



Standard Project Report 2015

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

Food Assistance for Somali, Eritrean and Sudanese Refugees

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200365
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	623,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	623,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	540,711

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 14, 2012
Planned Start Date	April 01, 2012
Actual Start Date	April 01, 2012
Project End Date	March 31, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	304,104,024
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	24,018,749
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	5,307,105
Indirect Support Costs	23,340,092
Total	356,769,969

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	40,582
Actual Commodities 2015	26,984
Total Approved Commodities	380,778

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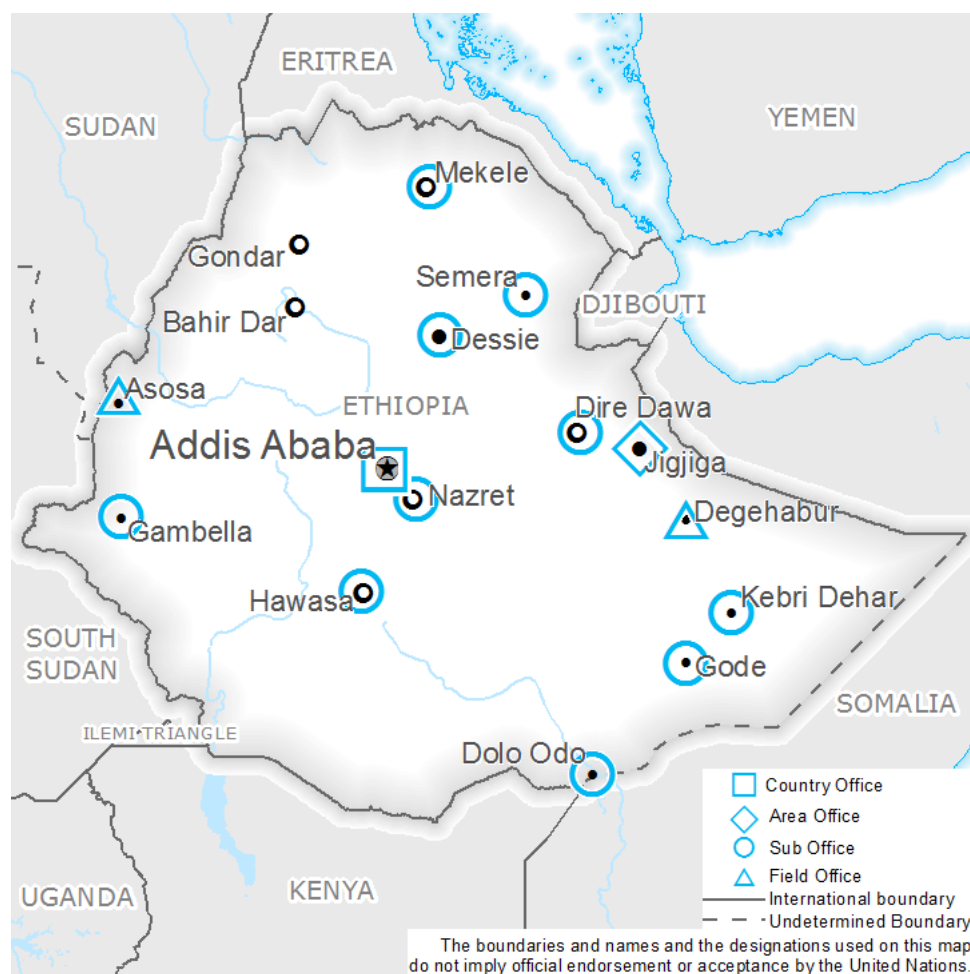
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



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 Government of Ethiopia maintains an open border policy for refugees seeking protection in the country. Refugees and asylum seekers are expected to reside in camps, although some are permitted to reside in urban areas for health care, education, security and humanitarian reasons. As a general rule, refugees hosted in Ethiopia do not have access to agricultural lands, and are denied the right to formal employment. A large majority is therefore heavily reliant on external assistance, of which food and nutrition assistance are key components.

This PRRO was launched in April 2012 for a period of three years, ending in March 2015. The operation aimed to meet the needs of refugees from neighboring countries living in 26 camps in Ethiopia. Refugees originated primarily from Somalia, South Sudan, Eritrea, Kenya and Sudan. WFP provided food assistance through general distributions, school feeding, and targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes.

The PRRO supported the objectives in WFP's 2014-2017 Strategic Plan as follows:

- enabling refugees to meet minimum acceptable levels of food security (Strategic Objective 1);
- preventing and treating acute malnutrition in children below 5 years, pregnant and lactating women, elderly people, people living with HIV (PLHIV) and the disabled (Strategic Objective 1);
- stabilizing school enrolment of refugee girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools (Strategic Objective 2); and
- increasing livelihood opportunities in fragile transition situations for refugees and host communities (Strategic Objective 2).

In addition, income-generating activities and environmental projects for refugees and local communities were implemented under the PRRO, in line with the recommendations of the 2012 Joint UNHCR/WFP Impact Evaluation on the Contribution of Food Assistance to Durable Solutions in Protracted Refugee Situations in Ethiopia.

WFP activities were aligned with a local tripartite agreement signed for the period of 2012 - 2015 by the government's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), WFP and UNHCR.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Refugees are registered upon arrival in Ethiopia by ARRA and UNHCR. Following a series of interviews destined to determine their eligibility, they are granted refugee status. Their personal details, including name, age, family composition as well as biometric data (fingerprints), are recorded in the UNHCR Progress database, from which distribution lists for assistance are generated. As of 2015, all refugees officially registered in camps were entitled to food assistance.

In the first quarter of 2015, WFP provided food assistance to over half a million refugees hosted in 26 camps, of which 45 percent were Somalis, 39 percent South Sudanese, 9 percent Eritreans, and 7 percent other nationalities (including Kenyan and Congolese refugees). The influx of refugees from South Sudan, which had started in December 2013 following the outbreak of civil war, continued in the first weeks of 2015, albeit at a much slower rate than in 2014. Around 2,000 new refugees arrived per month between January and March 2015, compared to a monthly average of 16,000 in 2014. As of March 2015, over 250,000 South Sudanese refugees were hosted in the region of Gambella.

The total number of refugees supported by WFP was lower than initially planned, as planning figures were based on UNHCR's 2015 estimate of new arrivals, and in the end fewer people sought refuge than predicted.

All refugees received a monthly food basket of cereals, SuperCereal, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt, which covered over 2,100 kcal/person/day. The cereal ration included a 20 percent cereal top-up as a milling allowance, in order to cover milling costs and losses. High-energy biscuits were distributed to new arrivals from South Sudan and Eritrea.

Both internal and external evaluations of WFP's cash programme indicated that combined cash and food assistance enabled refugees to diversify their diet, minimized sales of cereals and was associated with high satisfaction among

beneficiaries. Based on market assessments and beneficiary consultations, WFP selected Adi Arush camp in Tigray for expansion of the cash pilot in January 2015. In the five camps (Adi Arush, Shedder, Awbarre, Aysaita and Bambasi) where cash was provided, six kg of cereals were replaced with ETB 100 (USD 4.8), which refugees could use to purchase other key food items from nearby markets.

The number of school children supported through school feeding fell below target, primarily as a result of challenges in launching the activity in Gambella. Partners were struggling to secure funds to build structures such as kitchens, feeding shelters and food stores, and to pay for materials and staff. As a consequence, around 40,000 primary school children in the region did not benefit from the activity.

In the course of 2014, NGO partners established pre-school programmes in several camps. Although not initially planned, WFP assisted 10,000 pre-primary school children in these schools. All school children received a daily hot meal made with SuperCereal and sugar.

To prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6- 23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) was initially planned in all camps. Children received SuperCereal plus whereas PLW were provided SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Children aged 24 - 59 months were also assisted through the BSFP in camps where the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate was above the emergency threshold (above 15 percent according to World Health Organization standards) - mainly in Gambella and Afar where GAM rates peaked at 28 and 23 percent respectively. In addition, WFP provided people with HIV or TB with a mix of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar under BSFP in the year.

Overall, WFP did not reach the planned number of beneficiaries under BSFP primarily because the activity was discontinued in the five camps in Dollo Ado. After many years of implementing BSFP in Dollo Ado, GAM rates have not gone down. WFP is planning to conduct a causal analysis of malnutrition in these camps in 2016 to better understand underlying factors that contribute to very high GAM rates even when a full complement of external assistance is being provided. The study will enable WFP to then re-orient its food assistance programmes in these camps (under PRRO 200700) to better address the underlying causes of malnutrition.

In order to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children under five and PLW, WFP's targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) provided specialized products to beneficiaries, including ready-to-use supplementary food (Plumpy'Sup), and SuperCereal plus. When these products were not available, a premix of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar was distributed. More than 2,000 moderately malnourished individuals with HIV or TB also received a mix of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar under the TSFP.

Nearly 60 percent of planned TSFP beneficiaries were reached in 2015. WFP's planning figures for targeted supplementary feeding are based on estimates from camp statistics and nutrition surveys. These surveys, using a weight-for-height methodology, overestimated the prevalence of MAM among refugees and, therefore, set the initial planning numbers quite high.

Transport difficulties from Djibouti port into Ethiopia led to significant delays in food arrivals for refugees. The combined volumes of government, humanitarian and commercial cargo going through Djibouti stretched the available transport (trucking) capacity to its limits. Breaks caused by this congestion, especially for sugar and salt, meant that at times food rations were often not complete under this PRRO.

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	283,461	339,539	623,000	254,135	286,576	540,711	89.7%	84.4%	86.8%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	65,842	64,417	130,259	51,368	50,286	101,654	78.0%	78.1%	78.0%
Children (5-18 years)	142,002	132,740	274,742	127,067	118,956	246,023	89.5%	89.6%	89.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	75,617	142,382	217,999	75,700	117,334	193,034	100.1%	82.4%	88.5%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	283,461	339,539	623,000	273,059	267,652	540,711	96.3%	78.8%	86.8%

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)	623,000	54,000	623,000	540,711	53,880	540,711	86.8%	99.8%	86.8%
School Feeding (on-site)	81,000	-	81,000	42,363	-	42,363	52.3%	-	52.3%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	20,200	-	20,200	11,778	-	11,778	58.3%	-	58.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	93,000	-	93,000	75,625	-	75,625	81.3%	-	81.3%

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	68,379	67,026	135,405	50,827	57,315	108,142	74.3%	85.5%	79.9%
Total participants	68,379	67,026	135,405	50,827	57,315	108,142	74.3%	85.5%	79.9%
Total beneficiaries	314,615	308,385	623,000	254,135	286,576	540,711	80.8%	92.9%	86.8%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	-	-	-	5,243	4,840	10,083	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	42,120	38,880	81,000	16,786	15,494	32,280	39.9%	39.9%	39.9%
Total participants	42,120	38,880	81,000	22,029	20,334	42,363	52.3%	52.3%	52.3%
Total beneficiaries	42,120	38,880	81,000	22,029	20,334	42,363	52.3%	52.3%	52.3%

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)	2,494	2,426	4,920	1,455	1,415	2,870	58.3%	58.3%	58.3%
Children (24-59 months)	6,168	5,997	12,165	3,587	3,508	7,095	58.2%	58.5%	58.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	3,115	3,115	-	1,813	1,813	-	58.2%	58.2%
Total beneficiaries	8,662	11,538	20,200	5,042	6,736	11,778	58.2%	58.4%	58.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	9,096	8,847	17,943	7,423	7,220	14,643	81.6%	81.6%	81.6%

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children (24-59 months)	22,427	21,930	44,357	18,304	17,897	36,201	81.6%	81.6%	81.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	30,700	30,700	-	24,781	24,781	-	80.7%	80.7%
Total beneficiaries	31,523	61,477	93,000	25,727	49,898	75,625	81.6%	81.2%	81.3%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	445	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	4,342	1,984	45.7%
Dried Fruits	372	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	8	14	181.8%
Iodised Salt	278	107	38.3%
Lentils	-	21	-
Maize Meal	-	157	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	192	13	6.9%
Sorghum/Millet	3,680	2,380	64.7%
Split Peas	2,336	1,701	72.8%
Sugar	1,035	501	48.4%
Vegetable Oil	1,818	1,532	84.2%
Wheat	26,077	18,575	71.2%
Total	40,582	26,984	66.5%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	891,000	790,312.88	89%
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	891,000	790,312.88	89%

Story Worth Telling

The road from the capital Addis Ababa to Assayita, the former regional capital of Afar, seems endless as one travels by car. Moving northeast on meandering tarmac road, one sees only heavy trucks roaring past every few minutes. A two-day journey lands the traveller at the Assayita camp now hosting over 5,000 refugees who have fled unrest in their homeland of Eritrea.

Nuri Abdu is a 30-year old woman and a mother of four kids. Three of her children were born after she arrived at the Assayita refugee camp seven years ago. She is now breastfeeding her youngest, who is 8 months.

“Men were taken for military service, and my husband and I had to escape this,” said Nuri. Before they arrived here, they had heard that there was a refugee camp in Ethiopia where they could get food and shelter. “We had to walk for four days through the desert to reach here,” added Nuri.

After seven years in the camp, Nuri relies on the food she is regularly provided by WFP.

"The food gives us life, and we live in hope," says Nuri. "We get wheat, chickpeas, rice, oil, salt and sugar along with special food for my children. We are happy all this is available to keep us alive."

Nuri's husband, Ahmed Isaak Yara, is a former cattle herder.

"There is no work here, but sometimes I go to work to the nearby cotton farm as a labourer, and I try to generate a little income for my family," said Ahmed.

Nuri and Ahmed managed to send their eldest boy to the school in the refugee camp.

"My hope is to see my children educated. I don't want them to be illiterate like me," says Ahmed.

Both Nuri and Ahmed seem to be determined to go back to their homeland, Eritrea.

"The food and shelter we receive has made us live here without fear, but if there is peace I would prefer to take my family back home," notes Ahmed.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

A community household surveillance (CHS) survey was undertaken in early 2015 with findings indicating that, although women are still the main decision-makers with regard to the use of cash and food resources, there has been a shift to a greater proportion of households where women and men make these decisions together. In the South Sudanese camps of Gambella, which represent nearly 40 percent of beneficiaries under this PRRO, most households are headed by women, as adult males for most families remained in South Sudan. Similarly, in Dollo Ado (38 percent of project beneficiaries), there are nearly twice as many adult women as adult men.

According to the CHS, in general, poor food consumption was more frequent among female-headed households. These lower scores were generally linked with lower income levels, unequal access to paid work (in Tigray for instance, paid work is often in the area of construction), and a higher number of non-productive versus productive household members for female-headed households.

Special emphasis continued to be given to gender and protection in the cash pilot, including gender and protection indicators in assessments as well as in the monitoring tools. During the scale-up of the cash pilot, women, men, boys and girls were separately consulted while collecting qualitative information to better understand their challenges.

The level of gender parity in school enrollment was very high, with 84 percent of the boys and 83 percent of the girls enrolled in primary schools across the camps.

The participant selection for livelihood interventions was done based on an equal gender ratio. The income-generating activities implemented in the Jijiga, Afar, and Assossa camps were beekeeping, fruit tree planting, vegetable gardening and cattle fattening; activities that had been selected to ease women's work load.

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: 2015.03, Base value: 2014.06, Latest Follow-up: 2015.06	>50.00	4.00		11.80
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.03, Base value: 2014.06, Latest Follow-up: 2015.06	>30.00	75.00		71.70
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.03, Base value: 2014.06, Latest Follow-up: 2015.06	<20.00	21.00		16.40

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>50.00	40.00		50.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>60.00	50.00		75.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

As confirmed by the 2015 CHS, most refugees felt safe travelling to and from distribution sites, and only about 9 percent reported safety and protection concerns related to the delivery of food assistance. Over 80 percent of refugees had access to information regarding distribution dates and entitlements, which is above target but 8 percent gap lower than the baseline value, meaning that there is still a need for further improvement.

Out of the 136 people reporting protection concerns, 74 percent were women, who highlighted safety issues at distribution sites. This shows that protection issues were closely linked to gender concerns. Around 20 percent of the complaints from the survey related to the distribution process itself (i.e. inaccurate use of measuring tools when distributing food, failure to include family members on the ration card, and lost or stolen ration cards). The survey revealed that there were no concerns about who was and was not targeted for assistance as all refugees received food.

Sign boards were posted at all distribution sites advertising the entitlements in local languages, and information about distributions was also verbally disseminated through the refugee committees. Under the successor PRRO (200700), WFP will pursue additional actions, such as increasing the number of distribution sites to ease overcrowding, strengthening crowd control systems, avoiding late hour distributions, and strengthening the existing grievance and complaints and feedback mechanisms.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>80.00	90.60		82.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>90.00	82.10		91.00

Outputs

For the three-year duration of this PRRO from 2012 to 2015, the number of refugees assisted by WFP and the tonnage of food distributed increased by 60 percent. The increase was mostly due to the nearly 190,000 new arrivals from South Sudan in the course of 2014 and early 2015. While initially the project did not suffer from major pipeline breaks, towards the end of 2014 and throughout 2015, logistical challenges in Djibouti port resulted in delayed transports to camps in Ethiopia. At times, this caused delays in distributions as well as ration cuts, mainly in salt and sugar.

The combined cash and food assistance, initiated in 2013 in the Somali region, was scaled up to an additional three camps in 2014 and 2015, with the newest, Adi Arush, included in January 2015. Cash transfers were more efficient than food in terms of individuals receiving full entitlements. This was mainly due to transport constraints, but also

because of timely funding for cash.

WFP could not reach the target for primary schools assisted in 2015. The implementation of the school meals programme in the Gambella camps was delayed due to a lack of partner capacity and funding.

To prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6 - 23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), WFP planned a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) in all camps. Children aged 24 - 59 months were also assisted through BSFP in camps where the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate was above the emergency threshold - mainly in Gambella and Afar where GAM rates peaked at 28 and 23 percent, respectively. In order to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children under 5 and PLW, WFP provided assistance through a targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP). Partners delivered key messages on nutrition to caregivers during food distributions. Nutrition outreach workers also spread nutrition messages, going from door to door in order to improve feeding and care practices. WFP did not collect data on these messaging and counselling sessions under this PRRO, but tools have been developed and a baseline established to report on this under the successor PRRO (200700).

In order to increase refugees' income and allow for food diversification, as well as to improve the relationship with host communities, WFP provided financial support to NGO partners for the implementation of livelihood and income-generating activities which targeted refugees and host communities in equal proportions. Bee keeping, cattle fattening and poultry rearing were the main income-generating activities receiving WFP support. Fruit tree planting and vegetable gardening were also supported in Afar and Assossa. Both refugees and the host community in Jijiga benefited from ponds (*birkas*) that were built in Jijiga camps to improve the water supply during the dry season. Participants received inputs such as seeds, tools, and training.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	3	3	100.0
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of feeding days	instance	22	21	95.5
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	21	18	85.7

Outcomes

For all households, food consumption scores (FCS) improved in 2015 compared to 2014. However, when compared to the 2012 base value, the improvement is seen only for male-headed households. The reason was that the households who arrived in the Gambella region in 2014 were predominantly female headed, and they performed poorly as they were still relatively new and had more limited access to income sources.

Food consumption scores also varied from region to region, with the highest proportion of households with acceptable FCS found among Eritrean refugees in Tigray (95 percent) and Sudanese refugees in Assossa (77 percent). In Gambella and Dollo Ado, however, only 60 percent and 66 percent, respectively, had acceptable FCS. In turn, 19 percent of households in Gambella and 13 percent in Dollo Ado have poor FCS.

Higher FCS were correlated with the level of remittances, mean household expenditure, mean household food expenditure, and number of household members bringing in an income, and inversely related to family size. These correlations explain the higher FCS scores in Tigray, which is the region with higher income and remittance levels, higher livelihood opportunities, and with more efficient markets. Food consumption scores were relatively better in camps where cash as well as food was provided compared to those where only food was distributed. In the former, 77 percent of households had acceptable FCS whereas in the latter, only 66 percent of households were found to be in the same category.

Overall, the FSC scores did not meet the targets, as refugees continued to sell part of the food assistance to cover other essential needs. Refugees consumed about 70 percent of the cereal ration, over 85 percent of pulses, SuperCereal and vegetable oil, and over 90 percent of the sugar and salt. The balance was normally sold to access other basic food and non-food items. It should be noted that the FSC are also affected by food consumption habits

and choices, which play an important role in how WFP assistance is used to access other items. For example, in Jijiga, refugees purchased more expensive cereals such as imported pasta and rice as opposed to local maize or sorghum. In Assossa of Benishangul Gumuz Region, where local markets are well integrated and local cereals (maize and sorghum) are preferred and inexpensive, refugees were able to not only buy cereals, but also diversify their diets with meat and pulses. Dietary diversity scores were medium in most camps, and low in Afar. Furthermore, dietary diversity scores were higher in the camps where WFP provided cash, as refugees could purchase more meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

The regions of Gambella, Dollo Ado and Afar continued to have malnutrition rates above 15 percent, while the camps in Jijiga, Assossa and Tigray experienced much lower rates (between 6 and 10 percent). High GAM rates in these regions are partly related to factors such as feeding and child care practices, and gaps in health facilities, hygiene and sanitation, as indicated in nutrition surveys. WFP did not systematically collect data on the proportion of beneficiaries participating in TSFP and BSFP distributions under this PRRO. However, WFP has developed monitoring tools and will collect data for this indicator under the successor PRRO (200700).

An external evaluation of the cash programme revealed a very high overall satisfaction rate (86 percent), and 97 percent of the same respondents indicated that they would welcome a greater share of the WFP transfer be cash-based than in-kind. Sales of food assistance significantly reduced in the camps receiving cash transfers, and the WFP ration overall lasted longer. Most of the cash was used to purchase food (over 80 percent) or to cover food-related needs such as firewood.

School enrolment increased and the gender ratio reached 0.99 (from 0.85 in 2014 and 0.68 in 2013), with 83 percent of the girls and 84 percent of boys of primary school age attending school. Assosa scored highest with 99 percent enrolment for boys and 98 percent for girls, while Afar scored lowest with 74 percent for boys and only 49 percent for girls. With the launch of the school feeding programme in Berhale (Afar) in 2015, these rates should improve in the near future. In addition to using school meals as an incentive to attract children to schools, WFP has also systematically used pre- and post-distribution meetings to encourage refugees to enrol their children in schools.

Over the course of the PRRO, the operation supported a number of livelihood interventions geared toward generating income and improving refugees' food security, as well as rehabilitating the degraded environment around the camps. In Jijiga, boreholes were built to provide water during the dry season, benefiting both refugees and host communities.

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				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>BSFP/REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS conducted in June 2015</i>	>70.00		-	83.50
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>TSFP/REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 JAM Nutrition Surveys , Previous Follow-up: 2014.06 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey Refugee CHS</i>	>75.00		92.00	92.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>TSFP/REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 JAM Nutrition Surveys , Previous Follow-up: 2014.06 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey Refugee CHS</i>	<3.00		0.00	0.30
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TSFP/REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 JAM Nutrition Surveys , Previous Follow-up: 2014.06 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey Refugee CHS</i>	<15.00		6.00	6.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
TSFP/REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 JAM Nutrition Surveys , Previous Follow-up: 2014.06 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey Refugee CHS	<15.00		3.00	3.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
TSFP/REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring WFP Quarterly BCM	>90.00		-	91.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Household interview , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	=0.00	5.80	29.00	13.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Household interview , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	<25.00	21.60	30.00	19.70
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Household interview , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	>75.00	72.70	41.00	67.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Household interview , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring Refugee CHS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	=0.00	5.30	13.00	18.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Food Security and PDM Survey , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	=0.00	18.00	39.00	5.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Household interview , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	<25.00	17.70	36.00	18.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Household interview , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	<25.00	25.60	25.00	21.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Household interview , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	>75.00	77.00	51.00	63.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Household interview , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	>75.00	68.10	36.00	73.30
Diet Diversity Score				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 refugee CHS , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey WFP Refugee Baseline Survey conducted in August 2012 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	>4.40	3.90	-	4.44
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Refugee CHS , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey WFP Refugee Baseline Survey conducted in August 2012 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	>4.20	3.85	3.58	4.21
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 Refugee CHS , Base value: 2012.08 WFP survey WFP Refugee Baseline Survey conducted in August 2012 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	>4.40	3.95	3.31	4.81
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	=6.00		46.00	32.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.04 WFP survey WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS	=6.00		54.00	32.00

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP purchased and transported food to warehouses at camps, where WFP's partner ARRA takes over and manages and distributes food to refugees. As part of this arrangement, WFP provided ARRA with standard trainings on food management, storage and handling, as well as on-the-job orientation and support during distributions. Food distributions were collectively monitored by WFP, ARRA and UNHCR.

WFP also worked with UNHCR and ARRA to organise and establish refugee committees to engage in the implementation of WFP-supported activities within camps. Food management committees (where refugee women and men are equally represented) were WFP's main focus, and these committees received trainings on how to plan and report on food distributions. Through its field staff, WFP was present during all distributions to assist ARRA and the refugee committees whenever problems occurred and corrective actions were required.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

The primary source of funding for the operation was a grant provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during December 2014. This was complemented with additional contributions and resources carried over from 2014.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
France	0	776	0
MULTILATERAL	0	1,358	69
Saudi Arabia	0	11,825	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	0	217
USA	2,520	0	2,520
Total	2,520	13,959	2,805

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

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

The largest share of food purchases was procured through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), including local maize and beans. The use of GCMF reduced procurement lead times by having prepositioned stocks available for purchase. A portion of the SuperCereal (corn-soya blend) requirements were initially sourced locally, but eventually phased out of both GCMF and local purchases once the commodity was removed from the food basket for general distributions.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	2,520	0	0	1,751
Iodised Salt	0	469	0	0
Split Peas	0	0	0	2,803
Sugar	0	0	0	577
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	1,093

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Wheat	0	0	0	17,645
Total	2,520	469	0	23,868

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 Global Commodity Management Facility (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 fully 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 works in close partnership with a number of organizations that provide complementary inputs, knowledge and experience.

The Ethiopian Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) was responsible for receiving, storing and distributing commodities required for WFP programme activities. In camps with higher malnutrition rates, nutrition activities were carried out by specialized NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Action Contre La Faim (ACF), GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC) and Save the Children. NGO partners also participated in the nutrition surveys conducted by UNHCR, WFP and ARRA.

Livelihood activities were implemented in cooperation with NGO partners, who contributed funding, expertise and training on income-generating activities, and livelihood and environment interventions. Save the Environment, Lutheran World Federation and Organization for Sustainable Development were the main NGOs who partnered to implement integrated livelihood interventions.

With Save the Environment, WFP collaborated in the Somali region on income-generating activities such as cattle fattening and bee keeping. In Afar, backyard gardening was also initiated with Save the Environment in both Berhale and Assayta, in order to diversify the refugees' diet.

WFP actively participated in the monthly Refugee Task Force meetings in Addis Abeba and weekly meetings at field level, in addition to the regular bilateral or trilateral meetings with UNHCR and ARRA. In addition, WFP participated

in all of the main assessments related to food security and nutrition in the camps.

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

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>460,000.00	460,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=7.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

The January 2015 external evaluation of WFP's cash transfers and the June 2015 CHS confirmed the need to continue and expand the cash transfer modality. The external evaluation noted that the transfer value (USD 4.8 replacing 6 kg of cereals) was too high given different and varying market prices for cereals around the country. It was recommended that cash transfers should be revisited and values adjusted according to market dynamics. Both the external evaluation and CHS also found that WFP's choice of combining cash (as a substitute for cereals) with in-kind (pulses, oil) was not only the most effective, but optimal from the point of view of operational efficiency gains. Maintaining two different models (one with food and cash combined, and a second one with in-kind commodities only) increases not only the overall operational costs, but also increases the transaction costs associated with ensuring oversight, costing, monitoring and quality control over the two modalities.

The CHS provided a better understanding of factors underlying vulnerability and food insecurity of the refugee population, such as level of income, livelihood opportunities present in and around the camps, number of productive members in the household and family size or gender of the household head. These factors will be further explored and researched under a targeting exercise which is planned under the successor PRRO (200700).

Livelihood activities that provide additional income need to be expanded to support other interventions which improve refugees' self-reliance. They also need to grow in scale to reach more beneficiaries, both from the refugee camps and the host communities. Discussion with the Tigray Regional Government have started, with a view to developing an ambitious plan for the camps in that region.

WFP, together with UNHCR, NGOs, and donors, should continue to work with the government to identify opportunities to enhance livelihood options for refugees including through the possibility of formal employment.

Endnotes

The indicator on the proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners, reported under the general distributions activity 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)	124,600	10,800	135,405	108,142	10,776	108,142	86.8%	99.8%	79.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	81,000	-	81,000	42,363	-	42,363	52.3%	-	52.3%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	20,200	-	20,200	11,778	-	11,778	58.3%	-	58.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	93,000	-	93,000	75,625	-	75,625	81.3%	-	81.3%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
France	FRA-C-00207-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	776	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	0	69
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	0	1,358	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,505	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Split Peas	0	714	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Sugar	0	253	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Vegetable Oil	0	150	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Wheat	0	9,203	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01147-01	Iodised Salt	0	0	176
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01147-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	41
USA	USA-C-01046-02	Corn Soya Blend	2,520	0	2,520
Total			2,520	13,959	2,805