



Standard Project Report 2015

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

Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200290
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	8,904,300
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	3,628,100
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	2,705,142

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, 2015
Financial Closure Date	March 17, 2016

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	1,226,373,905
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	5,315,713
Direct Support Costs	116,218,474
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	50,379,295
Indirect Support Costs	97,880,118
Total	1,496,167,505

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	280,066
Actual Commodities 2015	180,591
Total Approved Commodities	1,872,406

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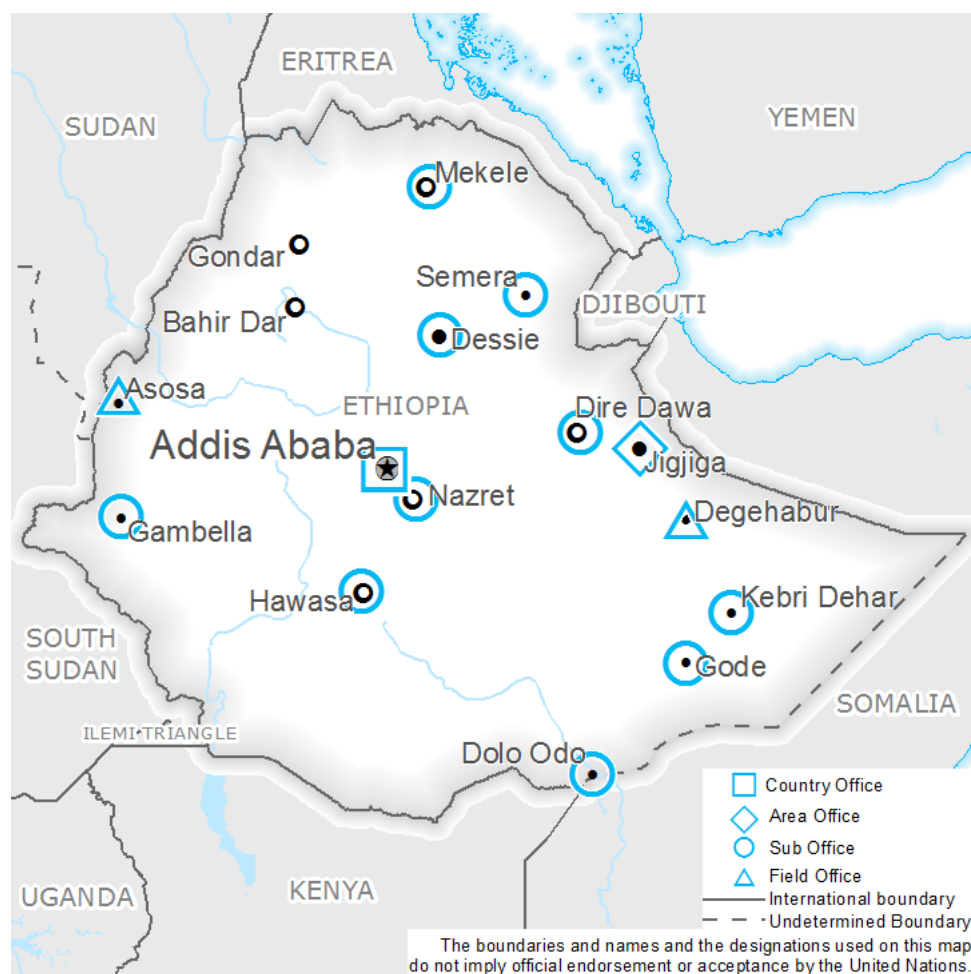
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



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

WFP's PRRO 200290 was designed in full alignment with the Government's Growth and Transformation Plans (GTP). The GTP aims to promote strong economic growth driven by the agricultural sector and development of small and medium-sized enterprises, which are reliant on a productive, healthy and resilient labour force. In this context, GTP goals are complemented with three policy priorities that promote equity and human capital development. Food assistance interventions under PRRO 200290 have these three policies as their strategic anchors:

- *Social Protection*: the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) provides conditional food and cash transfers to chronically food insecure households and is central to the Government's social protection framework. The aim is to enable vulnerable households to invest in productive livelihood assets that can allow a pathway out of poverty and food insecurity, resulting in reduced reliance on humanitarian assistance;
- *Disaster Risk Management (DRM)*: to enable the government to better predict, prepare, and respond to natural and economic shocks via a system consisting of early warning, structured assessments, and an operational framework for humanitarian response; and
- *National Nutrition Policy*: placing a premium on the first 1,000 days of life for young children and a comprehensive approach to address acute and chronic malnutrition throughout the country.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, WFP's provision of emergency food assistance supported the DRM policy and, in particular, the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) - formerly the Disaster Risk Management Food Security Sector (DRMFSS). By providing both technical support to the NDRMC and food assistance to food insecure beneficiaries, WFP's efforts aimed to strengthen the overall emergency preparedness and response system led by the government. Linking early warning information to effective and efficient supply chain systems ensured that emergency food assistance given to households facing external shocks was properly targeted, coordinated and tracked among the key food assistance actors (WFP, the NDRMC, and the Joint NGO Emergency Operation [JEOP]).

Also in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, nutrition interventions to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) bridge the DRM and national nutrition policies in emergency and non-emergency settings, respectively. Working with the NDRMC and the Ministry of Health (MoH) at different levels, the overarching goal was to deliver the right package of support to treat MAM during times of stress and shocks with specialized nutritious products coupled with investments in health, water and sanitation by other partners.

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 3, WFP plays a major role in the PSNP donor working group that works alongside the NDRMC/Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) on the implementation of the productive safety net. PSNP beneficiaries engaged in public works programmes that created new or rehabilitated existing livelihood assets at household and community levels. In return, households received food or cash transfers for six months (January - June). These transfers aimed to stimulate investments and savings to build resilience to shocks and facilitate movement out of poverty and undernutrition. Households that did not have able-bodied labour (e.g. the elderly or disabled) were provided unconditional PSNP transfers over a 12-month period.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The Government of Ethiopia, through its various ministries at federal and regional levels, takes the lead in beneficiary targeting and selection for emergency relief, nutrition, and PSNP activities undertaken by WFP.

For emergency relief activities, the government leads two multi-sectoral food security assessments in April/May and October/November to determine the scale of humanitarian assistance required. These assessments coincide with the two main farming seasons in Ethiopia: the *belg* and *meher*. Regional teams comprised of NDRMC, MoA, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and NGO partners collect information on harvest prospects, sources of food and income, and access to services to determine humanitarian needs. Regional numbers are then validated and endorsed at the federal level.

The final number of emergency relief beneficiaries is issued officially in the Government's Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD). The distribution of emergency relief assistance (either food or cash) falls under the overall responsibility of the NDRMC, in partnership with WFP and JEOP. Generally, WFP and the NDRMC are responsible to meet 75 percent of emergency needs identified in the HRD and JEOP the remaining 25 percent. For the WFP/NDRMC areas of coverage, NDRMC plans and conducts all distributions at the regional, zone and *woreda* (district) levels. WFP is responsible for fundraising against the 75 percent obligation, procuring and transporting food to specific *woredas*, and monitoring distributions. Given the vast geographic areas and dispersed populations, distribution rounds take on average six to eight weeks, rather than occurring on a monthly basis as they do under PSNP.

In order to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP implements targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) activities. For TSF, the MoH and the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit conduct bi-annual nutrition surveys in every region, closely linked with the multi-sectoral food security assessments. Thereafter, *woredas* are classified using data from nutrition surveys, trends in admissions for MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM), WFP food security assessments, and coverage surveys on access to water, health and sanitation services. *Woredas* are classified as Hotspot Priority 1, 2, or 3, with Priority 1 *woredas* taking precedence in terms of the provision of immediate nutrition-specific support. The prevalence of MAM among children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) is estimated for each Priority 1 *woreda* and then verified and validated with a final beneficiary number through community-based screening led by the MoH. Distributions are conducted by the NDRMC at food distribution centres at *woreda*-level to screened beneficiaries, with WFP providing the necessary commodities and monitoring.

PSNP beneficiaries are identified through a system of community-based wealth ranking and household welfare surveys led by the MoA and the Central Statistics Authority. A household is eligible to be considered for inclusion in PSNP and participate in the wealth ranking and household survey exercises if they have received humanitarian assistance for three years in a row. As is the case for the HRD, PSNP beneficiaries are initially proposed at the regional level and then validated at the federal level by the NDRMC and MoA. In 2015, WFP was responsible for supporting PSNP beneficiaries in the Somali and Afar regions. Out of the 5.2 million people that were targeted by the PSNP, WFP was responsible for slightly over 1.2 million, of which approximately 100,000 beneficiaries were to receive cash-based transfers (conditional transfers to 80,000 and unconditional transfers to 20,000).

Given the above, for the January - June 2015 period, WFP planned to support almost 3.7 million people (accounting for overlaps between beneficiary groups). The general relief food basket consisted of monthly rations of 15 kg of cereals, 1.5 kg of pulses and 0.45 kg of vegetable oil per person. The average monthly transfer value for beneficiaries receiving cash transfers was USD 9 per person.

The PSNP food basket consisted of 15 kg of cereals per person per month. The planned introduction of cash transfers to WFP PSNP beneficiaries did not take place in 2015 due to resource constraints. WFP provided SuperCereal and vegetable oil to TSF beneficiaries.

Three factors affected WFP's performance over the course of 2015: (a) sharp increases in the needs for emergency relief and nutrition activities as a result of the failed rains and El Niño-related drought; (b) lack of timely and sufficient contributions from donors; and (c) bottlenecks at Djibouti Port affecting the availability of commodities for distributions. While the increases in food assistance needs peaked in the second half of the year (under PRRO 200712), requirements for nutrition programmes began their gradual climb in the second quarter of 2015 and, therefore, impacted the implementation of PRRO 200290.

In February 2015, the Government issued its first HRD wherein 2.9 million people were identified as in need of emergency food assistance. Of this total, WFP and the NDRMC/DRMFSS were responsible for 2 million people, with JEOP responsible for the remainder. Concurrently, 42 *woredas* were classified as Hotspot 1 with 200,000 children and women projected as needing MAM treatment.

From March-May 2015, as findings from food security assessments materialized, it became increasingly clear that the *belg* rains had failed and that a far greater number of people would need humanitarian assistance. While the official relief figures remained at 2.9 million, in May 2015, the number of Hotspot *woredas* increased to 97 and 425,000 children and women were projected to be in need of MAM treatment. At the same time, climate forecasts were predicting that a serious El Niño-phenomenon was developing globally and that Ethiopia was an extremely high-risk country with respect to the onset of a severe drought.

As the slow-onset emergency was unfolding, resourcing trends failed to match the increasing needs. At the beginning of 2015, the six-month requirement for relief, TSF and PSNP was approximately USD 160 million. Donations received against this requirement amounted to only USD 77 million. The associated shortfalls meant that WFP was not able to effectively resource activities jointly planned with the government.

The Port of Djibouti serves not only the humanitarian community in Ethiopia, but also handles the majority of the country's other import requirements. Some food for WFP's South Sudan operations also enters via Djibouti. In the last five years, the government has imported approximately 1 million mt of fertilizer and 1.5 million mt of

wheat/cereals on an annual basis. These imports flow through Djibouti in the September–March period, overlapping with vessels carrying food for WFP and JEOP. The capacity of the port to efficiently berth and discharge vessels containing humanitarian, government and other commercial cargo proved inadequate. Moreover, given the large quantities of government commodities and those belonging to WFP and JEOP, transport capacity and availability was limited. This led to significant delays moving food from Djibouti into Ethiopia in a timely manner.

The convergence of these three factors resulted in the inability of WFP to fully meet the core objectives outlined in PRRO 200290. More importantly, however, these factors precluded WFP from effectively responding to the humanitarian crisis not only for the first six months of 2015, but the entire year.

General food rations (i.e. unconditional food transfers) under relief and PSNP represent the bulk of transfers for the reporting period. Three rounds of relief distributions were carried out, but as a result of transport problems from Djibouti and the lack of timely funding, WFP was not able to provide full rations or reach all intended beneficiaries. The government provided food resources from its Strategic Grain Reserve to cover a portion of needs for the first round (cereals and pulses), and the second-round food basket did not include oil. The targets for general food rations to PSNP beneficiaries (unconditional transfers) were also underachieved due to critical funding shortfalls; the existing resources were prioritized for food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, given the larger numbers targeted for support.

Despite giving priority to FFA under the PSNP, funding for this activity was not sufficient to meet targets. Out of the six months (or rounds) of food transfers planned from January to June 2015, WFP only completed four rounds, while the government stepped in with their own resources to fill the gap for the two remaining rounds. Additionally, the original plan was for WFP to cover PSNP participants in both Somali and Afar regions. In practice, WFP resources covered only the Somali Region. Some 482,000 beneficiaries in the Afar Region received PSNP support directly from the government given WFP's significant resource shortfalls.

Cash-based transfers (CBT) were provided under the relief component, however funds were insufficient to implement CBT under PSNP as planned.

Nutrition activities suffered the most as a result of increased needs and limited funding. The seriousness of these delays and inadequate funding were visible by mid-year, when UNICEF reported a significant surge in the admissions for SAM - partly as a result of MAM treatment being insufficient.

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	1,828,561	1,799,539	3,628,100	1,366,096	1,339,046	2,705,142	74.7%	74.4%	74.6%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	268,479	272,108	540,587	202,886	200,181	403,067	75.6%	73.6%	74.6%
Children (5-18 years)	685,711	671,199	1,356,910	511,272	500,451	1,011,723	74.6%	74.6%	74.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	874,371	856,232	1,730,603	651,938	638,414	1,290,352	74.6%	74.6%	74.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	1,828,562	1,799,538	3,628,100	1,366,097	1,339,045	2,705,142	74.7%	74.4%	74.6%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	1,922,400	320,000	2,242,400	1,604,661	306,333	1,910,994	83.5%	95.7%	85.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	889,600	80,000	969,600	503,774	-	503,774	56.6%	-	52.0%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	547,500	-	547,500	382,071	-	382,071	69.8%	-	69.8%

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
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	221,998	226,482	448,480	189,189	193,010	382,199	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%
Total participants	221,998	226,482	448,480	189,189	193,010	382,199	85.2%	85.2%	85.2%
Total beneficiaries	1,127,927	1,114,473	2,242,400	965,052	945,942	1,910,994	85.6%	84.9%	85.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	95,990	97,930	193,920	49,874	50,881	100,755	52.0%	52.0%	52.0%
Total participants	95,990	97,930	193,920	49,874	50,881	100,755	52.0%	52.0%	52.0%
Total beneficiaries	487,709	481,891	969,600	254,406	249,368	503,774	52.2%	51.7%	52.0%

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.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	54,356	52,867	107,223	29,390	28,585	57,975	54.1%	54.1%	54.1%
Children (24-59 months)	134,400	130,677	265,077	72,669	70,656	143,325	54.1%	54.1%	54.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	175,200	175,200	-	180,771	180,771	-	103.2%	103.2%
Total beneficiaries	188,756	358,744	547,500	102,059	280,012	382,071	54.1%	78.1%	69.8%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	7,158	19,755	276.0%
Chickpeas	-	2,998	-
Corn Soya Blend	22,875	6,729	29.4%
Maize	71,820	74,240	103.4%
Rice	-	10	-
Sorghum/Millet	-	23,537	-
Split Peas	4,772	1,797	37.6%
Vegetable Oil	5,859	2,384	40.7%
Wheat	167,581	49,142	29.3%
Total	280,066	180,591	64.5%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	13,528,800	5,731,698	42.4%
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	13,528,800	5,731,698	42.4%

Story Worth Telling

Safiya Abdi, 32 years old and a mother of six children, receives WFP support in the Somali Region. Safiya lives in Bomaba village in an area highly susceptible to climate shocks. Recurring droughts have stripped Safiya's household of their key livelihood asset: their livestock. The failure of both annual rainy seasons - first *Belg* and then *Kiremt* or *Meher* - combined with the onset of the El Niño-drought led to a severe shortage of water, fodder and browse for livestock. Safiya's family had to sell their remaining stock at a very low price in order to generate sufficient income to afford basic needs: food, medicine and water. Safiya's husband now relies on casual labour to earn income, but is unemployed most of the time due to the scarcity of labour opportunities.

Safiya's household has been targeted for relief food assistance and receives food rations for all members of her household. During each round of food distribution, the family gets 120 kg of cereals, 12 kg of pulses and 3.6 litres of vegetable oil covering the needs of eight family members.

"The assistance has helped to keep my children out of hunger and I am thankful. My children are able to grow because they have this food to eat," says Safiya. "My family is very poor," stresses Safiya, "There is no way we could support ourselves at this time if we did not receive this food assistance."

Safiya says she is very grateful to WFP and the Government for the provision of the relief food assistance to her family and other families in her village who do not have any other means of survival. Safiya adds that the assistance has also given them stability, as she was not forced to migrate elsewhere like many families had previously done in search of food.

"The provision of relief food not only has allowed us to survive these hard times but has also enabled us to send three of my children to school." Although Safiya now tries to support her family by brewing and selling tea in their village, relief assistance remains the main source of food in their household for the time being.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The involvement of women in project management committees facilitating and implementing emergency relief activities helped to improve beneficiary targeting and distributions. In turn, the role of women in better deciding how food assistance is used at household level was also emphasized. Under the PSNP, WFP, the Government and NGO partners have made strides in ensuring women's participation in various committees at different administrative levels as per the provisions of the programme implementation manual. For both emergency relief and PSNP, women's participation and involvement in decision-making structures minimized inclusion and exclusion errors during targeting exercises and implementation activities.

For TSF, food distribution at the community level is conducted 100 percent by food distribution agents - all of whom are women. The MoH normally conducts screening to identify the malnourished with support from community members, primarily comprised of women from the "Community Health Army."

Public works activities under the PSNP are designed carefully to avoid placing undue additional burdens on women. Work norms are developed to account for age and gender, and work hours are adjusted to ensure that young mothers are not separated from their children for long stretches of time. Furthermore, pregnant and lactating women and the disabled are exempt from public works and are, instead, offered unconditional transfers.

Women's participation in decision-making under PSNP is enhanced through community participatory approaches, gender sensitization and associated topics built into the national relief assistance targeting guideline. Trainings on this guideline were offered to 539 men and women who work in the regional food security task forces or are members of food management committees. The training has improved the quality of women's participation in management committees. In turn, the proportion of households where women make decisions over food and cash entitlements has remained high.

WFP is currently updating information on the number of women in leadership positions and numbers trained in the use of different transfer modalities for PSNP/FFA activities in the Somali Region. The base values under 200290 were established under PSNP 3 in 2014 and the joint WFP-government review of these targets has yet to be

completed.

Overall, the data show that there has not been a dramatic improvement in gender equality across different WFP activities - especially in terms of women's representation in higher level decision-making structures. While WFP will continue to advocate for greater parity, there are also cultural factors beyond WFP's direct control, especially in regions such as the Somali Region. This being said, there are some interesting findings on intra-household decision-making from the the August 2015 Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) that sampled over 1,000 households throughout the country. Findings indicate that for households receiving in-kind food, women are twice as likely as men to make the key decisions on how food is utilized. For households that received cash, both men and women make the decision on its use equally. While no generalizations can be made for the country at-large, these findings tend to confirm previous global research that cash is more fungible and decision-making processes at household level involve looking at how cash can help food insecure households on several fronts beyond food itself. The CHS also showed that households that received cash bought a portion of preferred local commodities that were not part of an in-kind transfer provided by WFP.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>25.00	6.00		32.40
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SOMALI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>25.00	5.90		12.90
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>50.00	73.00		41.70
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SOMALI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>50.00	73.30		76.30
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	<25.00	21.00		25.90
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SOMALI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	<25.00	20.90		10.80
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>60.00	45.00		40.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
SOMALI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11	>60.00	45.00		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	>50.00	40.00		45.00
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08				
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	>50.00	40.00		
SOMALI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11				

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP has conducted trainings on protection in the context of the implementation of relief assistance and PSNP. NDRMC personnel are the main audience of this training and are now equipped to systematically address protection concerns at various levels of government. As a result, food and cash distributions are conducted in locations in closest proximity to beneficiary communities to reduce travelling time and minimize the likelihood of security and safety incidents. Over 70 percent of all distribution points are less than one hour from beneficiary communities. Well-coordinated food and cash distributions have, by and large, ensured that distributions start on time and allow beneficiaries to return home during daylight hours. Crowd control measures were put in place at the distribution sites, which minimized risks associated with possible theft of food commodities, and waiting time was reduced by organizing distributions at different villages of a given *kebele* (sub-district) with different time schedules.

In terms of accountability to affected populations (AAP), WFP has provided training and sensitization to *woreda* and *kebele* task forces and targeting committees. These committees provide updates to beneficiaries in their respective villages regarding relief and PSNP entitlements, targeting criteria and complaints mechanisms. At distribution points, posters and banners are in place in pictorial and written formats to show how entitlements are calculated and which phone numbers to call for beneficiary feedback. PSNP participants in most *woredas* of the region have received client cards with pictures of husband and wife on the front page and full details of beneficiary rights and entitlements in local languages.

Protection and AAP themes have been integrated into WFP's standard programming approaches quite recently, and it will therefore require a longer time frame to achieve targets than the current reporting period. This being said, almost all of the protection and AAP follow-up values are higher than the base value - showing an improvement since these measures were introduced into operations. The only one that has not is men's awareness and knowledge of the PSNP/FFA programme. The main reason for this is related to the deployment of labour during the season in which PSNP is implemented from January to June. Over this period, most men are engaged in the harvest (Nov - Jan) and migrate away from their homes in search of employment opportunities (March - May). For this reason, not as many men are able to benefit from the outreach and communication activities related to AAP conducted by the *woreda* and *kebele* committees. WFP is planning to determine the feasibility of having additional outreach and sensitization sessions with men, in particular, over the course of the July-December period when the opportunity cost of attending such sessions is much lower than other times in the year.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>80.00	48.00		71.50
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SOMALI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>80.00	47.70		40.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>90.00	97.00		99.10
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SOMALI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>90.00	96.70		99.10
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>80.00	44.00		62.60
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SOMALI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>80.00	44.10		55.60
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>90.00	100.00		99.10
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
SOMALI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.11 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	>90.00	100.00		99.10

Outputs

As noted, basic output targets on planned and actual beneficiaries against relief, PSNP and nutrition were not fully achieved due to a combination of increased needs as a result of the drought, the lack of timely and adequate contributions and supply chain bottlenecks in Djibouti.

The targets for the number of women and men receiving nutrition education and messaging were largely achieved. Nutrition counseling for women and men where WFP was working with NGO partners was also well implemented. In locations where the MoH was the main counterpart, staff were less available to provide counseling services since they were pulled into other activities - notably conducting surveys - as the nutrition situation deteriorated.

The outputs under PNSP (Strategic Objective 3) are quite encouraging. FFA participants from PNSP communities in the Somali Region selected specific types of public works that were supported by natural resource experts and development agents from WFP and the regional government. Of those assets created or rehabilitated, soil and water conservation structures were predominant. Communities also engaged in other major public work projects like

community feeder roads, water collection trenches and bush clearing.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	547,500	465,375	85.0
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	54,750	46,538	85.0
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	54,750	27,375	50.0
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	492,750	418,838	85.0
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	492,750	246,375	50.0
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	451	381	84.5
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	5,368	1,820	33.9
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	1,209	780	64.5
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	202	130	64.4
Number of water springs developed	water spring	50	21	42.0

Outcomes

During the reporting period, food consumption deteriorated for both relief and PSNP households, although the trend was more dramatic for households supported under PSNP. Food consumption patterns were similar between female and male-headed households. It should be noted that even though the food consumption scores (FCS) are similar, female-headed households have fewer opportunities to access productive employment or livelihood opportunities and rely heavily on humanitarian and other forms of public assistance as the principal means of accessing food.

Low FCS is also correlated with lower levels of dietary diversity. For both relief and PSNP beneficiary households, diet diversity scores (DDS) show that households are consuming less than four food groups on a weekly basis.

The composition of transfers under relief and PSNP are different. The relief entitlement includes cereals, pulses and oil, whereas the PSNP transfer includes only cereals and pulses. Nevertheless, the lack of food available from own production or local markets as a result of the drought has meant that possibilities for improving consumption scores and diversifying diets with complementary food such as meat, milk and eggs were limited given current levels of income and prevailing prices.

The drought also affected the manner in which households were able to cope with external shocks. The coping strategy index (CSI) for relief and PSNP beneficiaries was higher in 2015 than in 2014, indicating that households were employing more negative coping behaviours as a way of handling food shortages at the household level. In this context, the CSI targets set for the January - June 2015 period were not met.

The improvement of the livelihood CSI was not necessarily correlated with increases in livelihood productivity or household welfare. Rather, the perceived improvement was related to how the score is calculated and interpreted. As the drought unfolded over the course of 2015, the most severe negative livelihood coping strategies (e.g. selling of livestock and productive assets) happened between March and June. By the time the latest follow-up values were collected in August, many households had therefore already sold all key livelihood assets, and did not report using those coping strategies in the recent weeks. This may have resulted in an underestimation of the severity of the strategies used.

The community asset score (CAS) data was collected from pastoral communities in the Somali region. During the reporting period, 113 community assets were created with conditional food or CBT. The assets created may contribute to a decrease in vulnerability to shocks and an increase in resilience, but the current data cannot confirm this outcome primarily due to the ongoing drought.

In general, where TSF support was provided, outcome targets (recovery, mortality, non-response and default rates) were largely successful. However, the geographic coverage of TSF activities was limited. Out of the 97 Priority 1 *woredas* requiring WFP MAM support, the needs were addressed in only 58 *woredas*. Within these 58 *woredas*, 86 percent of the children screened and identified as needing MAM treatment were supported with specialised nutritious products. The lack of geographic coverage meant that many children and PLW did not receive urgent assistance. WFP suspects that the inability to cover all 97 *woredas* contributed to the rise in the number of reported cases of SAM. UNICEF admissions data show that in July - August 2015, the number of SAM cases increased by 150 percent - or slightly over 350,000 admitted cases.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
TSF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 Compilation of data from health facilities , Base value: 2011.01 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey Household interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview	>75.00	64.40	93.70	92.36
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
TSF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 Compilation of data from health facilities , Base value: 2011.01 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey Household interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview	<3.00	0.40	0.10	0.04
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
TSF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 compilation of data collected by health facilities , Base value: 2011.01 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey Household interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview	<15.00	1.50	1.90	1.98
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
TSF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 Compilation of data from health facilities , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey Household interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview	<15.00		4.30	5.06
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
TSF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 Compilation of data from health facilities , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data	>50.00		-	86.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS/RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household interview through November 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey Household interview through August 2015 CHS			12.88	13.69
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
MALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS/RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household interview through November 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey Household interview through August 2015 CHS			12.75	14.36
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Survey through Novemer 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey Household Survey through August 2015 CHS	<10.00	12.00	9.40	15.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Survey through Novemer 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<20.00	31.00	22.10	26.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Survey through Novemer 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>70.00	57.00	68.50	58.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS which conducts in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<10.00	12.00	12.20	17.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS for Relief intervention , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS for Relief intervention	<10.00	12.00	8.40	14.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS which conducts in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<20.00	31.00	27.90	25.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS Study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS for Relief intervention , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS for Relief intervention	<20.00	31.00	20.10	26.50
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS which conducts in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>70.00	57.00	59.90	57.10
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS Study which conducts in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS for Relief intervention , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS for Relief intervention	>70.00	57.00	71.60	58.60
Diet Diversity Score				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Survey through November 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>3.67	3.67	3.92	3.87
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>3.52	3.52	3.90	3.81
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring CHS study which conducts in Oct/Nov each year , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>3.77	3.77	3.90	3.89

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
RELIEF INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS Study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<10.70	10.80	12.75	14.19
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				
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS/PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household interview through November 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<17.74	17.74	8.76	16.25
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
MALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS/PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household interview through November 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<9.64	9.64	10.45	13.76
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Survey through Novemer 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<10.00	8.00	7.50	30.90
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Survey through Novemer 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<15.00	23.00	25.40	24.90
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Survey through Novemer 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>75.00	69.00	67.10	44.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS which carries out in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<10.00	8.00	4.60	31.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS Study which conducts in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<10.00	8.00	8.70	30.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS which carries out in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<15.00	23.00	32.20	20.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS Study conducts in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<15.00	23.00	22.60	26.60
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS which carries out in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>75.00	69.00	63.20	47.60
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS Study which conducts in Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>75.00	69.00	68.80	42.90
Diet Diversity Score				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Survey through November 2014 CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>2.96	2.96	3.61	3.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>3.19	3.19	3.70	3.44
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	>2.89	2.89	3.50	3.25
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Base value: 2012.10 WFP programme monitoring CHS study which conducts Oct/Nov each year , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	<12.40	12.40	9.60	14.48
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducted in Oct/ Nov each year , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey CHS Aug 2014 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS study which conducted in Aug 2015	<4.50		6.45	3.58
CAS: Community Asset Score (average)				
PSNP INTERVENTION AREAS , Project End Target: 2015.06 CHS study which conducts twice a year , Base value: 2013.06 WFP programme monitoring CHS study conducts twice a year , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey CHS Aug 2015	=10.00	3.70	-	9.00

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Familiarization workshops on the new relief and PNSP targeting and assistance guidelines were conducted for government staff in 173 woredas across eight regions. The training aimed to develop the capacity of government staff in guiding communities in the targeting process and formulating appropriate strategies to handle protection concerns raised by beneficiaries. A second phase of training for areas with operational challenges is planned for 2016.

The food management improvement project (FMIP), which was instituted by WFP and the NDRMC, developed a number of products to address systemic challenges in accounting and reporting on food movements in the country. These products include: (a) a commodity management procedure manual; (b) a commodity allocation and tracking system that tracks commodities moving through the government supply chain and improves overall visibility; and (c) training programmes that aim to promote the visible, efficient and accountable management of the overall humanitarian aid supply chain in Ethiopia. The FMIP is a broader system for supply chain management that is used for both relief and PNSP activities. Within 2015, the FMIP as a package was fully functional at the federal level, but had not been completely institutionalized at the regional or sub-regional levels.

In order to promote the sustainability of community assets created under the PNSP, all public work projects upon completion have been handed over to the community for management and maintenance. The findings of the public work review conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources also confirmed that water and rangeland community assets as well as social infrastructures created through public work are well managed, maintained and functional.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

In 2015, PRRO 200290 faced very serious financial constraints. For the January - June 2015 period, overall requirements were estimated at USD 159.74 million: (a) relief USD 78 million; (b) TSF USD 11.35 million; and (c) PSNP USD 70.39 million. Against this requirement, only USD 77 million were received.

Despite support from a multi-year grant and from multilateral donors, the three planned relief rounds were significantly underfunded. To help address the gap, the government provided 5,000 mt of cereals and a cash contribution from their contingency budget to cover some 620,000 beneficiaries. Even with this support, WFP had to remove oil from the second round of distributions due to resource shortages, as agreed by the national prioritization committee.

PSNP activities faced similar resourcing constraints which meant that WFP could only cover the Somali Region and not the Afar Region. This reduced requirements from USD 12.4 million to USD 5.8 million per round. The government also stepped in with its own resources and directly covered the last two rounds for both Afar and Somali regions. For the four rounds covered by WFP in Somali Region therefore, resources were primarily from the multi-year grant, with no other donors contributing to the activity.

Resources to meet TSF requirements for the first quarter of 2015 were available from an allocation from a multi-year grant, but funding shortfalls started in the second quarter of 2015. Significant delays in the arrival of procured food meant that distribution requirements for the nutrition activity could not be met.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	24,144	0
Ethiopia	0	1	62,866
European Commission	0	195	195
MULTILATERAL	0	11,558	25,371
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	35	0
United Kingdom	0	41,865	21,513
USA	0	0	2,042
Total	0	77,797	111,987

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

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2015, the majority of the food commodities for this project were purchased locally. In addition, the use of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) ensured that food was pre-positioned in places where it was most needed. Local purchases (including a small quantity of the local SuperCereal, Faffa) were pursued whenever possible, since they offered value for money compared to imports, were found to be cheaper and their delivery time was shorter compared to international purchases.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	8,743	0	0	650

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Chickpeas	3,000	0	0	0
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0	3,323
Faffa	1,510	0	0	0
Maize	72,323	0	0	300
Split Peas	0	0	2,026	11
Vegetable Oil	0	0	16	2,525
Wheat	0	0	0	50,447
Total	85,576	0	2,042	57,256

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP managed the supply chain starting from the port of entry (primarily Djibouti), followed by delivery and handover to government counterparts at pre-defined destinations (handover points). Except in the Somali region and refugee camps where WFP delivered all the way to the final delivery points, WFP maintained a monitoring role while delivery and distribution were carried out by the government.

WFP's use of its Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) and the government's Strategic Food Reserve Agency, helped mitigate distribution delays under this PRRO. Receiving and storing GCMF commodities until sales were finalized in the hubs in Ethiopia enhanced warehousing capacity and reduced the costs associated with long-term storage in the port of Djibouti. The PRRO was able to benefit from timely access to most of the commodities as soon as funds were received.

However, the expanded use of the Djibouti corridor for both commercial and humanitarian purposes placed great strain on 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 Hub in Djibouti along with the 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 enhanced the visibility, control and monitoring of commodities being handled in WFP's pipeline. 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. Any transport losses incurred were fully recovered from transporters. WFP is assessing different packaging and transport options to mitigate 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 partnered with the NDRMC to implement relief and PSNP food and cash interventions. Both activities are coordinated through government-donor sectoral coordinating mechanism that includes UN agencies and international NGOs.

Together with FAO, WFP co-leads the food cluster that oversees all food assistance operations in response to humanitarian crises. WFP also represents the food cluster at the disaster risk management technical working group that reports back to the government and donors on the status of emergency food assistance programmes. Operational coordination with other UN system agencies and NGOs is primarily facilitated through the Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team. WFP's membership and role in the United Nations Country Team and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework enables the integration of government capacity strengthening for emergency preparedness and response into long-term capacity development activities associated with mainstream development priorities.

WFP is also a core member of the PNSP donor working group, which meets every fortnight to discuss programme management and implementation issues. It is also a member of the different PSNP technical committees and support groups which focus on addressing emerging implementation challenges in specific thematic areas. WFP participates in Rapid Review Missions (RRM/RRT) and Joint Review Implementation Support (JRIS) which are held every three and six months respectively. JRIS and RRM were the main monitoring and evaluation tools of the PRRO.

Nutrition activities, and TSF in particular, were designed and implemented in partnership with the MoH, NDRMC, UNICEF and international NGOs. WFP does not have any field-level agreements with NGOs. The MoH and NDRMC prepare an umbrella agreement with all the actors and WFP then coordinates implementation with NGOs in specific *woredas*, based on the parameters outlined in the umbrella arrangement.

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

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	=1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ETHIOPIA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	=7.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

Over the life-cycle of PRRO 200290, there were several lessons that had implications on the current and future role of WFP in Ethiopia. The lessons can be categorised into two broad areas: (a) changes in official development assistance (ODA) and the aid architecture for Ethiopia; and (b) implications for WFP activities and operations in relation to these changes.

The Government of Ethiopia has progressively asserted its leadership role in shaping how the country will address the twin problems of food insecurity and undernutrition and how these priorities will be resourced. This has resulted in a set of inter-related policies and priorities (e.g. Growth and Transformation Plans (GTP) I and II, and policies related to disaster risk management, social protection and nutrition) against which all international actors must align, and in a more direct government role in the implementation of these policies and associated programmes.

This shift has also coincided with changes in the aid architecture for Ethiopia and the pattern of ODA. In 2013, ODA to Ethiopia was estimated at USD 3.9 billion. Direct bilateral assistance and concessional loans constituted the bulk of these ODA flows. Out of the USD 3.9 billion, humanitarian aid accounted for only 10 percent - down from 20 percent in 2005. Finally, of the 10 percent earmarked for humanitarian aid (approximately USD 400 million), the share of multilateral food assistance (mostly through WFP) was around two-thirds, or USD 250 million. The outlook for traditional development activities is even more stark: the share of total ODA channeled through the UN system for development was only 2 percent.

It is evident - and encouraging - that the government is taking greater ownership, responsibility and leadership in shaping its future. For WFP, it is equally clear that in the near future, the reliance on the multilateral and humanitarian windows of ODA is not sustainable. Increasingly, the resourcing of large scale emergencies in Ethiopia such as the El Niño-drought in 2015 will be handled directly by the government, with additional, complementary resources coming from traditional humanitarian donors. Longer-term development investments such as stunting reduction, disaster preparedness and response and social protection will be financed by the Government using a combination of bilateral ODA, concessional loans from the World Bank and "pooled funds" from donors.

For WFP, these developments mean that it needs to rethink how it will operate in Ethiopia in the future. Given the strong role of the government in implementation, WFP would need to move away from a delivery-focused model to one complemented by technical assistance and value-addition objectives. The former is predicated on the notion that there are gaps in government operational capacities that can be filled by WFP. The latter recognizes that operational capacity gaps are increasingly being addressed by the government, and WFP's added value will be in strengthening the efficiency and effectiveness of government systems through tailored forms of technical assistance.

Several elements of these broader lessons have been incorporated into the successor PRRO 200712, and WFP intends to develop a new Country Strategic Plan over the course of 2016 - 2017 that outlines how it will position itself as a key partner for the government in the coming years. For January - June 2015, however, a good example of how WFP is already working on strengthening government systems is the experience of the food management improvement project (FMIP).

The FMIP is a package of support given by WFP to the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) on commodity management that focuses mainly on commodity accounting, tracking and reporting. In Ethiopia, the large volumes of food that are earmarked for public programmes such as the Humanitarian Requirements Document and Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) need to be tracked as they pass through NDRMC from national and regional to local levels.

In previous years, the FMIP focused on developing and rolling out tools, including the commodity tracking system, commodity management manuals and standard operating procedures (SOP), and the forms for data collection at *woreda* levels. In 2015, the focus shifted to enabling NDRMC staff to better use these tools. To help facilitate the use of SOPs introduced in the commodity management procedure manual, the FMIP team conducted a series of targeted trainings of key NDRMC staff. To complement and reinforce the training, a phased mentoring and coaching programme was launched to support and train district staff in filling out the new forms and reports.

To strengthen the implementation of the commodity assistance/allocation tracking system (CATS) within the NDRMC at the federal/national level, the FMIP team is extending the piloting of the tracking system by 18 months (from July 2015 to December 2016). This was decided based on the outcomes of the pilot phase, where aggregated data from local levels could not be entered into CATS given that these data were never collated at local levels and data entry teams within NDRMC were not able to enter existing data quickly due to capacity gaps and lack of personnel. The extension will allow NDRMC to capture one full year of data in the system and compare results with information extracted from manual tools.

To support this plan, an incentive scheme was developed to address inadequate staffing levels and reward staff required to work overtime to maintain two parallel systems. New funds have also been committed to support the Government address issues related to end-user computer deficiencies, internet connectivity, and power stability. Once NDRMC is comfortable with data extracted from CATS, the tracking system will move into full production and NDRMC will stop using manual tools.

With respect to trainings at all levels of the Ethiopian supply chain, FMIP has started reviewing its supply chain management certification programme to improve the relevance and impact of the trainings within Ethiopia's humanitarian space.

In terms of risks, an overstretched NDRMC (due to the drought that started in 2015) and budgetary constraints remain the key factors impeding full product implementation. Towards mitigating these risks, the FMIP team will keep pursuing an overall phased and flexible implementation plan.

Endnotes

The proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners, indicated in the Partnerships section, refers to all project activities.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	384,480	64,000	448,480	320,932	61,266	382,199	83.5%	95.7%	85.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	177,920	16,000	193,920	100,755	-	100,755	56.6%	-	52.0%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	547,500	-	547,500	382,071	-	382,071	69.8%	-	69.8%

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-00498-01	Wheat	0	9,704	0
Canada	CAN-C-00501-01	Wheat	0	2,892	0
Canada	CAN-C-00501-02	Wheat	0	11,549	0
Ethiopia	ETH-C-00005-01	Beans	0	0	7,546
Ethiopia	ETH-C-00005-01	Chickpeas	0	0	3,000
Ethiopia	ETH-C-00005-01	Maize	0	1	52,320
European Commission	EEC-C-00454-01	Vegetable Oil	0	195	195
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	0	1,847	1,847
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	906
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	300	300
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	0	1,261
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	0	9,412	21,058
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01119-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	17	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01129-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	18	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00132-04	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,711	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00132-04	Faffa	0	1,510	1,510
United Kingdom	UK -C-00132-04	Maize	0	20,003	20,003
United Kingdom	UK -C-00132-04	Split Peas	0	11	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00132-04	Vegetable Oil	0	2,200	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00132-04	Wheat	0	16,429	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-00775-12	Split Peas	0	0	2,026
USA	USA-C-00775-12	Vegetable Oil	0	0	16
Total			0	77,797	111,987