



# Standard Project Report 2015

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

### Assistance to Refugees

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200700
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	650,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	650,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	577,577

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	November 12, 2014
Planned Start Date	April 01, 2015
Actual Start Date	April 01, 2015
Project End Date	March 31, 2018
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	383,310,356
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	8,265,549
Direct Support Costs	52,236,688
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	11,600,440
Indirect Support Costs	31,878,912
<b>Total</b>	<b>487,291,946</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	133,429
Actual Commodities 2015	101,661
Total Approved Commodities	534,063

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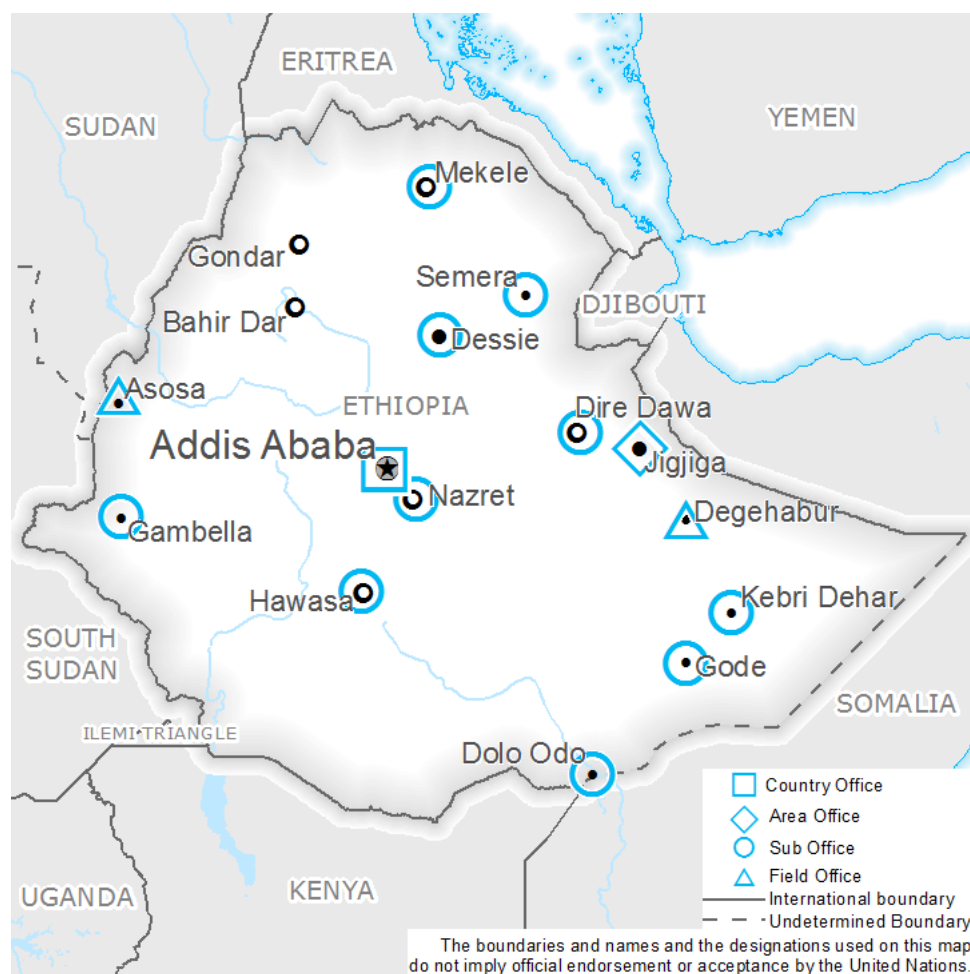
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## 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
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>3,123,286</b>	<b>3,073,710</b>	<b>6,196,996</b>

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
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>354,056</b>	<b>11,708</b>	<b>45,276</b>	<b>29,543</b>	<b>3,475</b>	<b>444,058</b>

# 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 with the modified "out of camp" policy, 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 for formal employment. A large majority is therefore heavily reliant on external assistance, of which food and nutrition assistance are key components.

WFP launched PRRO 200700 in April 2015 for a period of three years. The operation aimed to meet the needs of refugees from neighboring countries living in 24 camps in Ethiopia. Refugees originated primarily from Somalia, South Sudan, Eritrea, Kenya and Sudan. WFP provided food assistance through general food distributions, school feeding, and targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes.

This PRRO supported the objectives in WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017) by:

- enabling refugees to meet minimum acceptable levels of food security (Strategic Objective 1);
- preventing and treating acute malnutrition in children under 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).

Income-generating activities and environmental interventions for refugees and local communities were also implemented, consistent 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 the 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 designed to determine their eligibility, they are granted refugee status. Their personal data, including name, age, family composition as well as biometric data (fingerprints) are recorded by UNHCR and used to generate food distribution lists. As of 2015, all refugees officially registered in camps were entitled to receive food assistance.

By the end of 2015, refugees receiving food assistance from WFP in the 26 camps were from South Sudan (42 percent), Somalia (39 percent), Eritrea (11 percent) and Sudan (8 percent). Overall, more women than men were registered in the camps, as a higher proportion of men stayed behind in their countries while sending their families to safety. This was the case especially among the refugees from South Sudan. The influx of refugees from South Sudan, which started in December 2013 following the outbreak of civil war triggered by an attempted coup by Vice President Riek Machar against President Salva Kiir, continued in the first weeks of 2015, albeit at a much slower rate than in 2014. Around 2,000 new refugees arrived per month in April - December 2015 compared to a monthly average of 16,000 people in 2014. As of December 2015, over 270,000 South Sudanese refugees were hosted in the region of Gambella.

Between April and December 2015, WFP distributed over 88,000 mt of food through general distribution (GD), nearly 4,000 mt of various nutrition products under blanket and targeted supplementary feeding programmes and over 450 mt of SuperCereal and sugar under the school meals programme. The amount of food distributed through GD was less than planned, mainly due to reduced cereal rations during November and December owing to large funding shortfalls.

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. In addition,



Eritrean refugees leaving the Tigray camps, and others living with host communities in Afar, Gambella and Addis Ababa, who remained registered with UNHCR and ARRA but did not collect food, were also part of the reason for the variance between official refugee statistics and the actual number of people residing in the camps and receiving food. UNHCR and ARRA deregistered 81,000 people who had not collected food between April and June 2015 from camps hosting Eritrean refugees.

All refugees received a monthly food basket of cereals (wheat or sorghum), fortified blended food (SuperCereal), pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt, which covered over 2,100 kcal/person/day. WFP included a 20 percent allowance to the monthly cereal rations as a top-up for milling costs in all camps, however, in November and December, the top-up was suspended due to a severe funding shortage. High-energy biscuits were distributed to new arrivals from South Sudan and Eritrea for the first three consecutive days upon arrival and during relocation from entry points. Whenever early transfer from entry points to the camps was not possible, wet feeding was provided by UNHCR. Dried fruit was distributed to all refugees during Ramadan.

In the five camps (Adi Arush, Shedder, Awbarre, Aysaita and Bambasi) where cash was provided in addition to food, six kg of cereals were replaced with ETB 100 (USD 4.8) with which refugees could purchase other key food items from nearby markets. The over-achievement for these cash-based transfers (CBT) was mainly because a higher level of resources received for CBT enabled WFP to target more beneficiaries than planned.

To prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6 - 23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) was 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 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.

Given that the GAM rates were so high in these aforementioned camps, some 31,000 PLW were also supported through BSFP even though the original plan did not include this particular group. PLW received SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Based on discussions with ARRA, UNHCR and NGOs, WFP plans to include PLW under BSFP for the remainder of this project. In addition, WFP provided nearly 4,500 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 the Dollo Ado 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 re-orient its food assistance programmes in these camps to better address these underlying causes of malnutrition.

To treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children under the age of 5, Plumpy'Sup was provided through WFP's targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP). Whenever Plumpy'Sup was not available, children received SuperCereal Plus. However, in the few cases when neither Plumpy'Sup nor SuperCereal Plus were available, moderately malnourished children under five received a mix of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Moderately malnourished PLW were given a premix of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar. Nearly 800 moderately malnourished individuals with HIV and TB were also provided with mix of SuperCereal, vegetable oil and sugar under TSFP.

Nearly 40 percent of planned TSFP beneficiaries were reached in 2015. WFP's planning figures for TSFP 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. For example, in the case of the Gambella and Dollo Ado camps, nutrition surveys indicated that GAM rates had reached 25 and 15 percent respectively. These locations account for over 80 percent of the PRRO's beneficiaries, and as such, the planning figures for TSFP in these camps alone reached over 20,000 people. However, during the TSF admission screening campaigns conducted by WFP and nutrition partners, only half of that number of refugees were found to be in need of treatment.

Children who were not treated under the TSFP still received nutritional assistance through the BSFP.

WFP's school meals programme supported 18 primary schools for refugee children, and those enrolled received a daily hot meal made of SuperCereal and sugar. The number of school children receiving school meals was significantly lower than planned. This was a result of implementation delays in Gambella, where partners lacked capacity and funds to build structures such as kitchens, feeding shelters and food stores, and to pay for materials and staff. As a consequence, around 50,000 primary school children in the region were unable to benefit from the assistance. However, the June 2015 community and household surveillance (CHS) survey found that most of them were attending school without school meals, although attendance rates were not as regular as the ones in WFP-assisted schools. In spite of the absence of school meals, the June 2015 CHS survey also showed that enrolment rates in Gambella were among the highest in the country. Together with partner NGOs and ARRA, WFP

will assess the feasibility of launching the school meals programme in the Gambella camps in the future.

In 2015, the PRRO faced supply chain breaks for salt and sugar due to logistics challenges and transportation delays. In addition, due to a shortage of funds the cereal entitlement was reduced to 37 percent, and the distribution of SuperCereal as part of the GD food basket was suspended in November. This had a significant impact on the operation.

A total of 500 households benefited from livelihood interventions in two camps, Berhale and Aysaita, in 2015. In partnership with a local NGO, WFP supported income-generating activities such as business skill training, multi-story vegetable gardening, training on how to establish self-help groups, technical support for vegetable gardening and provision of seedlings for gardens, and provision of donkey carts to support the commercial activities.

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	309,400	340,600	650,000	271,461	306,116	577,577	87.7%	89.9%	88.9%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	85,800	83,850	169,650	54,870	53,715	108,585	64.0%	64.1%	64.0%
Children (5-18 years)	148,850	138,450	287,300	135,730	127,067	262,797	91.2%	91.8%	91.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	74,750	118,300	193,050	80,861	125,334	206,195	108.2%	105.9%	106.8%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	309,400	340,600	650,000	248,358	329,219	577,577	80.3%	96.7%	88.9%

**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)	650,000	54,000	650,000	577,577	54,474	577,577	88.9%	100.9%	88.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	110,500	-	110,500	48,559	-	48,559	43.9%	-	43.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	29,300	-	29,300	11,102	-	11,102	37.9%	-	37.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	105,300	-	105,300	106,850	-	106,850	101.5%	-	101.5%

**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
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	71,104	69,696	140,800	54,292	61,223	115,515	76.4%	87.8%	82.0%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>71,104</b>	<b>69,696</b>	<b>140,800</b>	<b>54,292</b>	<b>61,223</b>	<b>115,515</b>	<b>76.4%</b>	<b>87.8%</b>	<b>82.0%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>328,250</b>	<b>321,750</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>271,461</b>	<b>306,116</b>	<b>577,577</b>	<b>82.7%</b>	<b>95.1%</b>	<b>88.9%</b>
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									



**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
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	58,344	52,156	110,500	25,251	23,308	48,559	43.3%	44.7%	43.9%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>58,344</b>	<b>52,156</b>	<b>110,500</b>	<b>25,251</b>	<b>23,308</b>	<b>48,559</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>58,344</b>	<b>52,156</b>	<b>110,500</b>	<b>25,251</b>	<b>23,308</b>	<b>48,559</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>

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
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	3,416	3,323	6,739	1,284	1,249	2,533	37.6%	37.6%	37.6%
Children (24-59 months)	8,448	8,213	16,661	3,167	3,096	6,263	37.5%	37.7%	37.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	5,900	5,900	-	2,306	2,306	-	39.1%	39.1%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>11,864</b>	<b>17,436</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>6,651</b>	<b>11,102</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	15,374	14,953	30,327	10,935	10,636	21,571	71.1%	71.1%	71.1%
Children (24-59 months)	38,013	36,960	74,973	26,964	26,364	53,328	70.9%	71.3%	71.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	31,951	31,951	-	-	-
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>53,387</b>	<b>51,913</b>	<b>105,300</b>	<b>37,899</b>	<b>68,951</b>	<b>106,850</b>	<b>71.0%</b>	<b>132.8%</b>	<b>101.5%</b>

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	1	-
Corn Soya Blend	17,937	9,711	54.1%
Dried Fruits	650	159	24.4%
High Energy Biscuits	66	46	70.6%
Iodised Salt	878	635	72.4%
Maize	-	63	-
Maize Meal	-	4	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	351	64	18.3%
Sorghum/Millet	50,544	29,858	59.1%
Split Peas	8,775	7,809	89.0%
Sugar	3,649	1,988	54.5%
Vegetable Oil	6,353	4,488	70.6%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Wheat	44,226	46,836	105.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,429</b>	<b>101,661</b>	<b>76.2%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	2,673,000	2,947,148	110.3%
Voucher	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,673,000</b>	<b>2,947,148</b>	<b>110.3%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Zemzem Mohammed Mussa and her eight children carried nothing with them but hope when they crossed the border from Somalia into Ethiopia to save their lives.

"It took me seven days and seven nights to reach here, walking on foot and then jumping on a truck when I was tired," says Zemzem, seated in her cottage in Shedder refugee camp, in northeastern Ethiopia.

She recalls that, while crossing the desert, she was thinking about her husband, who had already fled into the unknown in fear of being killed during a clan conflict that had flared up in Somalia.

"As I reached the border town of Shedder, Ethiopians received us with open arms," said Zemzem. That was five years ago. Ever since, Zemzem has been receiving a food basket regularly from WFP, consisting of wheat, rice, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt, as well as SuperCereal Plus to help her children fend off undernutrition.

Now, Zemzem also receives cash in addition to the monthly food allocation.

"I cannot express my happiness that cash is also added to the food I'm already getting. See what I bought today as soon as I received the cash: onions, spaghetti, pepper, washing powder. Now I will also pay back my debts and hope I don't need to borrow anymore," said Zemzem.

WFP's cash to refugees has increased the flexibility in choosing how to use the entitlement, and reduced the need for refugees to sell part of their food assistance in order to buy other much-needed items; primarily food items that are not included in WFP's ration. At the same time, it has also stimulated the local economy by increasing the business of local market traders. Increased demand for products such as vegetables, meat, milk, eggs and fruit not only encouraged more traders to join the local market, but also encouraged refugees as well as people from the host community to produce some of these products. Refugees receiving cash were also able to save some money and invest in income-generating activities through self-help groups and rotational contributions to one of their members each month.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP put special emphasis on gender issues in camps where both food and cash was provided to refugees. Both men and women were asked to participate in sensitization sessions that focused on the benefits of joint decision-making at the household level. Moreover, WFP monitoring and survey questionnaires and checklists were reviewed and revised to include gender-specific questions. Findings from monthly monitoring exercises and Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) surveys are shared with partners and refugee committees on a quarterly or bi-annual basis (depending on the survey type) in order to get feedback and take appropriate actions at the camp level.

According to the December 2015 CHS survey, enrolment in primary schools for refugees was 90 and 88 percent for boys and girls, respectively. While this is commendable, WFP's goal is to ensure gender parity in primary education among refugee children. Towards this end, a concerted effort is needed to create the incentive structures that can promote girls' as well as boys' education. One example is the introduction of school feeding programmes in Berhale in Afar camps. In 2015, and as a direct response to low enrolment rates among girls in Berhale, WFP began a school feeding programme which will hopefully encourage households to send girls to school.

The December 2015 CHS survey indicated that in almost 80 percent of refugee households receiving either in-kind or a combination of in-kind and cash assistance, women are key decision makers in determining the best use for those transfers. However, it should be noted that this particular finding is more common among South Sudanese

refugee households in Gambella - which account for over 30 percent of the total refugee population in Ethiopia and where the number of female-headed households is much higher than in other regions. Men are much more likely to make the key decisions on the use of food or cash among Somali and Eritrean refugee households. WFP will further monitor this situation and revisit how sensitization sessions are run so as to promote gender equality in household decision-making over resource use.

Livelihood activities supported by WFP were all designed based on a plan of at least 50 percent female participants. In addition, activities were carefully selected to ease women's work load and to reduce their vulnerability to potential protection risks.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	11.80		15.20
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>30.00	71.70		79.20
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	<20.00	16.40		5.60
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	50.00		52.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	75.00		80.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

PRRO 200700 was designed with beneficiary protection and accountability aspects included in the programme design and implementation. In most of the refugee camps, help desks consisting of representatives from the refugees, ARRA, WFP and UNHCR were established to listen to complaints and take timely corrective actions. The desks are active during distributions, and staff there jointly take corrective actions for the complaints that can be managed at their level. Complaints that cannot be handled within their capacity are escalated to the appropriate agency for further action. A range of actions were taken with regard to distributions: efforts were made to avoid late hour distributions, waiting shelters were built and sign boards showing entitlements were posted at all distribution sites. People with specific needs were given priority during distributions and protection issues were included in the pre- and post-distribution meetings. Water points and latrines were also made available at distribution sites.

The December 2015 CHS survey indicated that 93 percent of sampled refugee households reported no safety and protection problems while travelling to and from food distribution sites, and at the distribution sites. The 7 percent who reported safety issues indicated problems such as theft, conflict and physical harassment, mainly at distribution sites, and while returning to their residence. No one reported safety and protection issues while going to the distribution site.

Sensitization meetings, particularly in camps where food as well as cash is provided, have contributed to minimizing protection risks, even at the household level. About 99 percent of the sampled refugee households in the December 2015 CHS survey reported that they did not face any conflict at the household level over control of the entitlement.

This finding was consistent with those in the June 2015 CHS survey.

Although the findings regarding safety and protection were mostly positive, there appeared to be a link between protection risks and gender concerns: about 80 percent of those who reported safety and protection risks were women. However, it should also be noted that over 75 percent of all entitlements were collected by women. About 71 percent of those who reported safety and protection risks were from the Gambella camps.

The improved distribution flows and structures brought by the biometrics project (which recently started as a pilot in some camps and is expected to be scaled up in all camps in 2016 and the first half of 2017) are expected to significantly reduce protection risks at distribution sites from 2016 onwards. WFP has also shared the finding from the CHS survey with UNHCR and ARRA to put additional measures in place to improve safety and protection for the refugees, especially in the Gambella camps.

The December 2015 CHS survey also revealed that about 91 percent of the respondents were aware of the distribution schedule. However, gaps were noted in their knowledge about their exact entitlement; thus, communication tools and methods will be revisited and further improved by strengthening refugee involvement. Loud speakers, refugee committees, pre- and post-distribution meetings and sign boards were the major means used to communicate information on distribution schedule and entitlements.

From the same CHS survey, it was also clear that there was a significant disparity between the size of household members regularly eating from the same pot and the actual household size on the ration card. The average household size regularly eating from the same pot was 6.85, whereas the average household size on the ration card was 5.94. This means that each household is feeding one additional member whose name was not included in the ration card (e.g. a new born or a newly arrived family member). WFP, ARRA and UNHCR will discuss remedial actions needed to resolve this issue. [1]

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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.12	>80.00	91.00		
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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.12	>90.00	93.00		
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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.12	>80.00	93.00		
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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.12	>90.00	93.00		

## Outputs

In general, except for the reduction in the cereal rations in the last two months of 2015, refugees received assistance through GD (food and cash), BSFP, TSFP, and school meals without interruption in 2015. Cereal ration cuts were higher in camps identified as having better coping mechanisms and conversely, lower in those believed to have limited coping options. Due to logistical challenges, distributions of sugar and salt were not regular.

The June 2015 CHS survey indicated that the assistance the refugees received was very close to their entitlements, with amounts received being closer to the full entitlement in cash camps (between 99 and 100 percent) against 96.4 percent in the food only camps. This is likely linked to the strengthened implementation capacity in the former camps, and to the fact that the five camps selected for the first phase of cash implementation already had stronger

control mechanisms to start with.

The combined cash and food assistance, initiated as a pilot in July 2013, took place in 2015 in five camps (one camp was added during January 2015). Following positive feedback from an external evaluation, the combined transfer modality will be expanded to more refugee camps in 2016, with slight modifications to the transfer value to better reflect prevalent market prices for cereals in the different regions. This is expected to improve the cost-efficiency of the operation, while still providing greater flexibility and choice to the refugees.

WFP provided assistance through the BSFP in all camps to children aged 6 - 23 months and PLW. Children aged 24 - 59 months were also assisted through blanket supplementary feeding in camps where the GAM rate was above the emergency threshold - mainly in Gambella and Afar where GAM rates peaked at 28 and 23 percent. In order to treat MAM among children 6 - 23 months and PLW, WFP provided assistance through the TSFP. In 2015, WFP assisted all planned health centres but didn't reach the planned number of beneficiaries under BSFP and TSFP, which also meant that fewer female and male caregivers than planned were reached with nutrition messages.

WFP could not reach the target for primary schools assisted in 2015 because of the implementation challenges in the Gambella camps.

In order to increase refugees' income and allow for food diversification, as well as improve the relationship with host communities, WFP supported livelihood and environmental rehabilitation projects, targeting refugees and host communities in equal proportions. Beekeeping, cattle fattening and poultry rearing were the main income-generating activities receiving financial support from WFP. Fruit tree planting and vegetable gardening around refugee shelters were also supported at Aysaita and Berhale camps. Both refugees and the host community in Jijiga benefited from ponds (*birkas*) that were built in Jijiga camps to improve water supply during the dry season. People enrolled in livelihood activities did not receive food in exchange for participation, but were provided with seed money to start businesses, attend business skills training and purchase other inputs like seedlings. Targeting of participating households took place through consultations with the communities.

The number of people (500) covered by livelihood activities was low when compared to the total population of refugees hosted in the country. This was mainly due to resource shortfalls and lack of experienced NGOs. Considering that refugees are prohibited from accessing land and formal employment, such livelihood activities can make a difference for refugees and the host communities that participate and are worth pursuing, given sufficient resources.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	52,650	45,805	87.0
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	24	24	100.0
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	11,700	8,796	75.2
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	500	500	100.0
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	0	0	0
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	1,504	1,504	100.0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of feeding days	instance	22	21	95.5
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	21	18	85.7

## Outcomes

In December 2015, about 78 percent of the refugees had acceptable food consumption scores (FCS), which is a 10 percent improvement compared to June 2015. Since only 8.5 percent of the respondents reported a poor food consumption score, the overall food security situation was considered to be acceptable. Male-headed households were found to be in a better position than female-headed ones regarding food consumption; women had more limited access to income opportunities, since options for daily labour were generally not suitable for women. The food consumption pattern was found to be better for refugees in camps where cash as well as food was provided, compared to camps with only in-kind assistance. The result for diet diversity scores (DDS) is also encouraging. DDS across all camps were, on average, five. The normal threshold for poor dietary diversity is considered to be four and below. Male-headed households also had better dietary diversity.

Compared to June, refugees were found to be employing more coping strategies in December, which is likely a result of the reduction in cereal ration cuts introduced in November 2015. The coping strategy index (CSI), which measures the frequency and severity of coping strategies used, was 12.2 in June and increased to 14.7 in December. According to the December 2015 CHS survey, households headed by women were employing more coping strategies than those headed by men, with a CSI of 15.4 against 13.7. Collecting grasses and wood from the locality and selling in the nearby market were among the coping practices frequently reported in the CHS; these strategies can cause disputes with the host community as well as negatively affect the physical environment. Moreover, women walking to collect grasses and wood can easily be exposed to protection risks.

Standard nutrition surveys were conducted in 24 camps in 2015. In seven camps, the GAM rates were found to be below 10 percent; in eight camps, the GAM rate was found to be between 10 and 15 percent; and in the remaining nine camps, the GAM rate was above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. Camps with a GAM rate above 15 percent were all in Gambella, Dollo Ado and Afar. The GAM rate was below 15 percent in all refugee camps in Jijiga, Shire, and Assossa. Data received from UNHCR's Health Information Systems (HIS) indicated that minimum targets were met according to the Sphere standards for all MAM treatment indicators such as recovery rate, mortality rate, default rate, and non-response rates for under-five children.

School enrollment for the refugees was anticipated to grow by at least 6 percent on a yearly basis. The enrollment figures received from the refugee schools indicate an average growth rate of 8 percent between 2014 and 2015. In part due to the stabilization of new refugee arrivals from South Sudan in 2015, the increase in school enrollment between 2015 and 2014 was relatively lower than the between 2013 and 2014. Both the enrollment figures submitted from the schools and the recent CHS survey have indicated that gender ratios in the primary schools are approaching parity. Attendance reports received from selected schools have also shown that refugee children are attending over 80 percent of the school days in the refugee schools with a school meals programme.

All the food and nutrition security indicators show that the situation was better in camps where the livelihood and income-generating options were more extensive. For instance, the June 2015 survey found that livelihood and income opportunities were limited in refugee camps in Gambella and Afar, and significantly higher in refugee camps in Shire and Jijiga. Food security indicators mirror this relationship. In situations where income opportunities are rare, refugees sold part of their food basket to fulfill other basic non-food needs. Although refugees still sell part of the food basket in camps with better income opportunities, they use the money they earn to buy other preferred food, since they have additional income streams to fulfill their non-food basic needs. However, although income opportunities are low in the Assossa camps, relatively high food supply and low food prices in the local market along with culturally diversified feeding habits have helped them to maintain better levels of food security.

Following the current El Niño situation in the country, market prices for food commodities are gradually rising. That is partly why partners and refugees were reluctant to scale up cash-based transfers in some camps, particularly in Afar. Even in camps where about one-third of the cereal ration was substituted with cash, refugees were not in favor of substituting more cereals with cash according to recent consultations conducted with refugees in Jijiga camps. In addition, following the El Niño-driven drought, some informal income opportunities with host communities were reportedly shrinking. El Niño therefore appears to be affecting both host and refugee communities. [2]



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 partners' monitoring reports and joint survey reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Refugee CHS	>75.00	92.00	-	92.20
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 partners' monitoring reports and joint survey reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Refugee CHS	<3.00	0.30	-	0.50
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 partners' monitoring reports and joint survey reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Refugee CHS	<15.00	6.00	-	4.10
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 partners' monitoring reports and joint survey reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Refugee CHS	<15.00	3.00	-	2.40
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Monitoring checklist for collecting data from sample refugees through PDM - BCM by WFP , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Refugee CHS	>66.00		-	92.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS/ BSFP , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Refugee CHS	>70.00	83.50	-	79.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS/ TSFP , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Regular monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Refugee CHS	>90.00	91.00	-	92.00
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<10.00	13.30	-	8.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	19.70	-	13.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>70.00	67.00	-	78.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<15.00	18.40	-	13.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<5.00	5.40	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	18.70	-	17.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<20.00	21.30	-	6.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>65.00	62.90	-	68.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>75.00	73.30	-	92.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.44	-	5.02
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.20	4.21	-	4.66
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.81	-	5.54
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<10.00	5.80	-	2.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	17.40	-	15.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>70.00	76.80	-	82.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<15.00	9.30	-	3.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<5.00	2.50	-	1.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	17.30	-	17.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<20.00	17.50	-	11.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>65.00	73.30	-	78.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>75.00	80.00	-	87.60
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interviews though Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.82	-	5.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.20	4.79	-	4.96
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
CASH COMBINED FOOD CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.85	-	5.14
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<10.00	14.20	-	13.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	20.00	-	11.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>70.00	65.80	-	74.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<15.00	19.30	-	20.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<5.00	5.90	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<18.00	18.80	-	17.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	<20.00	21.90	-	2.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>65.00	61.90	-	61.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>75.00	72.20	-	96.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interviews though Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.40	-	5.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.20	4.15	-	4.46
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
FOOD ONLY CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee CHS , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Household interview through Refugee CHS	>4.40	4.81	-	5.94
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 partners monitoring reports compiled from intervention schools , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Retention	=70.00		-	85.00
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 partners monitoring reports compiled from intervention schools , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey	=70.00		-	82.00
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 partners monitoring reports compiled from intervention schools , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Refugee CHS	=6.00	32.00	-	1.20
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 partners monitoring reports compiled from intervention schools , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.06 WFP survey Refugee CHS , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Refugee CHS	=6.00	32.00	-	14.00



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Percentage of targeted households with increased number of income and food source				
ALL REFUGEE CAMPS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 Refugee BCM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey	>50.00		-	75.00

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP's main government partner was ARRA, which handles food distributions while WFP purchases and delivers the food up to the camp warehouses. WFP and UNHCR continued to provide ARRA with formal trainings and on-the-job orientation, and jointly monitored project implementation at camp level. Except for the nutrition activities in some camps and livelihood interventions in a few others (for which WFP has established partnership with international and local NGOs), actual project implementation is conducted by ARRA.

WFP also works with UNHCR and ARRA to increase and encourage the involvement of refugees in the implementation of WFP assisted activities using their own community structures. To achieve this objective, food management committees (where refugee women and men are equally represented) benefit from various implementation capacity enhancing tools like training, regularized pre- and post-distribution meetings and on-the-job orientation. WFP, through its field staff, is represented in all distributions, with the aim of supporting ARRA as well as the refugee committees. WFP field staff can take timely corrective actions on the spot if problems arise. In addition to refugee committees, distribution workers and nutrition outreach workers (all comprised of women) selected from the refugee communities are also part of the capacity development packages.

In addition of on-the-job orientation given through regular joint monitoring, 60 ARRA staff were trained in food handling, storage management, monitoring and reporting as well as protection and gender in WFP's assistance.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

The PRRO started in April 2015, with requirements for the April-December period. Both the food and cash pipelines were well resourced through to September. Requirements for cash-based transfers were covered throughout the year with a contribution from ECHO.

Contributions from the United Kingdom, United States and ECHO enabled the implementation of the first phase of the biometrics project.

Rations were reduced for cereals and SuperCereal starting November to ensure resources for critical needs would be available through 2016 despite funding shortfalls.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	2,860	0
France	0	387	0
Germany	0	1,042	0
Japan	0	6,926	0
MULTILATERAL	0	1,403	32,718
Saudi Arabia	0	44,281	3,537
Switzerland	0	4,254	0

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
USA	40,740	0	42,419
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,740</b>	<b>61,154</b>	<b>78,673</b>

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

## Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2015, more than half of the purchases for the PRRO were made through the Global Commodity Management Fund (GCMF) which ensured that food was pre-positioned in places where it was most needed. This allowed for timely response and reduction in lead-time.

Over 40,000 mt of food was received as in-kind donation from the United States.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	5,579	6,922
Dried Fruits	0	0	162	0
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	0	30
Iodised Salt	0	975	0	0
Lentils	0	0	1,358	0
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0	242
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	27,910	0
Split Peas	0	0	5,942	3,275
Sugar	0	2,400	0	255
Vegetable Oil	0	0	4,038	3,266
Wheat	0	0	0	42,580
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>44,989</b>	<b>56,569</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP managed the supply chain for this PRRO from handling all activities related to the commodities at the port (primarily Djibouti) to delivery and handover to government counterparts at the final delivery points in refugee camps.

The use of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) continued to enhance efficiencies by reducing the lead time to get the food in-country, thus improving the timeliness of the response. Hubs in Ethiopia receiving and storing GCMF commodities until sales are finalized have enhanced warehousing capacity to reduce costs associated with long-term storage in Djibouti. The operation 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 continues to place a great strain on the Djibouti port and the associated overland transport sector. This has resulted in increased logistics costs and congestion, which hampered the timely movement of cargo across all humanitarian activities. The completion of WFP's Humanitarian Logistics Hub in Djibouti along with the use of additional import corridors, such as Berbera, is planned for 2016 to mitigate costs and delays.

The introduction of an electronic integrated supply chain management system, Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) in June 2015 has enhanced the control and monitoring mechanisms of commodities being handled.

## Post-Delivery Losses

WFP tracked, recovered and reported losses that occurred under WFP's custody, particularly during food storage and transportation. Any losses that occurred during transport were recovered from transporters, but some losses were also incurred due to overlong storage and infestation. To address these challenges, WFP is assessing different transport and packaging options. In addition, WFP will deliver food more frequently to reduce storage time, and will further improve storage conditions by cementing floors and providing pallets where necessary. Refresher trainings for store keepers on food handling will also be provided.

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

Under the refugee operation, WFP works in close partnership with a number of organizations and agencies that provide complementary inputs, knowledge and experience.

The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) is responsible for receiving, storing and distributing WFP food commodities under general distributions and school feeding. ARRA also implements nutrition activities in selected camps (typically where malnutrition rates are below emergency thresholds).

In camps with higher malnutrition rates, all targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes (including ones targeting refugees with HIV, TB or other chronic illnesses) were implemented by specialized NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Action Contre La Faim (ACF), GOAL, International Mercy Corps (IMC), Concern, and Save the Children International (SCI). NGO partners also participated in the nutrition surveys conducted by UNHCR, WFP and ARRA.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) worked with WFP under the cash pilot in Adi Arush, Tigray region, managing the distribution and ensuring the purchase of food items for unaccompanied minors from Eritrea living in the camp. Livelihood activities were implemented in cooperation with NGO partners, who contributed funding, expertise and training on income generating activities, livelihood and environment interventions. WFP has also provided financial and technical assistance to local NGOs such as Organization for Sustainable Development, Mother and Child Development Organization, and Save the Environment to enhance their capacity in designing and implementing various livelihood activities.

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 in both Berhale and Assayita camps, in order to help diversify the refugees' diet. During late 2015, a partnership was also established with Mother and Child Development Organization at the Jewi Camp in the Gambella Region for the implementation of selected livelihood activities.

In addition to the systematic participation of the country office in the United Nations Country Team and high-level humanitarian coordination fora, WFP is part of the refugee country team. WFP actively participated in the monthly refugee task force in Addis 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	2	7		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)		
ETHIOPIA, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	>365,000.00	365,464.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=7.00	10.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ETHIOPIA, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.03 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=100.00	100.00

## Lessons Learned

An external evaluation survey and the June 2015 CHS confirmed the need to continue and expand the cash-based transfer modality. However, it was noted that the cost-efficiency of the project could be significantly improved by better aligning transfer values to prevailing market prices, and by adjusting transfer values across the different regions.

The CHS provided a better understanding of factors linked to vulnerability and food insecurity, such as the level of income, livelihood opportunities present in and around the camps, the number of productive members in the household and family size. These factors will be further explored and researched under a targeting exercise which will take place in 2016.

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 in order 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.

In line with this, WFP engaged in discussions with the government and UNHCR, concluding that livelihood activities supported by WFP should be linked with the concept of refugees slowly moving out of assistance.

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

## Endnotes

[1] Cross-cutting indicators to report results for protection and accountability to affected populations were not previously measured disaggregated by gender, therefore no data for base values is in the table.

[2] The outcome indicators under Strategic Objective 1: "Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions", and under Strategic Objective 2: "Percentage of targeted households with increased number of income and food source", as well as "Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools" and "Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools" were measured recently for the first time and no base values are available.

# 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)	130,000	10,800	140,800	115,515	10,985	115,515	88.9%	101.7%	82.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	110,500	-	110,500	48,559	-	48,559	43.9%	-	43.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	29,300	-	29,300	11,102	-	11,102	37.9%	-	37.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	105,300	-	105,300	106,850	-	106,850	101.5%	-	101.5%

## 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-00507-05	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,257	0
Canada	CAN-C-00507-05	Sugar	0	157	0
Canada	CAN-C-00507-05	Wheat	0	1,446	0
France	FRA-C-00227-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	250	0
France	FRA-C-00227-01	Vegetable Oil	0	137	0
Germany	GER-C-00439-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	243	0
Germany	GER-C-00439-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	95	0
Germany	GER-C-00439-01	Wheat	0	704	0
Japan	JPN-C-00365-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,000	0
Japan	JPN-C-00365-01	Split Peas	0	1,000	0
Japan	JPN-C-00365-01	Vegetable Oil	0	600	0
Japan	JPN-C-00365-01	Wheat	0	4,326	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	5,606
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	0	0	30
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	147
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	0	0	4,287
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	0	0	301
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	0	1,848
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	0	1,403	20,499
Saudi Arabia		Iodised Salt	0	0	975
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00095-07	Dried Fruits	0	0	162
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Corn Soya Blend	0	3,214	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	High Energy Biscuits	0	30	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Iodised Salt	0	975	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	147	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Split Peas	0	2,275	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Sugar	0	2,498	2,400
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Vegetable Oil	0	2,332	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-02	Wheat	0	32,810	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00420-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	958	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00420-01	Vegetable Oil	0	197	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00481-01	Wheat	0	3,100	0
USA		Corn Soya Blend	0	0	2,186
USA		Sorghum/Millet	0	0	27,910
USA		Split Peas	0	0	2,886
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	2,988
USA	USA-C-01079-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	3,393
USA	USA-C-01079-01	Split Peas	0	0	3,056
USA	USA-C-01079-02	Corn Soya Blend	2,190	0	0
USA	USA-C-01079-02	Sorghum/Millet	10,000	0	0
USA	USA-C-01079-02	Split Peas	2,890	0	0
USA	USA-C-01079-02	Vegetable Oil	2,990	0	0
USA	USA-C-01079-04	Corn Soya Blend	2,310	0	0
USA	USA-C-01079-04	Lentils	1,400	0	0
USA	USA-C-01079-04	Sorghum/Millet	17,910	0	0
USA	USA-C-01079-04	Vegetable Oil	1,050	0	0
Total			40,740	61,154	78,673