experience of UHAIS, the project supported the Federal HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office to establish a web based information system for monitoring and evaluation in all Woredas, zones, and regions of the country.

For the Purchase for Progress (P4P) periodic data was collected through structured templates by WFP staff in the field offices, P4P partners or during CO staff field visits. The data collected revealed that while there was a significant improvement in the capacity of cooperatives and livelihood farmers, Cooperative Union's record keeping remained a problem. The data is not well organized and was often not updated in a timely manner. To address this problem, WFP, TechnoServe and the Federal Cooperative Agency started a specific intervention to strengthen record keeping at cooperative union and primary cooperative levels through a simplified tracking system.

## Results/Outcomes

### Component 1: Disaster Risk Management Capacity

For the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strategy, WFP provided technical support for the improvement of Woreda Disaster Risk Profile (WDRP) data collection tools and engaged in the development of 22 disaster risk profiles. WFP actively supported the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction guidelines into government sectoral development plans to strengthen the National Disaster Risk Reduction Commission's capacity. Through its staff seconded to the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), WFP supported automated data entry, profile development, data management and data synchronization of the disaster risk profiles. Technical support through seconded staff was also provided to NDRMC for the improvement and finalization of the automated contingency planning and automated risk mitigation components of the WDRP Information Management System (IMS) Desktop Edition Software. Information from the WDRP and early warning data from Livelihoods Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP) was widely shared among the government agency decision makers. WFP provided advisory support for the design of the National Social Protection Strategy. The document guided the planning, resourcing and implementation of the different social protection programmes and activities to achieve the objectives of the recently approved social protection policy.

Training was provided for 1,280 farmers in the Tigray region on various disaster risk reduction activities for natural resources improvement through the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative program. Through the R4, 228 government staff (201 agriculture development agents and 27 experts) received training on environmental protection and management in Tigray region. Information from the WDRP and early warning data using LEAP intermediate outputs accessor's notes was shared with *belg* and *meher* seasons assessment teams across the country and the Disaster Risk Management working group for sound decision making. WFP provided financial support to the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) for the installation of five automated weather stations in Tigray and Amhara regions with the aim of improving weather data collection to enhance national capacity for monitoring and forecasting the food security situation of the strategic areas. WFP could not meet all the targets for the reporting period primarily due to budget constraints which forced the office to prioritize the most important activities which included improving the capacity of the National Meteorological Authority (NMA) to collect, analyze and disseminate weather information. This was tied in with the urgent needs arising for a response to the drought crises. Government partners were focused on the drought response and less attention was assigned to longer term investments including WFP's Disaster Risk Management Strategy.

### Component 2: Natural Resource Management Capacity, Including Community-Based Watershed Development Using the Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) Approach.

WFP worked with the government to develop guidelines for managing watershed sites and supported local government partners in handing over 74 developed watersheds to user communities. Through MERET, WFP provided 24,000 fuel efficient stoves for 12,000 households in Ebnat and East Belessa woredas of the Amhara



Region and launched a monitoring campaign to measure emission reduction. A monitoring report was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 15 out of 72 woredas reported unsatisfactory performance for emission reductions. Challenges with funding affected performance monitoring, data collection and training for newly assigned government staff.

### **Component 3: Food for Education in Primary Schools**

One of the major outcomes of the School Meals component was the promotion of equal access for boys and girls in primary school, with a focus on the marginalized food insecure areas and vulnerable children. The percentage change in enrollment for 2016 was 8 percent - 8.5 percent for boys and 7.3 percent for girls, which was an over achievement against the target of 6 percent. This was a positive change in spite of the resource shortfalls faced by the school meals programme. Factors which contributed to this include the government's continued commitments improve education as outlined in the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II 2016 -2019).

Another key objective of the program was to reduce gender disparity in program schools. Though the program targeted 1:1 gender parity index, the current result is 0.84:1. As indicated in the Country Gender Action Plan (CGAP) 2017-2020, WFP will 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. This will include encouraging female enrollment in pastoralist areas to attain the gender parity 1:1.

The attendance rate for girls dropped marginally whereas the rate for boys improved significantly. The drop in attendance for girls could be attributed to the fact that take home rations for girls was cut for two terms as a result of resource shortfalls. To address the issue of resource shortfalls, WFP reduced the ration size for SuperCereal from 150 gram/day/child to 120 gram/day/child; and reduced the number of feeding days from 200 to 67. The highland areas, Amhara and Tigray Regions, were terminated from the program because of the relatively better off food security situation. With the limited resources, priority was given for Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) and Oromiya pastoralist regions. There was a reduction of beneficiary schools overall to cope with the resource shortfalls.

In terms of capacity building, 497 school directors, cluster supervisors and cooks were trained on food handling, and storage management. 92 cooks were trained on food preparation and basic hygiene practices to improve the delivery of school meals. 205 school teachers and students were trained on school health and nutrition. In terms of providing complementary activities, WFP provided technical and financial support for the regional education authorities. Five modern canteens and fifteen low cost canteens were constructed. School gardens were maintained in 65 schools and to address water and sanitation, six latrines were constructed.

### **Component 4: Access to HIV Care, Treatment and Support in Urban Areas**

Three broad categories of beneficiaries were assisted under the HIV/AIDS component of the country programme. These were people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) receiving anti-retroviral treatment (ART), pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and their children aged 6-23 months participating in prevention of mother to child treatment (PMTCT) services at health centres, and orphans and vulnerable children. Targets for nutrition assessment and counselling for PLHIV were exceeded as a result of the introduction family-centered nutrition counselling which ensured a wider reach per session. Services were provided through health facilities and trained community resource persons. In addition to this, the treatment programme for moderate acute malnutrition performed well and met the targets for all four indicators. There has been a significant improvement in the ART nutritional recovery rate from the baseline of 18.8 percent to 84.9 percent in 2016 which highlights the significant role the provision of food assistance.

The high ART survival and adherence rates are a result of the increased engagement of community resource persons who conducted household level nutrition counseling and follow ups in addition to the treatment adherence counseling provided at the health center. Due to the home care provided, most PLHIV adhered to the nutrition counselling advice and took medication as prescribed. As a result of the economic strengthening activities for women living with HIV/AIDS to improve their income status, there was improved food access and dietary diversity resulting in improved food consumption scores, even though the target of 80 percent reduction was not reached as a result of the pervasive drought in 2016. The plan for the Country Programme included cash based transfers for 11,520 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) but because of national government strategic changes there was not a full coverage of the OVC food requirement.

### **Component 5: Promoting Food Marketing and Rural Livelihoods, Especially for Women**

Under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme, 18 out of 40 cooperative unions graduated from the P4P programme which had enabled them to have flexible terms for tendering. The cooperative unions will now be

engaged in open competition in next year's harvest season. WFP through the P4P programme constructed ten 500 mt capacity warehouses for ten primary cooperatives (PCs) to address aggregation and commodity quality challenges. The construction which was done through the Regional Cooperative Promotion Bureaus, was on a cost sharing basis between WFP and the primary cooperative. Six of the warehouses were located in SNNPR and four in Amhara regions, respectively.

The terms of reference for the National Maize Alliance were revised and expanded to include broader marketing options for the smallholder farmers. Two workshops were organized to evaluate the 2015/2016 marketing season performance, identify challenges and ways forward, as well as sharing experiences on how to further link farmers to markets beyond WFP. The second workshop aimed to raise awareness among the cooperatives on graduation and the resulting changes in procurement modalities. 39,420 mt of white maize was purchased from 30 P4P-targeted cooperative unions. This is equivalent to 98.4 percent of the contracted quantity. The total commodity value was about USD 10.8 million. Eighteen cooperative unions accessed loans from commercial banks, totaling USD 3.76 million. The loans were obtained using WFP contracts as collateral. This enabled the cooperatives to aggregate commodities and assure the quality of the commodities. The loan repayment rate was 100 percent. In addition to this, cooperatives increased their own investments in warehouses, equipment and developed capacity particularly in areas of grain quality, contracting and warehouse management. As a result they were able to access other institutional buyers.

Across all components of the the Country Programme, there were significant shortfalls as a result of the intense focus on the drought response which constrained resources available for longer term development activities.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

The school meals programme contributed to towards Sustainable Development Goal 5, promoting gender equality and empowering women, giving more focus to pastoralist areas where access to girls' education is poor. The Country Gender Baseline 2016 indicates that among the challenges women face is a restriction on female participation and advancement in education as a result of traditional socio-cultural norms. However it also noted that girls' access to education has increased through school meals and provision of take-home rations;

Pastoralist girls received 8 liters of vegetable oil based on the minimum of 80 percent attendance as an incentive to encourage families to keep them at school. It must be noted though, that as a result of resource shortfalls this was not done for the entire year. At the community level, the program was managed by the Food Management Committee where women were encouraged to have the leadership role including participating in training on food and hygiene practices. Fourteen latrines were constructed in program schools to address the challenges girls faced when they shared the same toilet with boys. Cooks in schools were found to be spending a significant amount of time traveling long distances to fetch water. Most cooks are female and the programme identified the need to travel long distances as a constricting factor on women to engage in more productive activities. Water ponds close to schools were created for cooks to decrease their work burden.

WFP's Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme recognized the importance of gender equality and women empowerment in disaster risk management and mainstreamed gender into all DRM components starting from understanding the risk they faced which fed into designing and implementing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities.

WFP implemented the insurance scheme through R4 as disaster risk management approach in Tigray and Amhara region. The activity gave a high priority to female headed households by exempting them from public works activities in order to allow them to engage in income generating activities on their own farms and taking care of their children.

Women and men were given equal representation in leadership positions of the Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions (MERET) programme at the community level. The watershed planning and development teams of the MERET programme at the community level was composed of five women and five men. They were responsible for the overall management and leadership activities of the project at all levels (planning, implementation, coordination, food distribution, performance monitoring). Women's groups were trained and provided with equipment including silos, hematic storage bags, maize shellers, facilitating a revolving fund and provision of a technical support to individual women.

For the HIV/AIDs programme, females constituted 86.4 percent of the project management committee. The committee was trained on modalities for vouchers or cash transfers. Gender issues were thoroughly analyzed and mainstreamed as key cross-cutting issue at the design and throughout the implementation period of the project. Access to HIV Care, Treatment and Support in Urban Areas project effectively mainstreamed gender concerns in all its activities. Women were involved in beneficiary selection and town coordination committees. There was an

encouraging result in representation of women at the supervisory level of food transfer activities. All capacity-building activities for partners and beneficiaries also addressed project gender issues. Among the female participants in the economic strengthening component of the HIV programme, income, consumption and wealth improved as indicated in the Country Gender Action Plan.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The infrastructure constructed including latrines, modern canteens, low cost kitchens contributed to improving the safety of women and girls; and in creating a favorable work environment. In 2016, WFP has procured 53 fuel efficient stoves and distributed to program schools which improved the conditions under which food was prepared.

Beneficiaries under the HIV/AIDs programme did not report experiencing safety problems travelling to and from WFP program sites. This was primarily because the service sites that include cash and voucher provision and redemption sites, economic strengthening and nutritional assessment and counselling (NACS) sites were close to beneficiary communities. HIV/AIDs beneficiaries were individually informed by community resource persons about the program, what their entitlements were and where to complain as per the complaint and feedback mechanism established for the different service components. The HIV/AIDs project worked with vulnerable groups of the community and included women and children. Protection mechanisms were put in place that enabled beneficiaries express their grievances. Proper orientation has been given to assisted people about the programme (who is included, what people will receive and where people can complain).

Managing Environmental Resources To Enable Transitions (MERET) participants were informed of distributions and dates were announced by the programme supervisors ahead of time and in the selected place which were not far from their residence. Security was organized by the community and *kebele* leaders to avert any disruptions. The Complaint Feedback Mechanism for MERET will be rolled out in 2017.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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School children in the Oromiya Region

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	449,262	395,838	845,100	212,457	202,888	415,345	47.3%	51.3%	49.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac)	58,075	56,925	115,000	6,729	6,596	13,325	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch)	371,781	314,319	686,100	190,959	169,341	360,300	51.4%	53.9%	52.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment & S)	19,406	24,594	44,000	14,769	26,951	41,720	76.1%	109.6%	94.8%
<b>Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	8,510	8,395	16,905	986	973	1,959	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%
Children (5-18 years)	21,735	21,275	43,010	2,518	2,465	4,983	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	27,830	27,255	55,085	3,225	3,158	6,383	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	58,075	56,925	115,000	6,729	6,596	13,325	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%
<b>Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	371,781	314,319	686,100	190,959	169,341	360,300	51.4%	53.9%	52.5%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									

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)
Residents	371,781	314,319	686,100	190,959	169,341	360,300	51.4%	53.9%	52.5%
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	2,846	3,586	6,432	125	292	417	4.4%	8.1%	6.5%
Children (5-18 years)	7,242	9,207	16,449	209	626	835	2.9%	6.8%	5.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	9,318	11,801	21,119	14,435	26,033	40,468	154.9%	220.6%	191.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	19,407	24,593	44,000	14,769	26,951	41,720	76.1%	109.6%	94.8%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac</b>									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	115,000	-	115,000	13,325	-	13,325	11.6%	-	11.6%
<b>Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	686,100	-	686,100	360,300	-	360,300	52.5%	-	52.5%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	169,100	-	169,100	150,117	-	150,117	88.8%	-	88.8%
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	9,000	35,000	44,000	-	41,720	41,720	-	119.2%	94.8%

## 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)
<b>Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac</b>									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	23,000	-	23,000	2,665	-	2,665	11.6%	-	11.6%
<b>Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	686,100	-	686,100	360,300	-	360,300	52.5%	-	52.5%



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)
School Feeding (take-home rations)	169,100	-	169,100	150,117	-	150,117	88.8%	-	88.8%
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets	9,000	35,000	44,000	-	41,720	41,720	-	119.2%	94.8%

## 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)
<b>Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac</b>									
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	11,730	11,270	23,000	1,346	1,319	2,665	11.5%	11.7%	11.6%
Total participants	11,730	11,270	23,000	1,346	1,319	2,665	11.5%	11.7%	11.6%
Total beneficiaries	58,075	56,925	115,000	6,729	6,596	13,325	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%
<b>Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	371,781	314,319	686,100	190,959	169,341	360,300	51.4%	53.9%	52.5%
Total participants	371,781	314,319	686,100	190,959	169,341	360,300	51.4%	53.9%	52.5%
Total beneficiaries	371,781	314,319	686,100	190,959	169,341	360,300	51.4%	53.9%	52.5%
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	169,100	169,100	-	150,117	150,117	-	88.8%	88.8%
Total participants	-	169,100	169,100	-	150,117	150,117	-	88.8%	88.8%
Total beneficiaries	-	169,100	169,100	-	150,117	150,117	-	88.8%	88.8%
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>									
<b>HIV/TB: Mitigation&amp;Safety; Nets</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	14,887	14,593	29,480	10,949	19,979	30,928	73.5%	136.9%	104.9%
PMTCT Clients receiving food assistance	-	3,000	3,000	-	2,797	2,797	-	93.2%	93.2%

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)
Orphans and vulnerable children receiving food assistance	5,840	5,680	11,520	4,054	3,941	7,995	69.4%	69.4%	69.4%
Total participants	20,727	23,273	44,000	15,003	26,717	41,720	72.4%	114.8%	94.8%
Total beneficiaries	20,727	23,273	44,000	15,003	26,717	41,720	72.4%	114.8%	94.8%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Disaster Risk Management Capacity</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</b>				
<b>Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Project End Target: 2016.06, Regular monitoring, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Regular monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Regular monitoring</i>	=2.00	2.00	-	2.00
<b>Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>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</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.06, MERET RBM survey by government, Base value: 2012.08, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<15.00	20.30	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.06, MERET RBM by government, Base value: 2012.08, WFP survey, MERET RBM by government</i>	<10.00	28.30	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.06, MERET RBM by government, Base value: 2012.08, WFP survey, MERET RBM by government</i>	>75.00	51.30	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.06, MERET RBM Survey by government, Base value: 2012.08, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<15.00	20.30	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.06, MERET RBM Survey by government, Base value: 2012.08, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<15.00	20.30	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.06, MERET RBM Survey by government, Base value: 2012.08, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<10.00	28.30	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.06, MERET RBM Survey by government, Base value: 2012.08, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<10.00	28.30	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.06, MERET RBM Survey by government, Base value: 2012.08, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	>75.00	51.30	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.06, MERET RBM Survey by government, Base value: 2012.08, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	>75.00	51.30	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, EMIS data collected by MOE, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey</i>	>6.00	11.00	4.90	7.30
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, EMIS data collected by MOE, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey</i>	>6.00	7.00	7.60	8.50
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, EMIS data collected by MOE, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey</i>	>99.00	95.40	95.00	94.80
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, EMIS data collected by MOE, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey</i>	>99.00	95.40	87.00	96.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, EMIS data collected by MOE, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey</i>	>50.00	80.00	78.10	-
<b>Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, EMIS data collected by MOE, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey</i>	>50.00	80.00	77.40	-
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, EMIS data collected by MOE, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP annual monitoring survey</i>	=1.00	0.95	0.84	0.84
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.09, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS</i>	>75.00	-	77.50	84.90
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.09, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS</i>	<3.00	-	1.00	0.10
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.09, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS</i>	<15.00	-	8.50	3.60
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.09, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS</i>	<15.00	-	14.00	11.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS, Project End Target: 2016.09, WFP outcome survey, Base value: 2011.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey</i>	<1.94	9.70	4.80	6.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b> HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.09, WFP outcome survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey	<4.98	24.90	10.20	7.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b> HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.09, WFP outcome survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey	<1.94	9.70	4.90	5.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b> HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.09, WFP outcome survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP survey	<1.94	9.70	4.60	7.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b> HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.09, WFP outcome survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey	<4.98	24.90	9.80	7.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b> HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.09, WFP outcome survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP outcome survey	<4.98	24.90	11.40	7.00
<b>ART Survival Rate at 12 months (%)</b> HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.09, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS	>85.00	-	99.00	99.00
<b>ART Adherence Rate (%)</b> HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.09, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP survey, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS	=98.00	97.60	99.40	99.80
<b>ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b> HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.09, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP survey, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Secondary data, HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS	=80.00	18.80	77.50	81.00
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.09, Education Information captured by UHIMS, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, WFP outcome survey</i>	>98.00	97.60	99.00	-
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.09, WFP outcome survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, WFP outcome survey</i>	>98.00	97.60	99.00	-
<b>Comp.5-Promoting Food Marketing &amp; Rural</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, Compilation of food procurement data, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Compilation of food procurement data, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, P4P monitoring data collection , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, P4P monitoring data collection</i>	>30.00	15.70	48.50	44.00
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA - P4P INTERVENTION AREASS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.06, compilation of commodities aggregation data from farmer organizations, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, compilation of commodities aggregation data from farmer organizations, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, P4P monitoring data collection , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, P4P monitoring data collection</i>	>25.00	3.00	25.00	35.00

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Disaster Risk Management Capacity</b>				
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	1,280	2,755	215.2%
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	25	22	88.0%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	50	50	100.0%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	35	-	-
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	5	5	100.0%
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	12	7	58.3%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of government staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	228	266	116.7%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	13	325.0%
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	27,500	27,500	100.0%
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	5	8	160.0%
<b>Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac</b>				
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	31	28	90.3%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	1,390	-	-
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	1,610	1,240	77.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	2	2	100.0%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	27	15	55.6%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	2	-	-
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	99	-	-
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	45,120,000	22,275,000	49.4%
Number of water springs developed	water spring	29	-	-
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	14,000	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch</b>				
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary HIV and AIDS education	school	55	55	100.0%
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	85	115	135.3%
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	232	310	133.6%
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	10	8	80.0%
Number of feeding days	instance	200	67	33.5%
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	150	118	78.7%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	20	24	120.0%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	15	29	193.3%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	798	740	92.7%
Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	141	63	44.7%
<b>SO4: School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	811	699	86.2%
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>				
<b>SO4: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>				
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	15,898	22,982	144.6%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	29,525	42,679	144.6%
<b>SO4: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment; and HIV/TB: Mitigation&amp;Safety; Nets</b>				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	190	190	100.0%
<b>SO4: HIV/TB: Mitigation&amp;Safety; Nets</b>				
Number of beneficiaries (PLHIV and or HIV affected) participating in food assisted business educational or agricultural training activities	individual	12,834	12,834	100.0%
<b>Comp.5-Promoting Food Marketing &amp; Rural</b>				
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Local Purchases</b>				
Monetary value of food commodities purchased locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	11,000,000	10,818,687	98.4%
Number of Multi-stakeholder Platform (MSPs) meetings on grain markets and marketing	instance	2	2	100.0%
Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	42	44	104.8%
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	288	350	121.5%
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	97,560	119,134	122.1%
Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	15	-	-
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	40,000	39,420	98.5%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12</i>	>60.00	60.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12</i>	>25.00	25.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12</i>	<15.00	15.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	50.00	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	-	-
<b>Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	35.00	36.00	45.60
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	33.00	36.00	45.60
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	86.40	86.40	86.40
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Comp.5-Promoting Food Marketing &amp; Rural</b>				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac</b>				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Disaster Risk Management Capacity</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>ETHIOPIA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	3.00
<b>Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac</b>		



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	1.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch</b>		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>ETHIOPIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=24,987.00	0.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>ETHIOPIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1.00	3.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>ETHIOPIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment &amp; S</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=6.00	4.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Comp.5-Promoting Food Marketing &amp; Rural</b>		
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>ETHIOPIA, Local Purchases, Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=6.00	5.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Italy	ITA-C-00167-08	Corn Soya Blend	-	141
Italy	ITA-C-00185-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	280
Private Donors	WPD-C-03398-01	Vegetable Oil	-	18
Private Donors	WPD-C-03590-01	Vegetable Oil	-	431
Private Donors	WPD-C-03705-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	26
Private Donors	WPD-C-03705-01	Vegetable Oil	-	10
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-15	Dried Fruits	120	-

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-00942-07	Corn Soya Blend	6,110	-
USA	USA-C-00942-07	Vegetable Oil	2,200	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>907</b>