



Standard Project Report 2015

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

Country Programme-Ethiopia(2012-2016)

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information

Project Number	200253
Project Category	Country Programme

Key Project Dates

Project Approval Date	November 17, 2011
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2012
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2012
Project End Date	June 30, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD

Food and Related Costs	222,128,178
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	12,249,755
Direct Support Costs	35,677,690
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	39,114,009
Indirect Support Costs	21,641,875
Total	330,811,506

Commodities

Metric Tonnes

Planned Commodities in 2015	35,870
Actual Commodities 2015	7,108
Total Approved Commodities	261,975

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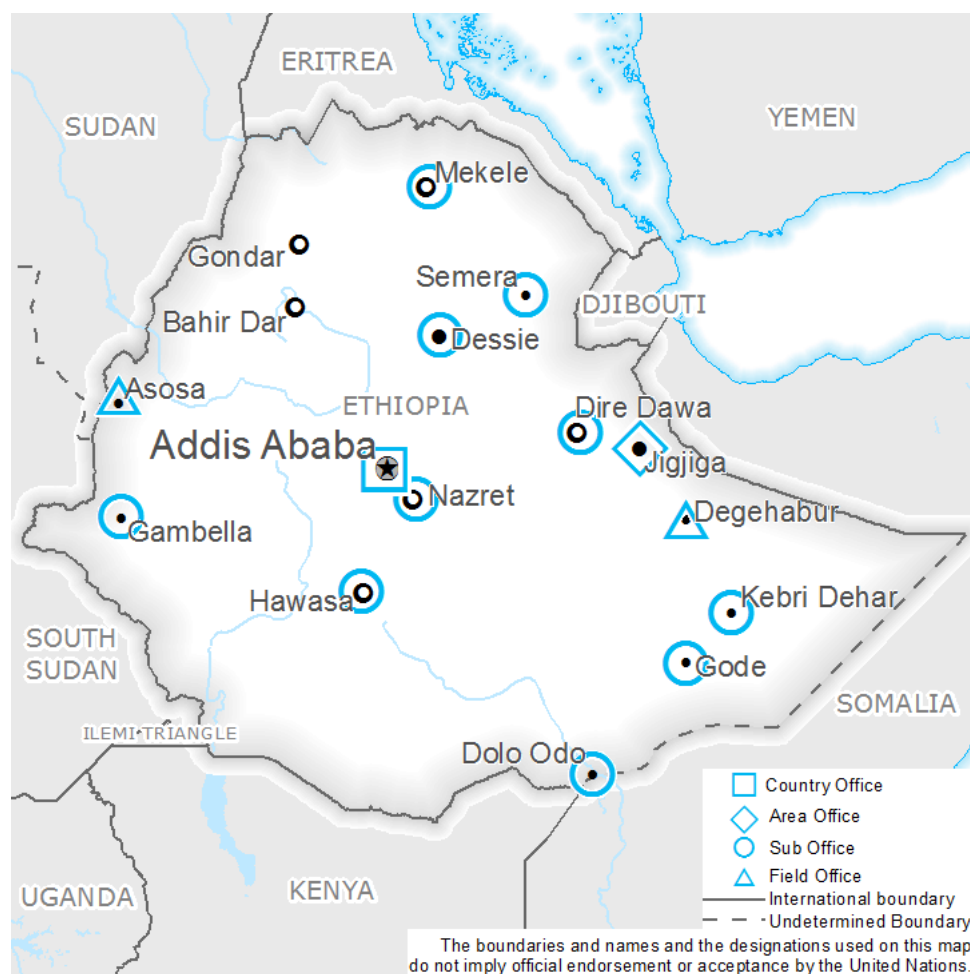
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

With a population of almost 97 million people, Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa. The country has made impressive strides over the last 20 years in reducing poverty and expanding investments in basic social services - paving the way for the country to meet many of its Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets.

From 2004 - 2013, the World Bank estimates that Ethiopia's economy has had strong growth, with annual gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth rates of 8.3 percent. According to the Ethiopia MDG Report for 2014, the number of people in absolute poverty fell from 48 percent in 1990 to an estimated 25 percent in 2013/2014. At the same time, the proportion of undernourished people fell from almost 75 percent in 1990/92 to a projected 32 percent in 2014/15 - thereby enabling Ethiopia to reach its MDG Hunger target.

The prevalence of stunting declined from 58 percent in 2000 to 40 percent in 2014, while wasting rates remained at 10 percent during the same period. Net primary school enrollment rates have risen from 21 percent in 1996 to 92.6 percent in 2014, and the gender parity index currently stands at 0.93, indicating a significant improvement in girls' access to education.

The government's longer-term vision is to attain middle-income country status by 2025. To achieve this goal, the government has organized its policy and investment framework under the umbrella of two 5- year Growth and Transformation Plans - GTP I and GTP II. Both GTPs place an emphasis on agriculture as the main driver for growth, coupled with a strong focus on social protection instruments such as the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) to ensure sustained attention on food security and poverty reduction. For example, the latest iteration of the PSNP (PSNP IV) aims to provide conditional food and cash transfers to almost 8 million people per year from 2015

to 2020.

Despite strong economic gains and a comprehensive policy framework for development, the distribution of developmental gains remains uneven. According to the UNDP 2015 Human Development Report, Ethiopia is ranked 174 out of 188 countries in terms of human development. While national figures on nutrition are fairly promising, regional variation is quite pronounced. For example, in Afar and Somali regions, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates can be as high as 30 percent, and stunting rates in Amhara and Afar are close to 60 percent.

Poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition are all inextricably linked. Over 80 percent of the population living in rural areas is dependent on rain-fed agriculture and livestock rearing as their main source of food and income. In turn, climate shocks are the primary driver behind chronic poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition at household level. The International Food Policy Research Institute's Global Hunger Index scores Ethiopia at 33.9 - or at a "serious" level - even after the impressive gains the country has made from a MDG perspective.

Rainfall data for the period from 1967 to 2000 indicate that Ethiopia's annual variability in rainfall across different zones is among the highest in the world, ranging from a low of 15 percent to a high of 81 percent. The larger the variation in rainfall a household is exposed to, the lower its income and consumption levels. Repeated climate shocks have severely eroded rural livelihoods, leaving households with little capacity to cope and meet their most basic consumption needs. Climate shocks are a major cause of humanitarian crises in Ethiopia. Since 2003, the country has faced five serious droughts affecting millions of people, the most recent of which unfolded over the course of 2015 and was compounded by the global El Niño event.

In 2015, the already fragile situation among food insecure and vulnerable people was exacerbated by the failure of the *belg* rains (February-May) and well below normal rainfall for the main *kiremt* rains (June-September), affecting the main *meher* cropping season that contributes around 85 percent of Ethiopia's total annual food production. With the onset of the El Niño phenomenon, in July 2015, production assessments reported that up to 25 percent of the harvest was lost at the national level, and in some regions this figure rose to 70 percent.

The lack of water has had devastating effects for both human and animal well-being. An outbreak of scabies occurred in large swaths of Amhara, along with communicable diseases in Afar, Oromia and Somali regions. Coupled with a lack of food at the household level, GAM rates reached 20 percent and higher in Oromia, Afar, and Somali regions. Conservative estimates indicate that over 30,000 head of cattle died as a result of no water, pasture or browse. Not only are livestock essential household assets that generate income, but they also represent a key source of meat and milk for pastoral communities. This, too, contributed to the increase in malnutrition across the country.

In the face of the worst drought in over 50 years, the scale of humanitarian needs over the course of 2015 rose dramatically. In February 2015, the Government issued its official Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), estimating that 2.9 million people required emergency food assistance. By December 2015, this number had risen to 10.2 million - almost a 250 percent increase. With regard to the prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), in February 2015, some 200,000 children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were projected as needing MAM treatment. By the end of 2015, this number peaked at 2.2 million young children and PLW, or a 1,000 percent increase.

The adult HIV prevalence in the country is 1.1 percent, with 700,000 HIV positive people and 800,000 orphans and vulnerable children. Significant variation exists between genders, among population groups and across geographic areas. The HIV prevalence rate for men and women is 0.8 percent and 1.4 percent respectively; for rural residents it is 0.5 percent while for urban residents it reaches 3.8 percent. HIV prevalence is disproportionately higher among urban females (4 percent) compared to urban men (2.4 percent).

Ethiopia is also host to the largest refugee population on the African Continent. Over 730,000 officially registered refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea and Kenya now reside in 26 camps located in five regional states including Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali and Tigray. Of the total, approximately one-third are South Sudanese who arrived into the Gambella region in early 2014 following the eruption of hostilities in South Sudan in 2013.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP's role in Ethiopia is to support government policies, programmes and systems that address the multiple dimensions of hunger and undernutrition among the most vulnerable segments of the population and refugees hosted in different parts of the country.

Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200290 and its successor PRRO 200712 were designed to support and complement the government's social protection, disaster risk management and nutrition programmes by

providing emergency food assistance, engaging in productive safety net activities, addressing malnutrition, and offering technical assistance. In 2015, these PRROs responded to the dramatic rise in acute food and nutrition needs arising from the failure of both the spring and summer rains and the onset of the El Niño-related drought. Simultaneously, WFP also provided food assistance to chronically food insecure households under the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP).

PRRO 200365 and its successor, PRRO 200700, aimed to support Ethiopia's significant refugee population, focusing on live-saving food and nutrition assistance for over 560,000 refugees in 26 camps across the country.

WFP's country programme (CP) 200253 comprised five components: 1) support to the Government of Ethiopia in the development of a national disaster risk management system; 2) building resilience in food insecure communities through natural resource management activities (Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition to More Sustainable Livelihoods); 3) school feeding under the Children in Local Development Initiative; 4) support to people living with HIV and AIDS; and 5) support to smallholder farmers through Purchase for Progress (P4P).

WFP further assisted the government through capacity strengthening efforts. Through its P4P programme, WFP worked with local cooperative farms to source cereals that are then distributed under WFP and government programmes. WFP has also invested in a Food Management Improvement Project that established a commodity management system within the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), which oversees all food commodity movements in the country. Finally, WFP deployed its expertise in food security analysis to support the NDRMC in the preparation of disaster risk profiles at *woreda* (district) level.

WFP has three special operations (SO) in Ethiopia. SO 200711 operated the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services, which enabled the humanitarian community to reach remote areas where refugee camps are located. SO 200358 focused on the construction of a Humanitarian Hub in Djibouti, where WFP and other humanitarian agencies can store cargo intended for operations across East Africa and organise specialized logistics training sessions. Lastly, SO 200752 was launched in 2014 for the construction of a bridge in the Somali Region (Geeldoh) to facilitate access to isolated districts and villages that are cut off from basic services and humanitarian assistance during rainy seasons.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	458,578	464,775	923,353
Children (5-18 years)	1,171,232	1,146,444	2,317,676
Adults (18 years plus)	1,493,476	1,462,491	2,955,967
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	3,123,286	3,073,710	6,196,996

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,875	829	171	4,147	85	7,108
Single Country PRRO	352,181	10,879	45,105	25,396	3,389	436,950
Total Food Distributed in 2015	354,056	11,708	45,276	29,543	3,475	444,058

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

The Country Programme (CP) 200253 is aligned with WFP's 2014-2017 Strategic Plan and supports the government's transformation agenda. The latter focuses on a development pathway that will move the country towards middle-income country (MIC) status by 2025. In order to achieve this ambitious goal, the government has placed a premium on investment in human capital, boosting the agricultural sector to be the engine of growth, putting into place appropriate social protection mechanisms that address the needs of vulnerable populations, and strengthening governmental systems to better anticipate and respond to climate shocks.

The CP complements the government agenda and aims to meet WFP's strategic priorities through five programmatic components:

- 1) Disaster risk management (DRM) capacity (Strategic Objective 3);
- 2) Natural resource management capacity, including community-based watershed development under MERET – Managing Environment Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (Strategic Objective 3);
- 3) Food for education (FFE) in primary schools; (Strategic Objective 4);
- 4) Access to HIV care, treatment and support in urban areas (Strategic Objective 4);
- 5) Promoting food marketing and rural livelihoods (Strategic Objective 3);

Of the above five components; MERET, FFE, HIV and Purchase for Progress (P4P) include direct food assistance to beneficiaries who participate fully in the various activities of the projects.

Under the Disaster Risk Management component, WFP contributed to strengthening the early warning systems of the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), formerly the Disaster Risk Management Food Security Sector (DRMFSS). The main areas of support include strengthening data collection and analysis through the use of mobile technologies and tablets, preparation of woreda risk profiles and contingency plans, and linking the NDRMC with the National Meteorological Agency for better weather forecasting.

The government has given high priority to the management of natural resources through community-based participatory watershed development—especially on marginal, degraded lands. WFP's vast knowledge and experience with MERET has been largely integrated into the broader Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and the Sustainable Land Management in Food Insecure and Pastoral Areas (SLM-FIPA) programmes; both under the broader Government Flagship Programmes.

The Government of Ethiopia developed its multi-year Education Sector Development Program to fulfill its commitment to achieving Universal Primary Education and promoting gender equality and empowering women through expanding access and coverage for all. In line with the government's priorities, WFP provided school meals in primary schools to increase access and equity of education, particularly for children in rural of emerging regions and underserved areas. It further assisted smallholder farmers to acquire and benefit from market opportunities through the sale of produce to schools.

The urban HIV and AIDS project is operational in all regions of the country. The project has five elements, namely: (a) Nutrition Assessment Counselling and Support (NACS) for people living with HIV (PLHIV); (b) economic strengthening (ES); (c) support to orphans and vulnerable children (OVC); (d) assistance to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and their infants/children attending prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) services at health facilities; and (d) Urban HIV/AIDS Information System (UHAIS).

The main goals of the HIV/AIDS component is to improve the nutritional status of malnourished PLHIV; improve household food security status of HIV and AIDS affected households; promote school enrolment and attendance of OVC; promote the compliance of pregnant and lactating women to prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) services; and improve the capacity of the health system to provide nutritional support and care.

Building on the investments and achievements made under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) project, WFP has worked with smallholder farmer cooperatives to i) improve on-farm storage and handling facilities, ii) support the economic empowerment of women and men through linking cooperatives to local markets and traders, and iii) directly procuring commodities from these cooperatives as available stocks for the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). P4P was aligned with government policies and priorities on agriculture, market development, strengthening farmer's organization and with the initiatives of implementing partners including the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA).

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The overall performance of the CP in 2015 was affected by a number of constraints; including the congestion in Djibouti Port (leading to delays in delivery of commodities), a lack of timely or sustained contributions from donors, and a shift of focus to the emergency response to the El Niño drought.

The targeting of MERET beneficiaries is conducted in a three-stage process. The first and second relate to the degree of land degradation (low, medium, high) and food security patterns in specific regions. The third step is a community-led participatory wealth and welfare ranking exercise to choose participating households. A total of 143,500 MERET beneficiaries were planned in 2015, but due to severe funding limitations, only 36,150 people were reached—of which 49 percent were women.

All MERET activities are now mainstreamed under the government's Flagship Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Sustainable Land Management in Food Insecure and Pastoral Areas (SLM-FIPA) programmes, which are supported via donor pooled funds. In this context, earmarked resources for the MERET component of the CP have significantly decreased.

WFP assistance and incentives through its food assistance for assets programme (FFA) constituted 20 percent of the programme inputs. The remaining 80 percent was provided—as labour and other in-kind or material inputs—by participating communities and local level government budgets. FFA participants receive a household ration of 15kg of cereals per day worked (for five family members). Most MERET activities revolved around seedling nursery production and management and some limited income generating activities.

MERET participants usually work for around 90 days and should therefore receive a total of 270kg of cereals over a 90-day period. Given the lack of funding, the average number of days worked by MERET participants was around 52 days. This meant that planned participants and commodity transfer targets were not reached, and those who did participate only received 58 percent of a full 90 day food transfer.

P4P targets low income, smallholder farmers who are dedicated to cereal production. P4P's entry point to assist smallholder farmers are cooperative unions, selected on the basis of pre-determined criteria including legality of the entity, proximity of WFP programmes, presence of development partners supporting cooperative unions as well as proximity of WFP logistics assets. In 2015, P4P covered 30 cooperative unions in SNNPR, Oromia and Amhara regions. Under the 30 unions, over a million member farmers benefit directly or indirectly from P4P activities. In 2015, WFP procured almost 25,000 mt of maize and pulses from cooperative unions that were made available as stock for purchase under the Global Commodity Management Facility (CGMF) by Ethiopia, Somalia or South Sudan.

The School Feeding Programme selects schools based on food insecurity, enrolment and gender disparity. In addition, availability of water, accessibility, security situation, and community willingness to participate in the programme are taken in to consideration when targeting schools. In 2015, the activity planned to provide daily hot meals comprised of fortified blended foods, vegetable oil and salt to 672,600 children between the ages of 5-18 years in 850 schools across 114 districts in four regions (Afar, Oromia, SNNPR and Somali). A further 167,900 girls living in pastoral areas (Afar and Somali Regions) were to receive a take-home oil ration as an additional measure to assure their attendance in targeted schools.

Of the overall commodity requirements needed in 2015 for school feeding, only 21 percent was resourced leading to a significant underachievement in meeting planned targets. Only 54 percent of planned targets for hot meals were met while roughly a third of take-home ration targets were achieved. The lack of funding also meant that the number of schools and districts covered under this activity were reduced. Only 37 percent of planned schools and 46 percent of planned districts were reached. WFP purposely targeted schools in the Afar and Somali regions given the poor levels of education among children -especially girls- in those regions and the fact that food security indicators are poor and deteriorated further as a consequence of El Niño drought. The government requested WFP to provide additional support for emergency school feeding for three million children affected by the drought. Unfortunately, WFP was not able to raise these resources due to the massive emergency relief and nutrition needs that required equal attention. One positive result was that WFP was able to support the government's Home-Grown School Feeding programme in Oromia and SNNPR by providing resources to procure commodities locally for some 65,000 children.

There are three broad categories of beneficiaries under the HIV/AIDS component of the CP. These are PLHIV receiving anti-retroviral treatment (ART), PLW and their children aged 6-23 months participating in PMTCT services

at health centres, and OVC. Overall, targeting is conducted through government structures—notably the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or PLHIV associations also support HAPCO branches around the country. OVC receive WFP support via a referral system by cooperating partners. Ready to use supplementary and therapeutic foods (RUSF or RUTF) are provided to PLHIV at health centres whereas PLW and OVC either receive food vouchers (cereals, pulses, oil, vegetables, eggs and milk) or cash transfers. The modality of assistance is decided based on market availability and traders willingness to work through formal agreements with our partners in the different intervention districts. In the intervention areas where formal agreements can not be implemented but markets function, cash transfers are the preferred transfer modality.

In general, OVC beneficiaries were greater than other categories of people receiving HIV/AIDS support. Moreover, the total number of male and female beneficiaries 5-18 that received assistance was much higher than planned due to a greater number being identified as needing support through Government and WFP assessments. The resources to cover the increased needs emanated from savings generated by supporting a fewer number of adult men (18+ years). This reduction was a result of a decision jointly made by the government and WFP to prioritize vulnerable adult women.

Although the value of cash vouchers for each food commodity was planned on market assessment results, there was an opportunity to tap into official Government outlets in urban areas that sell subsidized foods (e.g., cereals, oil, sugar). These outlets are part of the government's Urban Stabilisation Programme that targets the urban poor and vulnerable groups. Using this platform, the overall value of the voucher transfer was not exclusively based on market prices, but a mix of market and subsidized prices. This improved the overall performance as fewer resources were required.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	478,259	431,541	909,800	261,079	239,450	500,529	54.6%	55.5%	55.0%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac)	72,466	71,034	143,500	18,255	17,895	36,150	25.2%	25.2%	25.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Sch)	364,466	308,134	672,600	195,540	165,235	360,775	53.7%	53.6%	53.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment & SD	41,327	52,373	93,700	47,284	56,320	103,604	114.4%	107.5%	110.6%
Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capac]m									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	10,619	10,476	21,095	2,675	2,639	5,314	25.2%	25.2%	25.2%
Children (5-18 years)	27,122	26,548	53,670	6,832	6,688	13,520	25.2%	25.2%	25.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	34,725	34,010	68,735	8,748	8,568	17,316	25.2%	25.2%	25.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	72,467	71,033	143,500	18,256	17,894	36,150	25.2%	25.2%	25.2%
Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Schcc`g									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	364,466	308,134	672,600	195,540	165,235	360,775	53.7%	53.6%	53.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	364,466	308,134	672,600	191,211	169,564	360,775	52.5%	55.0%	53.6%

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment & Si ddcfhjb'i fVUb'UFYUg									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	6,061	7,637	13,698	5,842	7,626	13,468	96.4%	99.9%	98.3%
Children (5-18 years)	15,422	19,606	35,028	40,406	41,442	81,848	262.0%	211.4%	233.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	19,844	25,130	44,974	1,036	7,252	8,288	5.2%	28.9%	18.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	41,328	52,372	93,700	47,284	56,320	103,604	114.4%	107.5%	110.6%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
7 ca d"&BUhi fU'FYgci fW'AUbU' Ya Ybh7 UdUWlm									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	143,500	-	143,500	36,150	-	36,150	25.2%	-	25.2%
Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Schools									
School Feeding (on-site)	672,600	-	672,600	360,775	-	360,775	53.6%	-	53.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	167,900	-	167,900	51,413	-	51,413	30.6%	-	30.6%
Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment & Si ddcfhjb'i fVUb'UFYUg									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets	25,100	68,600	93,700	32,027	71,577	103,604	127.6%	104.3%	110.6%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
7 ca d"&BUhi fU'FYgci fW'AUbU' Ya Ybh7 UdUWlm									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	14,642	14,068	28,710	3,687	3,543	7,230	25.2%	25.2%	25.2%
Total participants	14,642	14,068	28,710	3,687	3,543	7,230	25.2%	25.2%	25.2%
Total beneficiaries	72,466	71,034	143,500	18,255	17,895	36,150	25.2%	25.2%	25.2%
Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Schools									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	364,466	308,134	672,600	195,540	165,235	360,775	53.7%	53.6%	53.6%
Total participants	364,466	308,134	672,600	195,540	165,235	360,775	53.7%	53.6%	53.6%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total beneficiaries	364,466	308,134	672,600	195,540	165,235	360,775	53.7%	53.6%	53.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	167,900	167,900	-	51,413	51,413	-	30.6%	30.6%
Total participants	-	167,900	167,900	-	51,413	51,413	-	30.6%	30.6%
Total beneficiaries	-	167,900	167,900	-	51,413	51,413	-	30.6%	30.6%
7 ca d'(' !5 VVWgg'lc' < 7 UFYZHfYUha Ybh/ 'Gi ddcfh]b'i fVUb'UFYUg									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	14,204	18,001	32,205	19,555	22,052	41,607	137.7%	122.5%	129.2%
PMTCT Clients receiving food assistance	-	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	3,000	-	100.0%	100.0%
Orphans and vulnerable children receiving food assistance	27,262	31,233	58,495	27,729	31,268	58,997	101.7%	100.1%	100.9%
Total participants	41,466	52,234	93,700	47,284	56,320	103,604	114.0%	107.8%	110.6%
Total beneficiaries	41,466	52,234	93,700	47,284	56,320	103,604	114.0%	107.8%	110.6%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
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Rice	-	0	-
Wheat	7,752	883	11.4%
Sum	7,752	883	11.4%
Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Schools			
Corn Soya Blend	19,743	4,147	21.0%
Iodised Salt	395	85	21.6%
Olive Oil	1,097	-	-
Vegetable Oil	2,160	670	31.0%
Sum	23,395	4,903	21.0%
C[{] ÌËP æ' :a;Ü^•[~ !&^T a) æ ^{ ^} oÖa) æ&æ			
Peas	-	134	-
Split Peas	641	37	5.8%
Vegetable Oil	519	159	30.6%
Wheat	3,564	992	27.8%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Sum	4,724	1,322	28.0%
Total	35,870	7,108	19.8%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	79,544	-	-
Voucher	6,810,740	2,333,794	34.3%
Total	6,890,284	2,333,794	33.9%

Story Worth Telling

Comparing his current situation to where he was in the past, Mr. Kebede Getachew says, "It is like I am back from the graveyards."

Mr. Kebede was a carpenter in Addis Ababa when he learned several years ago that he was HIV-positive. He is a father of four, and his family depended on him for survival. As his health deteriorated, he was bedridden for six months and became unable to pay his house rent, leading to the family's eviction.

Remembering the dark days he went through, Mr. Kebede says, "I was out on the street and begged to feed my children; you can imagine how painful it is when your children are starving and you cannot afford to feed them. It was the WFP food assistance that helped me and my family out of hunger."

Mr. Kebede, who lives in the Nifas Silk Lafto sub-city, was referred in 2013 to the economic-strengthening component of WFP's urban HIV/AIDS nutrition and food security project, where he received training and assistance to join a Village Saving Loan Association.

"I did not have any business concept and experience before the project. As I joined the group we received trainings that were very helpful for people like me who never had business ideas," Mr. Kebede says.

"I started to engage in poultry with the first 100 USD loan [that] I borrowed from my VSLA. I bought chickens and started to sell eggs and chickens," he explains. After he got technical training on livestock fattening, Mr. Kebede took out another loan from his group to take up the new activity.

"The matching fund and the loan from my VSLA enabled me to bring in more livestock and expand my business," Mr. Kebede says. "I now earn an average income of 26 USD per month from milk sale and 421 USD quarterly from livestock sale. I purchased 300 square meters of land and constructed my own house."

"Through WFP's support I am saved from starvation and misery, am now able to meet my family's food and basic needs, and I send my children to school," Mr. Kebede says. "My health has improved since I eat well and take my medication regularly."

"This is a new era in my life," he says with a smile.

N.B. Mr. Kebede Getachew is not the real name of the person in the story. His real name was changed to protect his privacy.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP effectively mainstreamed gender concerns in all its activities related to access to HIV care, treatment and support in urban areas. Women were involved in beneficiary selection and town coordination committees, and there is considerable growth in the representation of women at the supervisory level of food transfer activities.

Under the HIV/AIDS programme, community resource persons are deployed to monitor households that receive WFP support and use these home visits as an opportunity to encourage joint decision-making at the household level.

The school feeding programme, despite being underfunded, contributed to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 3 and prioritised its activities in pastoralist areas where access to girls' education is poor. Of the schools actually reached, the gender parity index as 0.84. This is still quite low and WFP plans to continue working

with the federal and regional education authorities to promote girls education as a key policy priority.

What is less promising, however, is the number of women in leadership and management positions. In 2015, only 36 percent of leadership positions were filled by women. During the reporting period, data were collected for pastoral regions (Afar and Somali) to better understand gender dynamics in education systems in these regions. Out of the 9,750 teachers in pastoralist regions, only 21 percent were women in management positions. WFP will continue to work with the Ministry of Education at national and regional levels to promote greater gender equity in leadership positions--especially in pastoral areas.

As a result of community level advocacy, women and men have equal representation in the leadership position of the MERET program at community level. The community planning and activity development teams of MERET are composed of five women and five men, who are responsible for the overall management and leadership. Project activities include planning, coordination, monitoring and supervision, food distribution, and performance evaluation.

P4P aims to improve income and livelihoods for both female and male small-holder farmers, working through Farmers' Organizations (FOs). In view of this, P4P continued to support 444 women who have been organized into eight rural savings and credit cooperatives with training and technical input. P4P also supports three women-only primary cooperatives. Despite P4P's efforts to increase women's participation, the membership and leadership of women in P4P-supported cooperative unions remains low (5 percent). To change this trend, P4P will do awareness raising activities using participatory approaches at all levels and efforts will be made to enhance the capacity of women's groups and primary cooperatives. P4P is planning to scale up gender interventions in 2016 to enhance community conversations on harmful traditional practices, organize women's groups and support women through revolving fund schemes to enable engagement in income-generating activities.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<p>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12</p>				
	>60.00	60.00		
<p>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12</p>				
	>25.00	25.00		
<p>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12</p>				
	<15.00	15.00		
<p>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</p> <p>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</p>				
	>50.00	50.00		50.00
<p>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</p> <p>ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12</p>				
	>60.00	50.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Schools				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
ETHIOPIA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11	>50.00	35.00		36.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
ETHIOPIA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11	>60.00	33.00		36.00
Comp.4-Improving Access to and Use of Cash, Voucher or Food				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>50.00	86.40		86.40
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>60.00	50.00		100.00
Comp.5-Promoting Food Marketing & Rural				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
ETHIOPIA, Local Purchases , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>50.00	5.00		5.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Because of funding constraints and the low safety risks associated with the school feeding and MERET activities, protection data was not collected. In order to reduce stigma and discrimination, guidelines on prevention of HIV/AIDS were developed and disseminated to partners. WFP also monitored the quality of food purchased using vouchers to ensure beneficiaries received food worth the voucher value and of good quality. Regular monitoring of food quality was conducted during voucher redemption in order to check on beneficiary satisfaction and service provision by retailers and cooperating partners.

Effective information sharing and two-way communication channels were important to ensure accountability to the people WFP serves. A complaints and feedback mechanism was developed to allow beneficiaries voice their concerns on services provided as part of the need to improve accountability to affected persons. None of the interviewed beneficiaries experienced safety concerns when travelling to, from and at the distribution sites. New voucher redemption outlets were established at kebele level (lowest administrative level) to minimize the distance travelled by beneficiaries to redeem vouchers. All beneficiaries reported that they were informed about the programme, that is, who is included, entitlements and where people can complain. Standard operating procedures were developed and shared with partners to guide the implementation of the HIV/AIDS distribution modalities.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<p>ፖሊሲና ስልጣን ለሕዝብ ማወቅና ማግኘት</p>				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>90.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12	=100.00	100.00		
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>90.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12	=100.00	100.00		
<p>ፖሊሲና ስልጣን ለሕዝብ ማወቅና ማግኘት</p>				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>90.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>90.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00		100.00

Outputs

Under the DRM capacity component, WFP provided training to government partners in contingency planning to strengthen the capacity of the government in preparedness and early response to a shock. Counterpart staff from NGOs, Universities and research institutions also received the same training. To support implementation of the DRM activities, WFP also provided technical assistance to the NDRMC in the areas of contingency planning, development of disaster preparedness and risk management tools and early warning systems.

In 2015, the school feeding program provided capacity building training for 453 counterpart staff in basic program implementation, food handling and management. This included training on the Children in Development (CHILD) participatory planning tool, which is used to improve community participation and ownership of the programme as well as developing the planning and networking capacity of the schools to improve the school learning and teaching environment. An additional 269 cooks were trained on basic food preparation skills and hygiene and sanitation. In addition, infrastructure support included the construction of one model canteen, 11 low cost kitchen and 9 water ponds.

Through P4P, WFP supported 30 farmers' associations and cooperative unions to produce and deliver over 30,000 mt of maize to WFP through forward delivery contracts (FDC). An additional 7,600 mt of maize was directly purchased from 10 cooperative unions.

WFP collaborated with partners to provide training on institutional capacity building, post-harvest handling and production and productivity to 4,807 participants (1,623 women) including farmers, representatives from farmer's organizations, and government's agricultural extension workers. WFP also facilitated the construction of four warehouses for four cooperative unions in the Oromia Region on a 50 percent cost share basis, and delivered five prefabricated warehouses (with 2,000 mt storage capacity) to cooperative unions in SNNPR. In an effort to bolster storage capacity, 10 mobile storage units, 28 blue boxes and 50 fumigation sheets were also distributed to selected P4P cooperatives.

P4P partners supported WFP's effort to enhance cooperative union's performance through the provision of postharvest handling equipment and construction of storage facilities. Through ATA, two warehouse with 5,000 mt capacity and a 500 mt capacity are under construction in South Omo. The warehouses will also serve ten primary cooperatives in South Omo. Funding support from ACDI-VOCA is facilitating the construction of a 5,000 mt storage capacity warehouse for a cooperative union in Gibe Dedesa. Further, six maize shellers, with transportation carts, were delivered to rural women groups of Oromia and SNNPR regions, in coordination with partners and regional governments.

The HIV specific targets and beneficiaries are agreed upon and budgeted for at the beginning of each year with the donor; hence, achievements match the agreed targets. The intervention is implemented in a wide variety of districts where one size cannot fit all. In major urban areas, vouchers are working well. In semi urban or peri urban areas, markets are available but formal agreements can not be entered with traders as most do not fulfill the legal criteria required to be a service provider, hence in these places cash is preferred over vouchers.

Under MERET, the assets created through food assistance were significantly below the planned targets due to critical shortage of funding. Despite of this, the quality of assets created and the prospects for maintenance and sustainability were deemed good in many project sites.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Disaster Risk Management Capacity				
SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness				
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	12	12	100.0
Number of counterparts staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	60	60	100.0
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	11	98	890.9
Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	7	7	100.0
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	60	60	100.0
Number of local early warning systems in place	system	1	5	500.0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	20	64	320.0
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	198,000	205,000	103.5
Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capacities				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
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	110	55	50.0
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	10,020	95	0.9
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	6,060	2,480	40.9
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	10	0	0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	0	2	-
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	54	27	50.0
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	20	2	10.0
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	120	27	22.5
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	90,000,000	44,550,000	49.5
Number of water springs developed	water spring	10	0	0
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	112,000	9,970	8.9
Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Schools				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary HIV and AIDS education	school	20	117	585.0
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	40	55	137.5
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	329	267	81.2
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	20	0	0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	4	5	125.0
Number of feeding days	instance	1,320	501	38.0
Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	253	106	41.9
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	48	40	83.3
Number of latrines constructed/rehabilitated	latrine	0	3	-
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	11	13	118.2
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,150	829	72.1
Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	0	130	-
SO4: School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Girls' Education: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	799	702	87.9
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SO4: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;				
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	20,053	20,053	100.0
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	25,370	25,370	100.0
SO4: HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety; Nets				
Number of beneficiaries (PLHIV and or HIV affected) participating in food assisted business educational or agricultural training activities	individual	19,075	19,075	100.0
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	190	190	100.0
Comp.5-Promoting Food Marketing & Rural				
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Local Purchases				
Monetary value of food commodities purchased locally by WFP (US\$)	US\$	8,500,000	8,483,503	99.8
Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	34	36	105.9
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	270	270	100.0
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	73,000	126,310	173.0
Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling	farmer organization	4	4	100.0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	160	160	100.0
Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	farmer	525	525	100.0
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	256	223	87.1
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	30,000	30,000	100.0

Outcomes

Major outcome indicators for the school feeding program include percentage change in the enrolment, gender parity index and attendance rate. The target for a change in the enrolment figure was a 6 percent increase for 2015. The school feeding program achieved a 6.3 percent increase in annual enrolment in 2015, surpassing expectations. The target for gender parity index was 1, but in actual terms was below the target at 0.84. In 2015, the project focused on the pastoralist Afar and Somali regions, where girls' education levels are particularly poor. Similarly, the attendance rate for school feeding schools was 94 percent in 2015, lower than the targeted 99 percent. This may be attributed to a gradual spill-over effect from the on-going drought on the students' attendance, particularly girls, in affected areas.

P4P allows supported cooperative unions to plan ahead, facilitated by forward delivery contracts. WFP's procurement procedure and standards provide cooperative unions with linkages and opportunities to increase their market competitiveness. WFP's high quality standards are part of the learning process for supported cooperative unions, encouraging participants to engage in better commodity handling practices.

Using WFP contracts as collateral, unions have managed to increase their access to output financing loans from government and private owned banks. The provision of postharvest handling equipment and construction of storage facilities by WFP, partner's and the cooperative unions themselves, have also increased unions' performance and facilitated access to markets beyond WFP. In 2015, for example, eight P4P-supported cooperative unions in the SNNPR region signed forward deliver contracts (FDCs) with various buyers including the government, agro-processing companies, a private flour factory and cooperative federation buyers for a total of 25,000 mt, including 11,000 mt of red haricot beans and 14,000 mt of maize.

The MAM PLHIV on ART recovery rates were lower in 2015 than 2014 due to sharing of the specialized foods by the whole family mainly in Afar and Somali regions. The MAM default and non-response rates have also increased particularly after May 2015 in Afar and Somali regions. The main reasons observed were that many of the PLHIV on treatment defaulted and a lot of the specialized food sharing was reported from the same regions. The proportion of households of PLHIV with poor and borderline food consumption scores has decreased significantly since the project started. However, the achievements observed in the year are slightly lower than the results in 2014 and the burden was mainly seen in Afar and Somali which might have some connection with the drought that has prevailed in the year. School attendance rates of male and female OVC targeted through the project has remained high.

Due to serious funding shortages during the reporting period, outcome monitoring of MERET was not given priority and hence there are no outcome results of MERET.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Disaster Risk Management Capacity				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation				
ETHIOPIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 Regular monitoring , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring Regular monitoring	=2.00	2.00	-	-
7 ca d"8IBUhi fU'FYgci fW'AUbUj Ya Ybh7 UdUWm				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 MERET RBM survey by government , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview	<15.00	20.30	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 MERET RBM by government , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey MERET RBM by government	<10.00	28.30	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 MERET RBM by government , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey MERET RBM by government	>75.00	51.30	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 MERET RBM Survey by government , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview	<15.00	20.30	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 MERET RBM Survey by government , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview	<15.00	20.30	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 MERET RBM Survey by government , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview	<10.00	28.30	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 MERET RBM Survey by government , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview	<10.00	28.30	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 MERET RBM Survey by government , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview	>75.00	51.30	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ETHIOPIA - MERET INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 MERET RBM Survey by government , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview	>75.00	51.30	-	-
Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Schools				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.06 EMIS data collected by MOE , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey	=6.00	11.00	8.00	4.90
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.06 EMIS data collected by MOE , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey	=6.00	7.00	9.00	7.60
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.06 EMIS data collected by MOE , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey	>99.00	95.40	97.00	95.00
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.06 EMIS data collected by MOE , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey	>99.00	95.40	94.00	87.00
Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.06 EMIS data collected by MOE , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey	>50.00	80.00	86.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Pass rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.06 EMIS data collected by MOE , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey	>50.00	80.00	82.00	-
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
FFE INTERVENTION SCHOOLS , Project End Target: 2016.06 EMIS data collected by MOE , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11 WFP programme monitoring WFP annual monitoring survey	=1.00	0.95	0.95	0.84
7 ca d'(!5 WYgg'ic'<~ 7 UfYZHfYUa YbH' 'Gi ddcfh]b'i fVUb'UFYUg				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS	>75.00		84.20	77.50
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS	<3.00		4.00	1.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS	<15.00		6.80	8.50
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS	<15.00		8.60	14.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 WFP outcome survey , Base value: 2011.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey	<1.94	9.70	2.00	4.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 WFP outcome survey , Base value: 2011.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey	<4.98	24.90	14.00	10.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 WFP outcome survey , Base value: 2011.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey	<1.94	9.70	2.00	4.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 WFP outcome survey , Base value: 2011.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey WFP survey	<1.94	9.70	2.00	4.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 WFP outcome survey , Base value: 2011.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey	<4.98	24.90	15.00	9.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 WFP outcome survey , Base value: 2011.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey WFP outcome survey	<4.98	24.90	13.00	11.40
ART Survival Rate at 12 months (%)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS	=85.00		99.00	99.00
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Base value: 2011.12 WFP survey WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS	=98.00	97.60	96.00	99.40
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Base value: 2011.12 WFP survey WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data HIV/AIDS Information captured by UHIMS	=80.00	18.80	84.20	77.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 Education Information captured by UHIMS , Base value: 2012.12 WFP survey WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data WFP outcome survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data WFP outcome survey</i>	=98.00	97.60	99.00	99.00
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2016.06 WFP outcome survey , Base value: 2012.12 WFP survey WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Secondary data WFP outcome survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data WFP outcome survey</i>	=98.00	97.60	99.00	99.00
Comp.5-Promoting Food Marketing & Rural				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>ETHIOPIA , Project End Target: 2016.06 Compilation of food procurement data , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring Compilation of food procurement data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring P4P monitoring data collection , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring P4P monitoring data collection</i>	=30.00	15.70	35.00	48.50
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>ETHIOPIA - P4P INTERVENTION AREASS , Project End Target: 2016.06 compilation of commodities aggregation data from farmer organizations , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring compilation of commodities aggregation data from farmer organizations , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring P4P monitoring data collection , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring P4P monitoring data collection</i>	=25.00	3.00	27.00	25.00

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In 2015, WFP supported the federal government's high priority DRM activities in the areas of risk assessment, early warning system and institutional strengthening in an effort to build up the national DRM system following the adoption of the new DRM policy and strategy. WFP provided financial support and seconded staff to provide technical support during the development of the Woreda Disaster Risk Profile (WDRP) for 42 woredas and to prepare Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans for 56 woredas in 2015. WFP also supported the pilot launch of an information management system (IMS) software, the Automated Profile Development, to replace the tedious manual approach required to develop the WDRP in coming years.

Given its technical expertise, WFP took a leading role in a familiarization workshop on the new DRM policy, strategy, and WDRP data collection methodologies. WFP continued working with partners including universities, the FAO Investment Centre and others to improve WDRP data analysis and bridge the gap between WDRP/DRR plans and woreda level development, early warning and PSNP planning. WFP supported the government's efforts to strengthen the monitoring systems of DRM interventions in the country, providing WDRP and DRR plan document booklets to various regional states, and participating the development of monitoring templates to assess the usage of information from WDRPs.

WFP provided training on Livelihoods Early Assessment and Protection (LEAP) software for the belg (spring rains) seasonal assessment task force. Given WFP's earlier efforts to establish LEAP as a main tool to drive the early warning systems in the country, WFP, in cooperation with the World Bank, used LEAP generated outputs to analyze the impact of the 2015 drought on the national crop yield reduction and the macro-economy. This is the first use of LEAP generated outputs, demonstrating the software can produce actionable findings for decision makers. However, to ensure the long-term sustainable use of the tool, WFP put in a place a handover plan in 2015 which details a gradual phase-out of its management function, and increasing involvement from NDRMC.

Lastly, WFP provided automated weather stations to the National Metrology Agency (NMA) in an effort to deepen investment in building NMA's capacity to collect, analyze and report on weather related data thereby bolstering the national Early Warning System.

The urban HIV and AIDS program partnered with government health offices in an effort to build their capacity to provide access to HIV Care and nutrition support. Health personnel were trained and received regular mentoring. The use of a voucher transfer modality has resulted in stronger market linkages and continues to push additional investments through the local economy. Economic strengthening interventions are a vital part of the program, assisting PLHIV to achieve sustainable livelihoods and food security.

Over the past five years, the government has put emphasis on establishing a sustainable national school feeding program in the country. The government's inclusion of school feeding as a social safety net within its social protection policy facilitates its sustainability. In 2015, WFP organized study tours to Brazil and India for technical level delegates to help share experiences on government owned school feeding programs. The roll-out of the Home Grown School Feeding Program (HGSF), linking the existing school feeding program demand with purchases from local small-holder farmers, is intended to build the capacity of the government to plan and manage a sustainable school feeding program. In 2015, HGSF was implemented in two regions, SNNPR and Oromia regions, covering over 65,000 children.

To lay a foundation for the transition to a government owned school feeding program, a workshop was conducted by the World Bank and WFP using the "School Feeding - System Approach for Better Education Results" (SF-SABER) tool, to produce analysis on the status of the country to manage the program. The workshop helped to understand where the country stands in five parameters (policy frame work, financial capacity, Institutional capacity and coordination, design and implementation, and community participation). The results indicated that Ethiopia was at an emerging stage at policy level and at the latent in other parameters.

MERET has a particularly strong focus on capacity development for community members and program staff at all community based participatory watershed management levels. In 2015, MERET supported a Training of Trainers (ToT) for 89 field staff on rural enterprise business management. In terms of ownership of MERET programmes, around 80 percent of the resources needed to implement project activities, including the implementation of physical soil and water conservation, moisture harvesting, area closure management, water-points development, and afforestation came from the communities themselves. Communal and individual households owned assets developed under MERET are fully maintained through community labor and material resources. The MERET program has developed phase out guidelines, strategies and conducted relevant capacity development for the respective program technical staff, handing over 122 (27 percent of the total) matured and rehabilitated watersheds to the communities. Despite the reduction in external support for the program, the government intends to scale-up and replicate best practices and experiences of MERET to other food insecure areas in the country.

WFP/P4P provided capacity development activities including output marketing and post-harvest management trainings; food quality control equipment and training; warehouse management and technical support to cooperative unions. In collaboration with program implementation partners, including the government through ATA, TechnoServe, ACDI-VOCA, Sasakawa Global 2000, efforts to establish links between the cooperative unions and markets beyond WFP are on-going. In addition, P4P is focused on graduating high-performance cooperative unions to allow them to participate in competitive procurement activities. All the support provided by P4P aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the agricultural sector in Ethiopia, in line with the GTP, by supporting low-income smallholder farmers.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

The CP continued to phase resourcing shortfalls through the year, with some activities receiving more directed funding than others.

The MERET component received only one contribution (USD1 million) during the reporting period, used to procure 1,231 mt of wheat. This and some small carry-over tonnages from 2014 sustained the activity through the year.

Two school feeding semesters remained mostly underfunded, requiring adjustments to feeding days, number of schools and ration sizes.

The cash-based transfer HIV activities continued to receive steady funding from US-PEPFAR and other regular donors to the project.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	15	0
MULTILATERAL	0	218	408
Private Donors	0	960	0
Switzerland	0	1,231	0
USA	5,920	0	5,907
Total	5,920	2,423	6,315

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2015, from the total food resourced 77 percent was obtained from US in-kind contributions, and the rest, except the 218 mt Faffa purchased locally, was bought from the GCMF.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	4,887	153
Faffa	218	0	0	0
Vegetable Oil	0	0	1,020	151
Wheat	0	0	0	1,231
Total	218	0	5,907	1,535

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

For all areas except the Somali Region, WFP managed the supply chain starting from the port of entry (primarily Djibouti) to delivery to Government counterparts at pre-defined destinations (handover points). In the Somali Region, WFP delivered commodities to the final delivery points (FDP).

The use of the GCMF reduced the lead time associated with procuring and delivering food in-country. However, the expanded use of the Djibouti corridor for both commercial and humanitarian purposes placed great strain on the Djibouti Port and the associated overland transport sectors. This resulted in increased logistics costs and congestion, which hampered the timely movement of cargo. Completion of WFP's humanitarian logistics hub in Djibouti along with use of additional import corridors, such as Berbera, is planned for 2016 to mitigate associated costs and delays.

The introduction of WFP's Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) in June 2015 improved the control and monitoring mechanism of commodities being handled. LESS, the new corporate supply chain management tool, provides real time support to WFP's logistics operations by supporting the online recognition and registration of stock movement transactions when and where they occur, with clear roles and responsibilities for various actors involved in the process.

Post-Delivery Losses

WFP tracked, recovered (whenever possible) and reported losses that occurred under WFP's custody, particularly during food storage and transportation. The operation is looking at different packaging and transport options to mitigate even these types of losses.

Detailed post-delivery loss information will be provided in the Report on Post-Delivery Losses for the Period 1 January - 31 December 2015, presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2016.

Management

Partnerships

WFP continued to provide quality technical support to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to develop the National Social Protection Strategy. In 2015, WFP organized a study tour to Kenya for high level government officials from MoLSA and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) to share lessons and experiences on building national social protection systems and tools with the Government of Kenya, particular focus was on a single registry system and Management Information System (MIS).

The HIV response is implemented in partnership with regional and town level government health and other relevant sectoral offices, communities and NGOs. Clear roles and responsibilities of all parties are denoted in an FLA, where government partners have a role in implementation and monitoring, NGOs have a role in implementation and community groups play a role in facilitation. WFP's HIV and nutrition intervention is part of the Joint UN Programme on AIDS and the government's National investment Plan for AIDS.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education's efforts to improve access to primary education and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in 2015. Under the school feeding programme, WFP also worked with FAO to implement the HGSF modality. In 2015, WFP continued its partnership with Partnership for Child Development (PCD) and other research institutes to provide technical support, capacity building and research expertise.

There is strong government engagement with WFP/P4P through the ATA, which coordinates the implementation of P4P among various stakeholders to secure markets for cooperative unions. ATA and WFP work jointly with a consortium of partners known as "The Maize Alliance" which comprises the Federal Cooperative Agency, USAID AGP-made, ACDI/VOCA, Sasakawa Global 2000, TechnoServe and the Regional Cooperative Promotion Agencies of Amhara, Oromia, and SNNP regions.

WFP continued to build on initiatives to expand the partnership base and create opportunities for small-holder farmers through the school feeding program, where P4P-supported cooperative unions supply food to WFP's school feeding programme in the SNNPR region. This link has been strengthened by the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) initiative, which is funded by the Government of Brazil and implemented in partnership with FAO. P4P has provided technical assistance to the regional governments, enabling them to handle food procurement for the home grown school feeding programme.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	5	4	1	1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Disaster Risk Management Capacity		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=2.00	2.00
ETHIOPIA, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12		
Comp.2-Natural Resource Management Capacit		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=1.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ETHIOPIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement) , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Schools		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
ETHIOPIA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2016.06	=24,987.00	
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ETHIOPIA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11	=1.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ETHIOPIA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00
Comp.4-Improving Food Security and Nutrition		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=6.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ETHIOPIA, HIV/TB , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00
Comp.5-Promoting Food Marketing & Rural		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ETHIOPIA, Local Purchases , Project End Target: 2016.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=6.00	6.00

Lessons Learned

The urban HIV and AIDS program benefitted from strong partnerships with all stakeholders, made possible through established coordination committees. Beneficiary empowerment, exercised through the establishment of self-managed village saving and loan associations, has proved to be an important and successful initial step in sustainably improving the food security status of PLHIV in urban areas. Beneficiaries are encouraged to engage in group savings from their own income and through individual loans based on drafted plans for repayments.

The Home Grown School Feeding model under the school feeding program helped to link school feeding to small holder farmers thereby creating market accesses for local farmers, and supplying locally preferred commodities to schools. The model also enhanced the government's capacity to procure food commodities and to plan and manage the program, paving the way for a nationally owned School Feeding Program. The HGSF which was initially piloted in the SNNPR region has received interest from other regions through proposals hoping to securing funds for an HGSF program. Experience sharing visits to other countries helped the government to develop a draft strategic document for the national school feeding program.

Active community participation, demand-driven capacity development and better technological packages in the overall project cycle management enhanced genuine community ownership, cohesiveness, and empowerment leading to good project outcomes. Despite limitation in funding, community participation in the implementation of project activities continued on self-help basis, complemented by the FFA. The community contribution on self-help basis continued primary due to the impact of MERET interventions, and the progressive livelihood improvements of model members of households. Most member households disclosed that their income had increased as a result of MERET interventions.

Learning and sharing are key components of the P4P pilot. Through the P4P Global Learning Agenda (GLA), P4P has carried out a comprehensive examination of what's worked and what hasn't. After five years of testing various approaches on the ground, the P4P pilot has been evaluated by external agent and a final evaluation report has been released. P4P Ethiopia served as a critical programme under the pilot phase given its outreach level and impact on the lives of hundreds of thousands to Ethiopian smallholder farmers. The P4P learning process continues beyond the pilot phase. The key lessons include the following:

- Relatively large volume of food procurement: In Ethiopia, P4P-supported farmers supplied more food to WFP than in any other pilot country. A key to the successful deliveries has been the use of forward delivery contracts, enabled by a successful collaboration between donors, banks, CUs, NGOs and the government.
- Innovative partnerships: P4P played a key role in the formation of the Maize Alliance which pilots and expands integrated support to maize farmers in Ethiopia.
- Government and partner's engagement: P4P proved that linking smallholder farmers (via Farmers Organizations' - FOs) to formal markets is a viable investment in countries like Ethiopia that have an enabling environments.
- Farmers organizations are aware of quality oriented formal markets and P4Ps impact, particularly at the FO level, is reflected in terms of improve quality, increased sales, and changes in farmers approach to manage farming as a business, to mention a few.
- P4P demonstrated that FOs could access loan from financial institutions without collateral as long as there exists a well-established coordination mechanism among stakeholders.

Recurring climate shocks in Ethiopia places considerable pressure and strain on existing UN, NGO and government systems that need to respond--and the current El Niño drought is no exception. This is partly an issue of magnitude: responding to the needs of 10.2 million people in a very short period of time is a major challenge irrespective of whether the main actor is government, NGO or UN system agency.

In order to re-orient existing food assistance systems to respond to the emergency WFP and its main main partner, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) has placed greater emphasis on joined-up operational planning. For example, weekly operational (rather than policy or strategy) meetings are held at national and sub-national level among WFP, government and NGOs to identify bottlenecks in the supply-chain such as storage facilities, transport planning and tracking commodity movements. These same issues not only apply to the NDRMC, but also to other line ministries--notably the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health. For this reason, WFP rethinking its overall approach to capacity strengthening in the coming years and looking beyond supporting the supply-chain systems of not only the NDRMC, but also other government entities.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
7 ca d"8IBUhi fU'FYgci fW'AUbUj Ya Ybh7 UdUWIm									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	28,710	-	28,710	7,230	-	7,230	25.2%	-	25.2%
Comp.3-Food for Education in Primary Schools									
School Feeding (on-site)	672,600	-	672,600	360,775	-	360,775	53.6%	-	53.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	167,900	-	167,900	51,413	-	51,413	30.6%	-	30.6%
Comp.4-Access to HIV Care, Treatment & Si ddcfhjb'i fVub'UFYUg									
HIV/TB: Mitigation&Safety Nets	25,100	68,600	93,700	32,027	71,577	103,604	127.6%	104.3%	110.6%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00444-01	Vegetable Oil	0	15	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	40
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Faffa	0	218	218
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	0	151
Private Donors	WPD-C-02324-01	Vegetable Oil	0	51	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02924-02	Corn Soya Blend	0	128	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02950-01	Vegetable Oil	0	136	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02959-02	Corn Soya Blend	0	26	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03398-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	293	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03404-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	21	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03420-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	290	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03420-01	Vegetable Oil	0	16	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00421-01	Wheat	0	1,231	0
USA		Corn Soya Blend	0	0	4,887
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	1,020
USA	USA-C-00942-06	Corn Soya Blend	4,900	0	0
USA	USA-C-00942-06	Vegetable Oil	1,020	0	0
Total			5,920	2,423	6,315