

# BUDGET REVISION 3 TO ETHIOPIA PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200290

## Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity

**Start date:** 1 January 2012 **End date:** 31 December 2013  
**Extension/Reduction period:** no change **New end date:** no change

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	486 211 005	16 715 426	502 926 431
External transport	93 448 422	2 025 386	95 473 808
LTSH	163 114 263	21 908 687	185 022 950
ODOC	22 529 657	2 121 872	24 651 529
DSC	46 323 089	4 788 368	51 111 457
ISC (7.0 percent)	56 813 851	3 329 182	60 143 033
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>868 440 287</b>	<b>50 888 921</b>	<b>919 329 208</b>

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) “Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity”<sup>1</sup> proposes to increase the maximum planned number of relief beneficiaries to be assisted by WFP in 2012 from 2.6 to 3.0 million people, aligning the operation with the assessed needs in the revised Humanitarian Requirements Document for August-December 2012. This budget revision will also respond to increasing malnutrition by expanding targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children and pregnant/lactating women from 817,000 to 1,136,000 people.
2. The specific changes in the budget are as follows:
  - Food requirements increased by 36,518 mt to reflect larger relief and targeted supplementary feeding requirements, at a food value of US\$16.7 million;
  - Landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate increased from US\$143/mt to US\$163/mt. This reflects the recent tender process that has shown an increase in the transport rates of 16.4%. This is driven by the increased economic activity, including large infrastructure projects in Ethiopia, and as such is demand driven and impacted by the relatively high inflation. The 16.4% transport increase is not fully translated into the LTSH rate as WFP introduced additional efficiencies along the supply chain. Efforts will continue to further rationalize the logistics network, as well as to monitor closely the transport market to adjust the LTSH rate downwards as soon as the demand slows down in 2013.

<sup>1</sup> WFP/EB.2/2011/9-C/2 [http://one.wfp.org/operations/current\\_operations/project\\_docs/200290.pdf](http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200290.pdf)

- direct support costs (DSC) and other direct operational costs (ODOC) increased to reflect expansion of targeted supplementary feeding coverage and inclusion of preparatory work for piloting cash or vouchers in the relief component.
3. The overall budget increase for this revision is US\$50.9 million, which is an overall increase of 6 percent in the total WFP costs for this two-year PRRO.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. PRRO 200290 (2012-2013) meets ongoing humanitarian needs, supports the Government's growth and transformation agenda, is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2012–2015), and contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 1 - "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies" and 2 - "Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures". The PRRO contributes to the government programmes focused on preventing food crises and enhancing resilience. The specific objectives of the PRRO are to:

- help emergency-affected households to reduce the impact of shocks by improving food security, resilience and recovery from disaster;
- support the productive safety-net programme (PSNP) households and communities in improving food security, enhancing resilience and recovery from disaster; and
- support food-insecure households in reducing or stabilizing moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

5. WFP pursues these objectives through three components:

- **Relief:** The Government's relief programme assists people facing transitory acute food insecurity caused by natural disasters or conflict. WFP contributes to the government's Disaster Risk Management and Food Security sector (DRMFS) by providing food assistance, and supports preparedness and response capacities. The total number of people requiring relief food assistance follows a government-led, multi-agency food security assessment conducted twice a year, and in the first half of 2012, WFP's relief food coverage was increased from 2 to 2.6 million beneficiaries.<sup>2</sup>
- **Productive Safety Net Programme:** This Government-led programme provides predictable multi-year support for the most food-insecure people. It aims to reduce vulnerability with more resilient livelihoods by protecting food consumption and supporting community works. The PSNP is providing cash or food transfers to 7.6 million people in 2012: WFP covers the food requirements in pastoral areas (1,356,000 people). A risk-financing mechanism can address some transitory needs in PSNP *woredas* (districts) during emergencies, but where districts suffer large-scale shocks, PSNP support is augmented by the relief programme.
- **Targeted Supplementary Feeding:** WFP supports government interventions for moderate acute malnutrition with food supplements for beneficiaries (malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women, identified through nutrition screening by the Ministry of Health, supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Activities focus on highly food-insecure districts and those identified as "hotspot priority one".<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> WFP/EB.A/2012/9-B/1 [http://one.wfp.org/operations/current\\_operations/BR/200290\\_1206.pdf](http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/BR/200290_1206.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Districts are classified as "hotspots" on the basis of information from the early warning system. For "hotspot priority one" the Government uses phase III famine indicators triangulated with indicators of increased malnutrition, surveys indicating malnutrition

## Conclusion and recommendations of the reassessment

6. The second bi-annual, multi-agency<sup>4</sup> food security assessment for 2012 was undertaken between May and June 2012, with the results summarized in the revised HRD for the second half of 2012 launched in mid-August.<sup>5</sup> The revised HRD calls for an additional US\$189 million in humanitarian funding to meet food and non-food needs in Ethiopia between August and December 2012.
7. The assessment shows that the 2012 *belg* rains (February-April) largely failed for crop production harvested in the June-August period (the minor harvest at national level). The onset of the rains was delayed by six to eight weeks in many areas, with a direct impact on crop planting. Furthermore, the amount and distribution of rainfall was insufficient towards the end of the season, thereby reducing crop yields.
8. In pastoral areas, the rainfall performance was mixed, which resulted in some improvements in pasture condition and water availability. Food security has been slightly improving in many parts of the southern and south-eastern pastoralist and agro-pastoralist lowlands that suffered most during the 2011 drought. There remain pockets of concern, such as Shinile in Somali Region and most of Afar Region. The assessment concluded that relief food needs in pastoral areas will remain at levels similar to the January 2012 HRD because two seasons of improvement are not sufficient for a recovery of the pastoralist livelihoods.
9. Staple food prices remain very high compared to the five-year average both in pastoral areas and crop-dependent areas. Further price increases are expected during the second half of 2012, following the typical seasonal trends. Given the anticipated decrease in production in the *meher* harvest at the end of 2012,<sup>6</sup> staple prices are unlikely to show a significant decline in October after the harvest begins.
10. The findings of the multiagency assessment and subsequent monitoring conclude that 3.76 million people will require relief food assistance between August-December 2012. The regions with the largest numbers of beneficiaries for relief food assistance for the second half of the year are Somali and Oromia, with substantial populations also in Tigray Amhara, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR) and Tigray (see Table 1).

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greater than or equal to 15 percent global acute malnutrition and 3 percent severe acute malnutrition, or increased admissions to therapeutic feeding centres.

<sup>4</sup> The agencies are the Government, WFP, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the main international non-governmental organizations.

<sup>5</sup> Joint Government and Humanitarian Partners, 2012. Humanitarian requirement, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, August 2012. <http://www.dppc.gov.et/downloadable/reports/appeal/2012/HRD%20July-Dec%202012.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Poor *belg* rains are also expected to have an impact of the *meher* harvest in 2013: inadequate rainfall between February and April 2012 has reduced the planting of long-cycle, high-yielding crops (maize, sorghum, and millet) to be harvested between October-December as part of the *meher* season harvest (the major harvest at national level). These crops usually cover around 40 percent of national cereal production. Many farmers have shifted to lower-yielding, short-maturing varieties across the country including in the western, surplus-producing areas.

<b>TABLE 1: RELIEF POPULATIONS BY REGION</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Population requiring relief food assistance - Humanitarian Requirements Document 2012</b>		<b>WFP PRRO Revised Relief Beneficiaries**</b>
	<b>January-July*</b>	<b>August-December</b>	
Afar	145 189	145 189	145 189
Amhara	331 617	288 544	180 090
Benishangul Gumuz***	33 432	0	
Dire Dawa	28 972	65 509	0
Gambella***	48 100	0	
Hareri	4 000	8 034	8 034
Oromia	1 093 427	1 017 023	628 577
SNNPR	97 830	304 824	229 318
Somali	1 115 806	1 539 279	1 394 050
Tigray	346 202	393 949	230 434
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 244 575</b>	<b>3 762 351</b>	<b>2 815 692</b>

\* Targeted beneficiaries refer to nationwide relief food requirements (as per HRD).

\*\* Excludes *ad-hoc* relief beneficiaries (eg displaced people, flood victims).

\*\*\* Benishangul Gumuz and Gambella are not covered during the *belg* assessment as they are *meher*-cropping areas.

11. Of the relief food requirements for 3.76 million people for the second half of 2012, WFP plans to cover 2.8 million people and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under the Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) will cover 946,000 people.
12. The delayed onset of *belg* rains extended the lean season and malnutrition has been increasing, particularly in SNNPR where food insecurity has been compounded by the failure of sweet potato, which is an important crop in the lean season. The results of the bi-annual surveys conducted by the Government's Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit confirmed that some regions have "serious" and "critical" levels of malnutrition.<sup>7</sup> Global acute malnutrition (GAM) survey results for May show prevalence ranging from 16 percent in SNNPR to 22 percent in Somali. Furthermore, the therapeutic feeding programme outreach admission rates have increased significantly in SNNPR, by about 30 percent between January and April 2012, indicating a worsening situation.
13. In mid-2012 the Government released a proposal to scale up the use of cash transfers in emergency situations as well as under the PSNP.<sup>8</sup> WFP will undertake initial market analysis and a cash and voucher transfer modality assessment, including consulting with stakeholders and service providers to review the possibility of initiating cash transfers in selected areas.
14. The country office has developed a road-map of key next steps to assess the potential for and operationalize cash or voucher (C&V) based responses. A market analysis will comprehensively identify potential areas for WFP cash or voucher transfers. A series of sectoral analyses will explore the support capacity within the financial sector, in the information and communications technology sector, and among cooperating partners. The knowledge gained during 2012 will

<sup>7</sup> GAM prevalence 5-9 percent is "poor", 10-14 percent is "serious", and over 15 percent is "critical". WHO 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance. [www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en](http://www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en).

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, 2012. Technical proposal for a greater role of cash in food assistance disbursement in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, June 2012.

then be applied through a pilot C&V activity in 2013 to be incorporated through a subsequent budget revision.

## Purpose of Budget Increase

15. This budget revision increases the relief component of the PRRO from 2.6 million to 3 million beneficiaries, including 2.8 million (of 3.76 million total) in need of relief food assistance along with additional *ad hoc* beneficiaries (such as displaced people from Moyale and flood victims)<sup>9</sup> which have not been included in the multi-agency assessment findings.
16. Targeted supplementary feeding beneficiaries will increase from 817,000 to 1,136,000 people (malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women) in the second half of 2012.
17. The changes in beneficiary numbers for relief and targeted supplementary feeding are shown in Table 2.

<b>Component</b>	<b>Category of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised</b>
Relief	Transitory acute food-insecure households	2 608 600	400 000	3 008 600
Productive Safety Net Programme	Chronically acute food-insecure households	1 356 000	0	1 356 000
Targeted Supplementary Feeding	Acutely malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women	817 000	319 000	1 136 000
<b>TOTAL*</b>		<b>4 781 600</b>	<b>719 000</b>	<b>5 500 600</b>
<b>TOTAL ADJUSTED**</b>		<b>4 585 500</b>	<b>642 500</b>	<b>5 228 000</b>

**Total beneficiaries\*** indicates the totals which have not been adjusted to reflect the beneficiary overlap between targeted supplementary feeding and Relief/PSNP.

**Total Adjusted beneficiaries\*\*** indicates the adjusted totals which considers the 24 percent overlap of targeted supplementary feeding beneficiaries with Relief/PSNP. However, there is no overlap between Relief and PSNP beneficiaries.

18. The food rations for relief, PSNP and targeted supplementary feeding components are not changed by this budget revision.<sup>10</sup>
19. The budget increase also incorporates improvements in the targeted supplementary feeding component to address: the timing of screening, nutritional monitoring for identified beneficiaries, delays in food delivery, and responding to pre-identified areas instead of being flexible enough to cover emerging emergency needs. Improvements include:
  - changing intervention areas based on more recent food security analysis;
  - routine identification and monitoring of beneficiaries' nutritional outcomes by the health extension service;
  - monthly rather than quarterly food distributions; and
  - food delivery and distributions to even more decentralized locations, nearer to beneficiaries.

<sup>9</sup> Ethiopia's meteorological agency has forecast normal to above-normal rainfall during the June-September rainy season, with the risk of flooding in western, northwestern and central areas.

<sup>10</sup> Rations are as shown in the original PRRO document: WFP/EB.2/2011/9-C/2  
[http://one.wfp.org/operations/current\\_operations/project\\_docs/200290.pdf](http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200290.pdf)

Training for health extension workers and relevant staff has been conducted. Piloting has started in few districts and will be expanded based on the outcomes of the pilot experience.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

20. **Contextual risk:** The number of people in need of relief food assistance may change further, affecting the relief food and targeted supplementary feeding requirements. To mitigate this risk, WFP will strengthen through the Disaster Risk Management Programme, its engagement in early warning and emergency food needs assessments, to ensure that planning figures are updated promptly.
21. **Programmatic risk:** In drought-affected areas such as Somali and other regions, insecurity could constrain assessments, distributions and monitoring. WFP will work with the Government and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to secure access to people in need of food.
22. **Institutional risk:** The in-country stock of the Emergency Food Security Reserve Administration (EFSRA) is currently low and borrowings from EFSRA may be difficult. If the increase in beneficiaries were much higher than expected, WFP's ability to borrow may be hampered by competing demands from other programmes and institutions. WFP will use its forward purchase facility, internal borrowings and loans from international NGOs to cover food shortfalls.

## REQUIREMENTS

23. The additional food quantity needed under this budget revision is of 36,518 mt. This quantity is required to cover the food needs of the additional 400,000 relief beneficiaries and 319,000 targeted supplementary feeding beneficiaries for 2012. The revised food requirements are shown in Table 3.
24. This budget revision includes the increased food costs, taking into account the current food prices in the local, regional and international markets (see Annex 1-A).

Component	Commodity	Food requirements (mt)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Relief	Cereals	622 164	24 000	646 164
	Pulses	62 216	2 400	64 616
	Vegetable oil	18 665	720	19 385
	Blended food	65 327	2 520	67 847
Productive Safety Net Programme	Cereals	292 896		292 896
	Pulses	24 408		24 408
	Vegetable oil	7 322		7 322
Targeted Supplementary Feeding	Vegetable oil	4 649	903	5 552
	Blended Food	30 638	5 975	36 613
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1 128 265</b>	<b>36 518</b>	<b>1 164 803</b>

25. There is an increase in direct support costs and other direct operational costs of the PRRO, reflecting the requirements for the expansion of the targeted supplementary feeding activities, which requires extensive training and increased follow-up monitoring, and for the proposed assessments for cash and voucher modalities.
26. The land transport storage and handling rate for the PRRO is revised from US\$142.54/mt to US\$162.91/mt owing to an increase in costs for transportation, facility management, storage and field-level agreements, as well as the inclusion of port shunting costs and purchase of logistics non-food items.

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## **RECOMMENDATION**

The Executive Director is recommended to approve the budget increase of US\$50.9 million for Ethiopia protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200290 “Responding to Humanitarian Crises and Enhancing Resilience to Food Insecurity”.

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## **APPROVAL**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director  
United Nations World Food Programme

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Date

## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food <sup>11</sup>	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	24 000	8 597 584	
Pulses	2 400	1 307 850	
Oil and fats	1 623	1 768 827	
Mixed and blended food	8 495	5 041 165	
Others	0	0	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>36 518</b>	<b>16 715 426</b>	
Cash transfers		0	
Voucher transfers		0	
Subtotal food and transfers			16 715 426
External transport			2 025 386
Landside transport, storage and handling			21 908 687
Other direct operational costs			2 121 872
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			4 788 368
Total WFP direct costs			<b>47 559 739</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>12</sup>			3 329 182
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>50 888 921</b>

<sup>11</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>12</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	277 105
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	22 948
Local staff - general service	337 068
Local staff - temporary assistance	0
Local staff - overtime	0
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	0
International consultants	950 000
Local consultants	10 000
United Nations volunteers	0
Commercial consultancy services	200,000
Staff duty travel	1 526 205
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 323 327</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	370 000
Utilities	28 022
Office supplies and other consumables	0
Communications services	0
Equipment repair and maintenance	0
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	370 320
Office set-up and repairs	220 000
United Nations organization services	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>988 342</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	0
Communications equipment	70 200
Local security costs	406 500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>476 700</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>4 788 368</b>

<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>PRRO activities: Relief and Targeted Supplementary Feeding</b>		
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>		
<b>UNDAF/WFP Outcome 1.1</b> National and sub-national institutions and disaster prone communities have systematically responded to disasters, reduced impacts of disasters and improved food security. <sup>13</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Household Food Consumption Score Target: % of households with at least borderline food consumption score: 90%.</li> <li>➤ Coping Strategies Index (CSI)*: (Relief Beneficiaries) Baseline value (2011): Average CSI scores = 37.1 Target: Average CSI score is lower than 37.1 for relief beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government commitment and leadership to address impacts of disasters continues.</li> <li>➤ Adequate capacity of government counterparts at different levels and communities to distribute emergency assistance on timely basis.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.1.1</b> Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target group of women, men, girls and boys in emergency affected and food-insecure areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, as a percentage of planned.</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, as a percentage of planned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Donors are interested to adequately fund Relief interventions.</li> <li>➤ Security incidents, particularly in Somali region, do not affect timely delivery and distribution of Relief assistance.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.1.2</b> Women became the holders of food entitlement and collectors of general food distribution (GFD) food assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Percentage of household food entitlements (on ration cards or distribution list) issued in women's name for GFD Target: 50%.</li> <li>➤ Percentage of women who collected food assistance at distribution points for GFD Target: 70%.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increased government commitment to issue food entitlements in women's name in GFD.</li> <li>➤ Women willing to collect food assistance at distribution points in GFD.</li> </ul>
<b>UNDAF/WFP Outcome 1.2</b> Food-insecure people, in particular women, children and vulnerable groups, will have access to emergency nutrition services. <sup>14</sup>	Supplementary feeding performance indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Recovery rate for malnourished children aged between 6 and 59 months Target: &gt;75%.</li> <li>➤ Defaulter rate for malnourished children aged between 6 and 59 months and pregnant and lactating women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Integrated response from health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene sectors.</li> <li>➤ Other contributing factors like household food security, caring practices and basic health services are improved.</li> <li>➤ No outbreaks of epidemic diseases.</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> Equivalent to WFP corporate outcome "Improved food consumption over assistance period to target households".

<sup>14</sup> Equivalent to WFP corporate outcome: "Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in targeted women and children".

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Target: &lt;15%.</li> <li>➤ Death Rate for malnourished children aged between 6 and 59 months</li> <li>➤ Target: &lt; 3%.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Resources adequate, interest of donors to support targeted supplementary feeding.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.2.1</b> Nutritious food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, girls and boys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, girls and boys receiving food, by category, and as percentage of planned figures.</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Donors support targeted supplementary feeding.</li> <li>➤ Food items in targeted supplementary feeding basket are available on time for local procurement.</li> <li>➤ Security incidents do not affect timely delivery and distribution of assistance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PRRO activities: Productive Safety Net Programme, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, and Food Management Improvement Project</b></p>		
<p><b>Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures</b></p>		
<p><b>UNDAF/WFP Outcome 2.1</b> National and sub-national institutions and disaster prone communities have systematically reduced disaster risks and improved food security.<sup>15</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Disaster Preparedness Index (DPI)** Target: Disaster preparedness index reached at or greater than 7.</li> <li>➤ Coping Strategies Index: - (PSNP beneficiaries) Baseline value (2011): Average CSI scores = 20.3 Target: Average CSI scores is lower than 20.3 for PSNP beneficiaries.</li> <li>➤ Community Asset Score Target: % of communities with increased community asset score: 70%.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community and household behaviour towards asset building constantly improves.</li> <li>➤ Frequency and magnitude of shocks/hazards due to global climate change does not increase.</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> Equivalent to WFP corporate outcomes: “Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households at risk of falling into acute hunger”; “Hazard risk reduced at community level in targeted communities”.

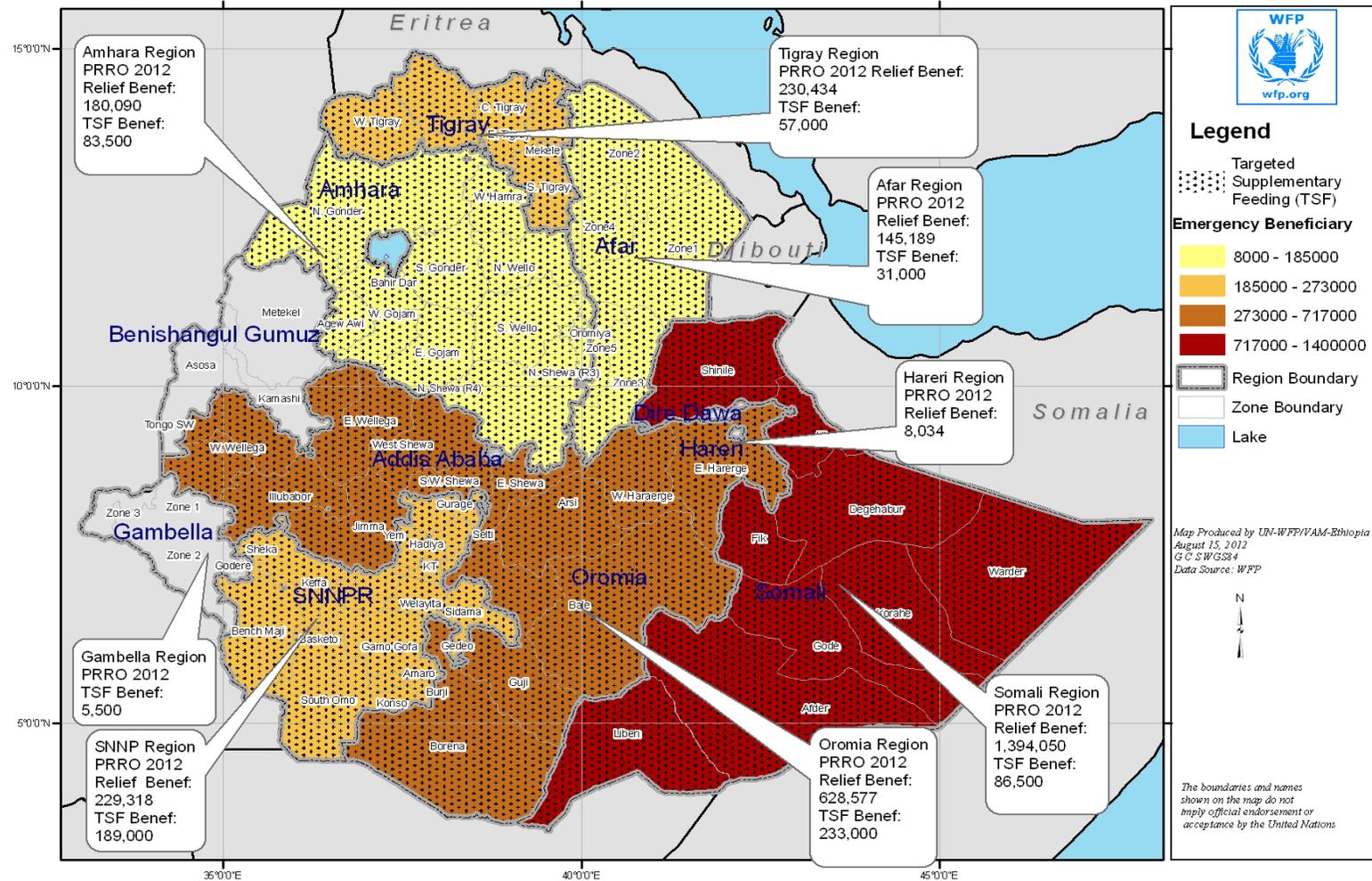
\*The average CSI Scores of the baseline values were estimated from post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey. During the follow-up, the community and household surveillance will be used as it replaces PDM survey.

\*\* Indicators aligned to the UNDAF 2012-2105; DPI is equivalent to disaster risk management (DRM) capacity index.

<p><b>Output 2.1.1</b> Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys in PSNP targeted districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, as a percentage of planned.</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, as a percentage of planned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community and household motivation for timely completion of public works improves.</li> <li>➤ Adequate resources for PSNP interventions in pastoral areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.1.2</b> Disaster mitigation measures set in place with WFP capacity development support, including institutional support to partners for strengthening early warning information, hotspot monitoring, and food management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of risk reduction and disaster preparedness and mitigation systems set in place, by type:- Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 15 weather equipment set and 5 hydrometers,</li> <li>- hotspot monitoring guideline disseminated to all regions,</li> <li>- new food commodity tracking database operating in 20 locations,</li> <li>- improved food management forms and processes rolled out to all regions, and</li> <li>- transport contract tendering reduced to 4 times per year.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ Number of partner staff trained on risk reduction and disaster preparedness and mitigation systems<sup>16</sup> Target: 1,840 partner and government staff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strong donor commitments to support early warning systems.</li> <li>➤ Government capacity improves at all levels</li> <li>➤ Adequate administration and capital budget allocated by partners for coordinating and monitoring public works.</li> <li>➤ Low turnover of skilled staff, particularly at lower level.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.1.3</b> Built or restored disaster mitigation assets by target communities, based on public works plans using community-based watershed development principles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets created or restored, by type, as percentage of planned.</li> <li>➤ Percentage of public works Plans developed based on community-based watershed development planning guidelines, as percentage of planned.</li> <li>➤ Percentage of public works which met satisfactory standards and sustainability rating. Target: 90%.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Poor implementation capacities of the Government and communities, particularly in pastoral areas.</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> 200 partner staff on Livelihoods , Early Assessments and Protection (LEAP) and Early Warning Guidelines and System; 600 regional government staff on new hotspot monitoring guidelines; 1000 field staff on commodity management; 40 government managers receive supply chain management diploma.

# Ethiopia PRRO 200290



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CSI	coping strategies index
DPI	disaster preparedness index
DRM	disaster risk management
DRMFSS	disaster risk management and food security sector
DSC	direct support costs
EFSRA	Emergency Food Security Reserve Administration
FEWS-NET	Famine Early-Warning System Network
GFD	general food distribution
HRD	Humanitarian Requirements Document
ISC	indirect support costs
JEOP	Joint Emergency Operation
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PSNP	productive safety-net programme
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region
UNDAF	United Nations development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme